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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME VIII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XXXVIII.

CONTAINING,

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Proceedings and Debates in the
SENATE of <i>Lilliput</i> . | IV. Select Pieces of POETRY. |
| II. ESSAYS, Controversial,
Humourous and Satirical; Re-
ligious, Moral and Political:
Collected in Part from the
Publick Papers. | V. A Chronicle of the most re-
markable Transactions Foreign
and Domestic. |
| III. Dissertations and Letters from
Correspondents. | VI. Births, Marriages, Deaths,
and Promotions. |
| | VII. The Prices of Stocks, Bill
of Mortality, and Register of
Books. |

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

L O N D O N :

Printed by EDW. CAVE, jun. at St JOHN'S GATE.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

Historical Chronicle

VOLUME VIII

FOR THE YEAR 1794

LONDON

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To the R E A D E R.



THE usual Design of Addressees of this Sort is to implore the Candour of the Public ; we have always had the more pleasing Province of returning Thanks, and making our Acknowledgments for the kind Acceptance which our Monthly Collections have met with.

This, it seems, did not sufficiently appear from the numerous Sale and repeated Impressions of our Books, which have at once exceeded our Merit and our Expectation ; but has been still more plainly attested by the Clamours, Rage, and Calumnies of our Competitors, of whom we have seldom taken any Notice, not only because it is Cruelty to insult the depressed, and Folly to engage with Desperation, but because we consider all their Outcries, Menaces and Boasts, as nothing more than Advertisements in our Favour, being evidently drawn up with the Bitterness of baffled Malice and disappointed Hope ; and almost discovering, in plain Terms, that the unhappy Authors have SEVENTY THOUSAND London Magazines mouldering in their Warehouses, returned from all Parts of the Kingdom, unsold, unread, and disregarded.

Our Obligations for the Encouragement we have so long continued to receive, are so much the greater, as no Artifices have been omitted to supplant us. Our Adversaries cannot be denied the Praise of Industry ; how far they can be celebrated for an honest Industry we leave to the Decision of the Public, and even of their Brethren the Booksellers, not including those whose Advertisements they obliterated to paste their Invectives in our Book.

*The Success of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, has given Rise to almost * twenty Imitations of it, which are either all dead, or very little regarded by the World. Before we had published sixteen Months, we met with such a general Approbation, that a Knot of enterprising Geniuses, and sagacious Inventors, assembled from all Parts of the Town, agreed with an Unanimity natural to Understandings of the same Size to seize upon our whole Plan, without changing even the Title. Some weak Objections were indeed made by one of them against the Design, as having an Air of Servility, Dishonesty and Piracy ; but it was concluded that all these Imputations might be avoided by giving the Picture of St Paul's instead of St John's Gate ; it was however thought indispensibly necessary to add, printed in St John's Street, tho' there was then no Printing-House in that Place.*

That these Plagiaries should after having thus stolen their whole Design from us, charge us with Robbery, on any Occasion, is a Degree of Impudence

** The Weekly Magazine, the Gentleman's Magazine and Oracle, the Universal Magazine, the General Magazine, the Oxford Magazine, the Distillers Magazine, the Country Magazine, the Manchester Magazine, the Leeds Magazine, the Dublin Magazine, and the Lady's Magazine ; with several other of the like Kind, all dwindled to their primitive Nothing ; to which we may add the Bee, and Grubstreet Journal, that Enemy to all Works of Merit.*

To the R E A D E R.

dence scarcely to be matched, and certainly entitles them to the first Rank among false Heroes. We have therefore inserted their Names at length in our February Magazine, p. 61, being desirous that every Man should enjoy the Reputation he deserves.

Another Attack has been made upon us by the Author of *Common Sense*, an Adversary equally malicious as the former, and equally despicable. What were his Views, or what his Provocations, we know not, nor have thought him considerable enough to enquire. To make him any further Answer, would be to descend too low; but as he is one of those happy Writers, who are best exposed by quoting their own Words, we have given his elegant Remarks in our Magazine for December at the Foot of p. 640, where the Reader may entertain himself at his Leisure with an agreeable Mixture of Scurrility and false Grammar.

For the future we shall rarely offend him by adopting any of his Performances, being unwilling to prolong the Life of such Pieces as deserve no other Fate than to be hissed, torn, and forgotten. However, that the Curiosity of our Readers may not be disappointed, we shall, whenever we find him a little excelling himself, perhaps print his Dissertations upon our blue Covers, that they may be looked over, and stripp'd off, without disgracing our Collection, or swelling our Volumes.

We are sorry that by inserting some of his Essays, we have filled the Head of this petty Writer with idle Chimeras of Applause, Laurels and Immortality; this Injury we did not intend, nor suspected the bad Effect of our Regard for him, till we saw in the Postscript to one of his Papers a wild * Prediction of the Honours to be paid him by future Ages. Should any Mention be made of him or his Writings by Posterity, it will probably be in Words like these: "In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are still preserved
" some Essays under the specious and inviting Title of *Common Sense*.
" How Papers of so little Value came to be rescued from the common Lot of
" Dulness, we are at this Distance of Time unable to conceive, but imagine that personal Friendship prevailed with URBAN to admit them
" in Opposition to his Judgment. If this was the Reason, he met afterwards with the Treatment which all deserve who patronise Stupidity;
" for the Writer, instead of acknowledging his Favours, complains of Injustice, Robbery, and Mutilation; but complains in a Style so barbarous
" and indecent, as sufficiently confutes his own Calumnies."

In this Manner must this Author expect to be mentioned. ----- But of him, and our other Adversaries, we beg the Reader's Pardon for having said so much. We hope it will be remembered in our Favour, that it is sometimes necessary to chastise Insolence, and that there is a Sort of Men who cannot distinguish between Forbearance and Cowardice.

* *Common Sense* Journal printed by Purser of White-Friers, March 11, 1738.

"I make no doubt but after some grave Historian, 3 or 400 Years hence, has described the Corruption, the Baseness, and the Flattery which Men run into in these Times, he will make the following Observation: In the Year 1737 a certain unknown Author published a Writing under the Title of *Common Sense*: This Writing came out weekly in little detach'd Essays, some of which are political, some moral, and others humorous. By the best Judgment that can be form'd of a Work, the Style and Language of which is become so obsolete, that it is scarce intelligible, it answers the Title well, &c."

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St JOHN'S GATE.

London Gazette
London Journal
Fog's Journal
Applesbee's
Read's
Craftsman
D. Spectator
Lit Courier of
Grubstreet
Hyp. Doctor
Daily Post
D. Advertiser
St James's Ch.
Whitehall Ch.
London Evening
Weekly Misc
General Ch.
Old Whig
D. Gazetteer
London Post
Common Sense



North News
Dublin 5
Edinburgh 2
Bristol 3
Norwich 2
Exeter 2
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Bury Town
Chester ditto
Derby ditto
Ipswich do.
Reading do.
Leeds Merc.
Newcastle C.
Canterbury
Durham
Hendal
Boston
Barbados
Jamaica &c

For JANUARY, 1738.

CONTAINING,

/More in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the kind and Price/.

- I. ORIGINAL ESSAYS, Moral: The Character of a *Good Man*, by a late illustrious Lady. Of the Magistrate's Right to punish & Death. Prescience consistent with Liberty. Whether Heaven and Hell be Local.
- II. — PHILOLOGICAL: Essay on Tragedy, with *Horace's* four Rules for & Drama. Answers to Biblical Questions.
- III. — MATHEMATICKS: A new Astronomical Equation, discover'd by Mr *Facio*. A Method to find the Longitude and Latitude at Sea.
- IV. — THE Lady's Adventure, and Love Letters from a Protestant Gent. to a Catholic Lady.
- V. ESSAYS from the Weekly Papers. *The Literary Courier of Grub-street*. Characters of News-Papers. Advice to Ladies on their Return to London. *Zenger's* Tryal for printing a Libel. Rules of Physiognomy in chusing Husbands. The Widow describ'd. The Character of a Prince Royal, &c.
- VI. POETRY. A Poem, inscrib'd to the *Dublin Society*, by Mr *Arbuckle*. Ode on the Death of P. *George of Denmark*, by the celebrated Mr *Alfop*. Prologue to *Venice preserv'd*, by a Person of Quality. The Blind Boy, with the Musick correct. Songs, Epigrams, *Ænigmas*, &c.
- VII. HISTORICAL. The King's Speech; Addresses of the Lords and Commons. The Secrets of Free-Masonry.
- VIII. LISTS of Births, Mariages, and Deaths, &c.
- IX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Match of *Don Carlos* with the Princess Royal of *Poland*, &c. Caution to Mariners.
- X. Price of Stocks. Bill of Mortality.
- XI. Register of Books.
- XII. TABLE of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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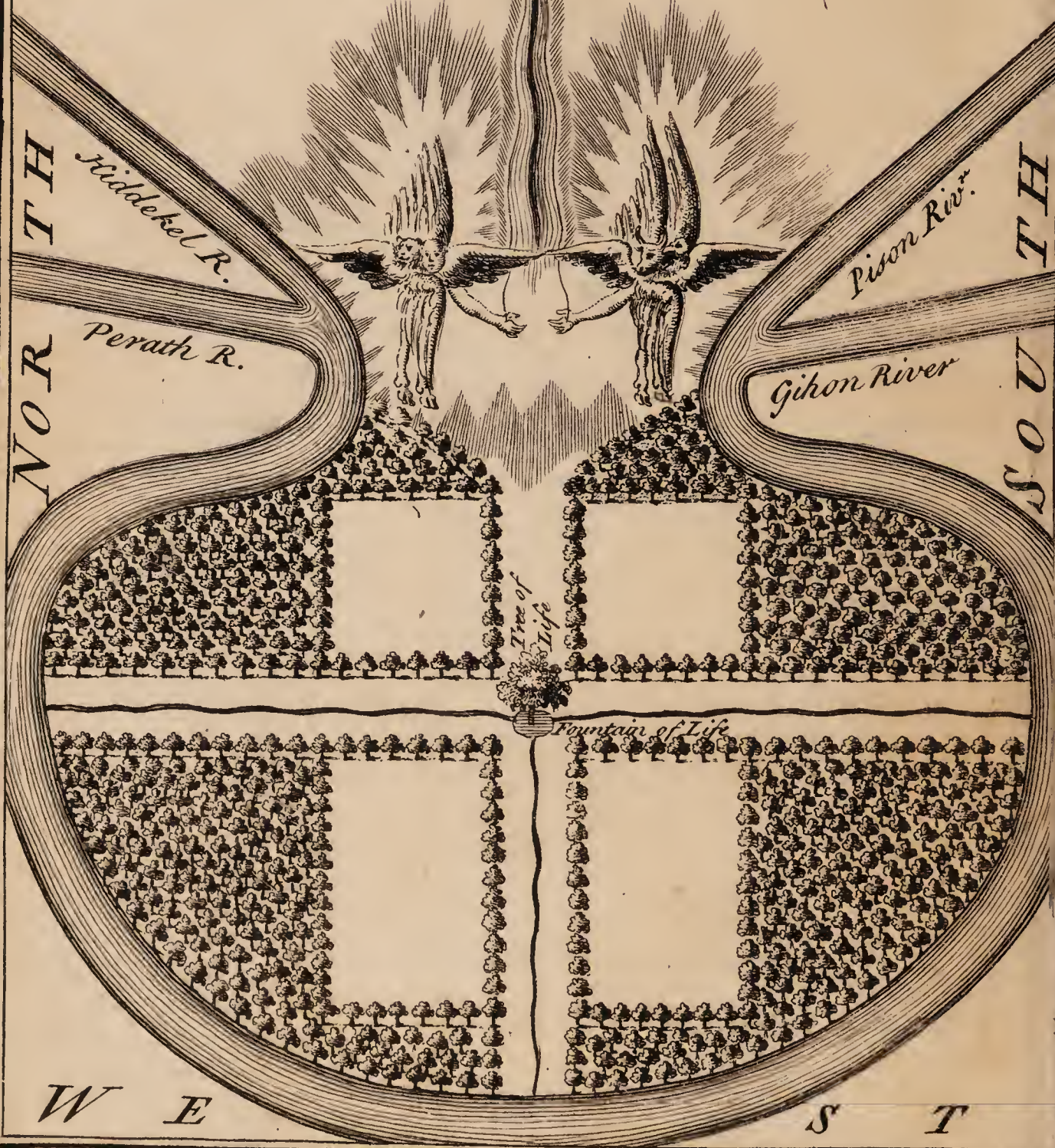
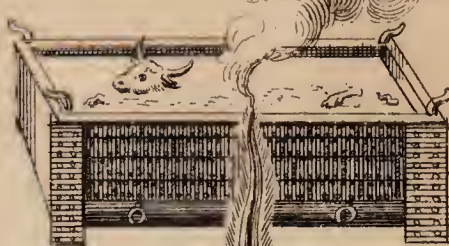
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Just publish'd (Price Sixpence)

*The SUPPLEMENT to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for
the Year 1737, containing the Conclusion of the Debates in Parliament,
with the Substance of several Speeches not in any other Collection.*

With a curious MAP of the GARDEN of EDEN.

E A S T



A MAP of the GARDEN of EDEN, before
GOD destroy'd it with the FLOOD.

NB. A Dissertation relating to this Map will be in our Magazine for Jan: or February 1738..



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
JANUARY, 1738.

Mr. URBAN,



EREWITH I send you
the Character of a good
Man, or an Attempt to
reconcile all odious Distinc-
tions amongst Christians,
being found amongst the
Manuscripts of a late deceased Illustrious
Lady.

Yours, Isaac T——t.

1st. A GOOD MAN is one whose
Name is *Christian*, in Opposition to
Jews and *Pagans*; his Surname is *Catholick*, to distinguish him from *Sects*
and *Separatists*.

2. He is one, who is neither Athe-
istically profane, nor Enthusiastically su-
perstitious; but seriously religious, ac-
cording to the Canon of the Scripture,
and soberly conformable according to the
Law of the Land; giving to *Cæsar* the
Things that are *Cæsar's*, and to *God*
the Things that are *God's*.

3. One, that thinks it highly reason-
able to prefer the Wisdom of publick
Authority, in appointing the external
Modes and Circumstances of divine
Worship, before the Dictates of a pri-
vate Judgment; And therefore will not
disturb the Peace of the Church in con-
tending passionately for, or against lit-
tle Things.

4. One, who believes the Doctrine
of the Communion of Saints to be Apo-
stolical, and therefore thinks it his Duty,
sometimes to maintain a Christian Cor-
A
respondence; and religious Communion,
with sober, wise, and good Men, who
hold the Foundation, tho' they differ
about the Pinnacles of the Temple.

5. One, who is a Christian of a
primitive Temper; doth not set Bounds
to Religion, and circumscribe it to Time
or Place, as if it had taken sanctuary
only on holy Ground; but looks upon
external Reverence, and internal Devot-
tion, as the best Ingredients of divine
Worship, whether it be perform'd at
Jerusalem, or upon the Mountains of
C
Samaria.

6. One, whose Faith is agreeable to
the Doctrine of the holy Apostles, and
his Life conformable to the Example of
the blessed *JESUS*. In all his Discourses
promotes Peace and Purity, and wish-
eth the Terms of Christian Communion
D
were so comprehensive, that all the
World might with one Mouth glorify
the eternal God.

7. He is a Man of a sober Piety,
and well temper'd Zeal, doth not bap-
E
tise his Religion with the Name of a
Sect, nor espouse the Quarrel of a Party;
nor is he guilty of *Corinthian* Vanity,
crying

crying up a *Paul*, *Apollos*, or a *Cephas*: But looks upon it, as the great Design of Christianity, to make Men good; and where it hath not this Effect, it matters not what Church they are of, because a bad Man can be saved in none.

8. He is one that lives a godly, righteous, and sober Life, as if the Commandments had a Relation to the Creed; doth not put off his Religion with his Sunday's Suit, and make it the Business only for Canonical Hours, adjourning his Piety until the Bells excite him to a new Fit of Devotion.

9. One, who by an universal Converse endeavours to enlarge the Territories of his Reason, and to knock off the Shackles of Ignorance and Prejudice, contracted by Education and private Examples; proving all Things, he holds fast that which is good, and rejects all Fanatick Principles, whether they come from *Rome*, *Münster*, or any other Quarter.

10. One, who keeps his Conscience tender; yet not so raw, as to stick at any Thing which a mis-inform'd Understanding may suppose to be unlawful. If he be guilty of any Excess, it is in his Charity towards those who differ from him in their Apprehensions about sacred Things, knowing it to be a most unlikely Way, by beating out Men's Brains to inform their Understandings.

11. He is one that is chearful without Levity; sober without Formality; Prudent without Stratagem; religious without Affectation; can be sociable without Drunkenness; angry without Swearing; and zealous without Disputing.

12. One, in whom Nature, Grace, Piety, and Prudence, are excellently poised, and it may be a Question whether his Wisdom or his Goodness be most eminent, because both are covered with a Veil of Humility.

13. He can walk in the Furnace of an afflicted Church, without smelling of Papal Superstition; or being sing'd with *Babel's* Confusion; neither bowing to the Altar of *Baal*, or worshipping the Calves of *Bethel*.

14. He is one that hath no By-ways

from the royal Road of Loyalty, Reason, and Conscience, but keeps strait forwards, treads firmly being secure of the Ground he goes on, and is neither afraid nor ashamed of his own Actions, so that he can bid Defiance to Danger, bear up his Head against a Volley of unjust Slanders, and smile upon a Volley of unjust Perjuries, being compassed with a brazen Wall of Innocence, and having within his Breast a thousand Witnesses.

15. He is one, that can express his Loyalty, better than by Debauchery, and had rather invoke the Majesty of Heaven with a Book in his Hand than a Brimmer, trembles to hear Men pray for their own Damnation, fearing lest their Prayers should be answered.

16. In a Word, he is one that mends the Time more by his good Examples, than by his Censures; knows that the best Men are the best Subjects, and when ill Men by secret Conspiracies, scandalous Immoralities, and venomous Pamphlets, are plotting the Ruin of the Kingdom, the Language of his Heart and Tongue is,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following Essay will aptly enough succeed the foregoing: But as we were favour'd with it some Months ago; no particular Reflections could be design'd.

Mr. URBAN,

IT has been rightly observ'd by the Criticks on Tragedies, that to draw a faultless Hero, is to draw a Monster: It is, to set forth a Character which never has been seen in Life, and which cannot possibly exist. Infirmities are inseparable from Human Nature; and to be the best of the Species, is only to have the fewest and most harmless Defects. It may be said without a Solecism, that it is no Imperfection in a Man or Woman to be imperfect: For, to be otherwise, is to be out of the Condition of our Being, and cease to be Man.

If we look narrowly into Men's Tempers, and the Complexion of their Minds, we shall seldom find great Talents but accompanied with great Allays. Whether

Whether God form'd Men after this Model, to prevent 'em from attaining too great Felicity in this Life, or to prevent the vast Genius and Wit of some Men, from exalting them too high **A** above their Fellow-Creatures, or to vindicate himself from any Imputation of Partiality in his Gifts and Favours to Mankind, or what other Purposes he design'd to answer by it, I pretend not to determine: But thus, we see, it is.

A Man shall be a great Wit, and a very polite Writer; he shall excel too very highly in the Discretion and Conduct of Life; and his Candour, Modesty, and Inoffensiveness of Manners shall conciliate to him good Will from all Degrees: But these Excellencies shall **C** be damp'd by a certain Timorousness of Heart, that shall hinder him from pushing his Talents with Vigour into active Life, and keep him in some measure upon a Level with other Men.

The Gaiety, the Humour, and gallant Spirit of another shall raise him to an Height of Reputation, which few Men ever arrive at: But he shall not be able to continue in that distinguish'd Situation, for want of being Master of the Art of keeping Money; for while he is poor and profuse, it is impossible **E** he should influence in publick Affairs, or gain Credit in Assemblies, or carry his Authority, with Men in Power, much farther than their good Will or Pity. So little Power has Eloquence to persuade, when not back'd by Riches, **F** and so near a Connection is there between the Weight of Men's Words and Speeches, and the Number of their Acres: Hence, perhaps, the Rise of the Race—— of Wiseacres.

A Third shall come into the World **G** with more Charms and Beauties about her, than a Woman can well make an honest Use of; she shall have all the Wit, Address and Subtlety, that make way to Power and Distinction in Courts: But her violent Spirit, and a precipitate **H** Mind, suddenly susceptible of strong Hatred and Resentment, or some other Failing, shall soon cast a Veil over her Accomplishments, and reduce her to a sort of doubtful Character. It were

easy to multiply Instances to this Purpose. There has scarce liv'd any very conspicuous Person, whose History would not serve to illustrate the Assertion laid down. Whether it be for the Benefit of Mankind in general, and to preserve a kind of Equality in their Happiness, or not, that great Endowments should be attended with suitable Defects; it is, at least, the Condition of our Nature. Nothing better is to be expected, and the Peace and Welfare of Society may be well enough consulted under this Oeconomy of human frailty. For Weaknesses, purely natural, and which flow only from the Imperfection of Humanity itself, are often innocent, or not very hurtful; or if hurtful, are so for the most part to ourselves, very seldom to others.

But there are some artificial Foibles and Allays of our own making, which breath Mischief to Mankind; and of this Sort the Chief is *Bigotry*.——
Bigotry! which is the Bane of Virtue, and the Destruction of Common Sense!
Bigotry! which, whenever it meets with uncommon Endowments, renders them useless or pernicious to the Publick.
Bigotry! which makes Men, otherwise worthy and good, prefer Superstition and Slavery to true Religion and Freedom.
Bigotry! which allures Parricides into a Belief, that they are acting the Part of Patriots.
Bigotry! which, when it has once taken deep Root in the **F** Mind, listens no more to the Calls of Reason, grows deaf to all Obligations of Oaths and Sacraments, and is not to be controll'd by any Sense of Truth, Justice or Honour.
Bigotry set apart, Men seldom deviate from the Rules of Integrity, without proposing some real or imaginary Advantages to themselves. But *Bigotry* drives Men headlong into Danger, without offering a Temptation. *Bigotry* makes Men enterprizing and desperate without being ambitious, and leads them into the most flagitious Projects with disinterested Hearts.

I am,
Sir, Your humble Servant,
No BIGOT.

AUG. 1737.

ON PLAYS : Written in the Year 1724.

*J'e me ris d'un Poete qui lent a s'exprimer,
De ce qu'il veut, d'abord ne sçait pas m' in-
former.*

*Et qui de brouillant mal une penible intrigue,
D'un divertissement me fait une fatigue.*

*J'aimerois mieux encore qu'il declinast son
nom,*

*Et dit, je suis Oreste, ou bien Agamemnon :
Que d'aller par un tas de confuses merveilles,
Sans rien à l'esprit, etourdir les oreilles.*

TIS a strange Thing that at a B
Juncture when the greatest Demand is made for good *Tragedies*, (not to mention the Profit) the Stage shou'd be absolutely without them. This want of Taste must be thrown either on the *Audience* or the *Writers*, C
tho' rather on the latter, because the better our modern Pieces have been, the more they have been received.

It will be worth while to examine the Affair with the utmost Exactness. 'Tis plain our Authors (I wou'd be understood at this Instant of Time) want D
both *Art* and *Judgment*, for either would make a good Play : For Example, the E. of *Essex* without *Poetry*, and most of R—ve's Plays without a *Plot*.

By *Art* I understand the Disposition of Parts in respect to *Plotting*, that E
natural Experience which results from studying the antient and modern Criticks, and a proper Allowance for Diversities of Tastes, Times, and Nations. All this is the Labour of Years, and will cost the Judgment many a F
Pang before it is settled.

Under the Word *Genius*, I wou'd have the Reader apprehend all Descriptions of Passions, all Sentiments, and Versification ; in short, the written Part of the Play. These proceed more immediately from the Man himself, from G
the Harmony of his Ear, the Clearness of his Head, and the Warmness of his Heart. To refine these, an universal Reading (besides the *Dramatists*) is necessary. The 4th Book of *Virgil*, or Part of the 6th *Iliad* in *Homer*, will H
be of as much Use as a Scene in *Hamlet*.

It would be barbarous to say our young Men are incapable of writing a good Tragedy ; but 'tis plain they are idle. A few Years well applied wou'd

alter the Case. The Reason of their Hasten is * * * * *. A young Man writes a Play as follows : He forthwith takes a Story about Love, (a Passion as improper as most ;) he adds to this an immeasurable Length of Time, Entrances and Exits without Occasion, Scenes here, there, and every where, Murders without Reason, and Punishments without Justice, Descriptions for the Sake of the Verses, and Soliloquies and *Asides*, because he knows not where to put such and such Descriptions ; not forgetting a Simile at the End of each Act. Wou'd a Man persuade me that such a Thing as this is a Play ? Take it to Pieces, 'tis any Thing ; compound it, 'tis nothing. And if ever it shou'd happen that a good Genius, merely thro' Idleness, shou'd write in this Manner, I shou'd be as much grieved, as to see a *Louvre* built over a Common-Sewer. The young People will pardon me, if I offer my poor Advice to direct them in their Studies of this Kind.

The first express Treatise on Tragedy is *Aristotle's Poetiques*. 'Tis a System so full, that all our modern Criticks have scarce been able to improve it. What has been added (like Experiments to his Natural Philosophy) has been owing more to Time and Experience than to Genius. The Solidity of his Poetiques has made the Style purely philosophical ; of course it requires half a dozen Readings to be understood. It has occasioned many fine Pieces of Criticism, not much known, such as those of *Castelvetro*, *Riccoboni*, *Piccolomini*, *Victorio*, *Majoragius*, &c. One wou'd chuse to read it with *Dacier's* admirable Version and Comment. *Rapin* is more superficial in his Remarks, or rather more general. From hence (taking in all occasional Passages from the Greek Criticks) may be collected an exact Notion of their Stage, and consequently of their Three Tragedians.

His *Rhetoric* is as excellent in its Kind, (I wou'd recommend *Cassandre's* Translation along with it) tho' 'tis written in a more diffus'd Style : The whole is well worth Reading. Bishop *Sanderfon* us'd to say, *Aristotle's Rhetoric* made

made him a Man. The most useful Parts are his Chapters on *Terror* and *Pity*, tho' the others on the Passions deserve to be study'd, and one on *Prologues*.

His Book of *Ethics*, *Longinus*, *Dionysius*, the Six Rhetoricians, &c. are of vast Use for forming the Judgment, and have a number of Things directly apposite to the Stage.

We are now qualify'd for the *Greek Drama*; It may be best to begin with *Sophocles* first, and so advance upwards to *Æschylus*. The best Way will be to draw a Scenary of every Play as you go along; after that, compare the Authors between themselves; which may be better done, by collecting the Opinions of the Ancients, and reconciling them, than by presuming to do it yourself, a modern Poet being hardly capable to judge of their Language.

I shall say nothing of *Seneca*, he being rather a Declaimer than a Poet. More Use may be made of the Latin Comedies, in finding out their Notion of Plotting, and uniting the Parts.

The *Italians* abound very much with good Criticks; and of late Years, if we will believe *Riccoboni*, they are not without excellent Tragedies; that they are more conformable than any to *Aristotle's* Rules, tho' *Tassoni* said formerly that few had passed a Mediocrity. The best Authors are *Trissino*, *Rucelai*, *Sperone Speroni*, *Maffei*, &c.

It requires much Judgment to read the *French* Plays, and alter them to the *English* Taste. On the whole, I cannot but prefer them to our own, tho' they are over-run and half spoiled with *Love*; which was first introduced by *P. Corneille*, the Restorer of their Theatre, to please the young King. Their Rhyme (tho' impossible to be shaken off) is another signal Disadvantage.

'Twill be ill Manners to mention their Dramatic Poets, for even no *English* Lady can be without them. The same may be said of *M. l' Abbe d' Aubignac*, *Menardiere*, and the Criticks.

I come now to the last and most material Point; The studying our own Criticks and Poets. But this I shall leave to every Man's Judgment and Talent, (it requiring some Years Ap-

plication) and I hope to see *Shakespear*, &c. imitated, not in this or that beautiful Passage, but in the true Spirit and Manner of Thinking.

N. B. I have omitted *Horace's Art of Poetry*, it being so universally known, tho' 'tis almost drawn entirely with an eye to Tragedy. The following four Rules, which compleat a Play, ought to be written in Gold: 1. Plot. 2. Characters. 3. Passions. 4. Style.

1. ——— Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto processerit, & sibi constet.

2. Intererit multum *Davus* ne loquatur, an heros;
Maturusne senex, an adhuc florente juventa
Fervidus. ———

3. Non satis est pulchra esse poemata, dulcia sunt:

Et quocunque volunt animum auditoris agunto.
Ut ridentibus arident, ita flentibus adfunt
Humani vultus. Si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi. ———

4. Descriptas servare vices, operumq; colores
Cur ego, si nequeo, ignoroque, Poeta salutor?

D ANSWER to PHILOLOGUS's Query in
December Magazine, page 755.

W ORds are merely arbitrary, and depend entirely on Custom;
Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi. HOR.

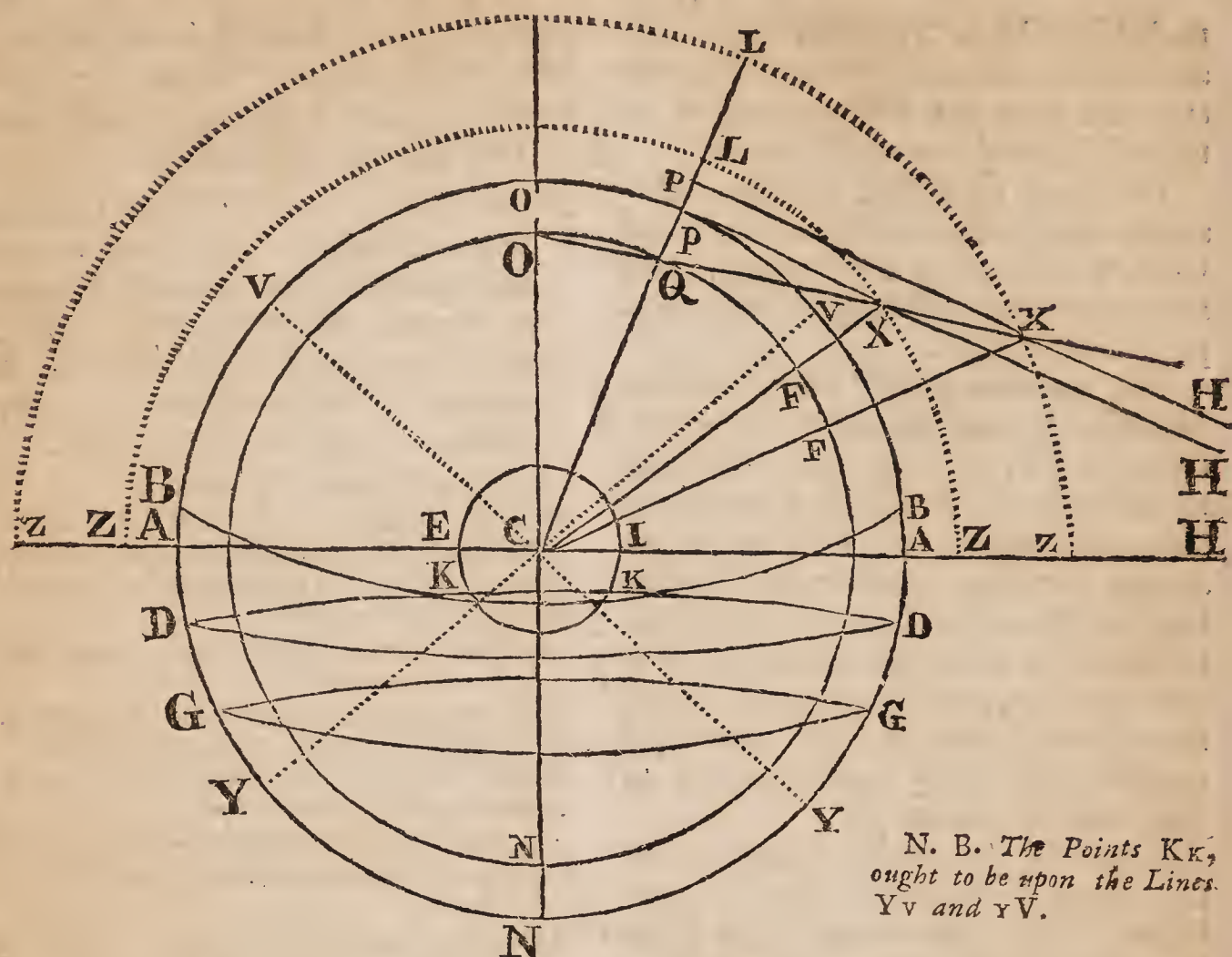
E And this is true, not only in Pronunciation but in Syntax. For I believe it will be difficult to assign any other Reason, why, contrary to all the Rules of Concord, one Sort of Adjectives in *Hebrew* should be joined to Substantives of a different Number, and plural Neuters in *Greek* require a singular Verb.

Y. Z.

Another.

I Apprehend (with Submission to better Judgments) that the Consonant in the middle of such Words, as, *bannish*, *Body*, *cavil*, *City*, &c. does not really sound double, or join to the first Syllable; and that its seeming to do so in Pronunciation, is occasion'd by the sharp, acute Accent which is placed on the first Syllable of those Words, more particularly than on others: The general Rule being this, viz. A Consonant between two Vowels goes to the latter Syllable. Nor do I know of any Exception to this Rule, unless in derived or compounded Words.

F. W.



Of a certain Astronomical Equation, either unknown or neglected by Astronomers; without which the Calculation of the Longitude, by Eclipses of fixed Stars by the Moon, is necessarily subject to unavoidable Errors, which may amount to some Degrees of Longitude.

THOUGH every Objection made against a plain Demonstration must fall of course, and upon that account may deserve no Answer; yet I could not be satisfied, till, by the Permission of God, I had found a proper and mathematical Answer, to every rational Objection, that may be made against my Theory concerning the Parallax of the Sun.

2. The most important Objection, or at least that which I found the hardest for me to solve, is this:

That the common Construction or Projection of Solar Eclipses, as it is explained by Sir *Jonas Moore*, answers exactly the Phenomena, tho' the Parallax of the Sun in reference to the Globe of the Earth be wholly neglected, or supposed only of 10'' Seconds. But that if it be supposed, by a Medium, that the Sun's Parallax in reference to the Orbit of the Moon be of about 2° Degrees 28' Minutes; it is not conceivable that the said Projection could answer equally, and so nicely, the Phenomena.

3. Having long considered this Objection, I concluded at last, That the true Answer to it must arise from the sensible Refraction of Light, when, in its Passage thro' the Atmosphere of the Moon, it touches almost the Surface of the Moon.

4. For that Atmosphere having been seen visibly, to about the Altitude of a Digit round about the Moon, in the total Eclipse of the Sun, in 1706 (as it did afterwards in 1715) I concluded that there is such a Refraction: And I found then a Method how to determine it, by the four apparent Contacts of the Sun and of the Moon, or at least by some of them.

5. And, that there is a sensible Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere, is evident to me, from an Observation which I made in the Royal Observatory at *Paris*, above fifty Years ago. For I observed there, with a Telescope of about twenty Feet, an Occultation of a considerable Star by the Moon; when, to my great Surprise, the Star seemed to touch the Moon, for a very considerable Time, before it disappeared. And I suppose that many other Persons have had, or will have, frequent Occasions of making the like Observations.

6. And indeed, altho' that Atmosphere, in which we can observe no Clouds, were ever so thin and pure; yet its Refraction must needs be supposed very sensible; since, in our terrestrial Atmosphere, the Horizontal Refraction of Light amounts to about 34' Minutes.

7. Add to this, that altho' the mean Degree of Light and Heat, which the Sun spreads upon the Surfaces of the Moon and of the Earth, be almost the same thro' the whole Year: Yet the Light of the Sun which shines upon the Surface of the Moon, at the Time of a Solar Eclipse, is considerably stronger.

8. If an horizontal Ray of Light were so refracted near any Planet, as to have the Center of its Curvature in the Center of the Globe itself; it would move round the Globe,

in a concentric Circle, as long as the Globe's Atmosphere might not alter the Swiftneſs of that Ray of Light.

9. But an horizontal Ray of Light that has its Paſſage free, ſinks all along under its own Horizon; and deſcribes, within the Atmosphere, a Line of an hyperbolical Kind. Whereas, in that Part of its Way, in which the Refraction can have no ſenſible Effect, it deſcribes two Lines that are ſenſibly Straight. And their Inclination to one another is meaſured by an Angle which is equal to twice the horizontal Refraction. And ſo, in our Atmosphere, that Angle amounts to about $1^{\circ} 8'$ or $178^{\circ} 52'$.

10. In order then that we may the better argue concerning the Refraction of Light in the Atmosphere of the Moon; let us conſider, in this Diſcourſe, the Effects of the horizontal Refraction of Light in our Atmosphere. For theſe Effects, which depend partly upon the Height at which our Atmosphere ceases to refract the Rays of Light, would appear very ſingular and curious; if the Eclipſes of the Sun, or of fixed Stars, by the Interpoſition of the Earth, were obſerved, for Inſtance, from the Globe of the Moon. And the like may be ſaid of the Refraction of Light in other Planets alſo.

11. That Height is by Sir Iſaac Newton, p. 463, made of 35 or 40 Miles. For he calculated with great Pains, upon a phyſical Hypotheſis, a Table of the Refractions of Light, from the Zenith to the Horizon. In the making of which I ſuſpect he took no ſufficient Notice of the Condensation of our Air, by the great Coldneſs which reigns in its upper Regions: whoſe Effect is ſo great, that no ſuch Table can ſerve univerſally.

12. It is true that the higher we ſuppoſe our refracting Atmosphere to be, the greater is the Number of Feet which muſt be added to the real Semidiameter of the Earth, as ſeen from any Diſtance whatſoever. But that Addition to make up the apparent Semidiameter of the Earth is very inconfiderable. For I find that if the Height (FX or Fx) of our refracting Atmosphere, be of 35 or 40 Miles (as Sir Iſaac Newton does ſuppoſe) the Addition (QP or QP) to the Semidiameter of the Earth, to make up her apparent Semidiameter, is but of 13397 Feet, or of 14367 Feet: Which, at the Diſtance of 64 Semidiameters from her Center, ſubtend an Additional Angle of $35''$, $17'''$, 775 , or of $30''$, $35'''$, 616 . But this can afford no ſufficient Anſwer to the Objection mentioned N^o 2. And knowing already the Parallax of the Sun; we muſt have our Recourſe to the Refraction in the Atmosphere of the Moon; or to the Diſtance of the Moon from the Earth; or to a Complication of theſe two Cauſes at once.

13. The Diſtance of the Moon from the Earth is certainly greater than Sir Iſ. Newton took it to be. And ſo much the more we ſuppoſe it increaſed; ſo much the more, *ceteris paribus*, muſt we diminish the Breadth of the Shadow which Sir Iſaac wants to increaſe, that it may answer the Phenomena

in Lunar Eclipſes. Therefore increaſing the Diſtance of the Moon will not account for the Phenomena: But, on the contrary, ſo much the greater will be the Neceſſity of having Recourſe to the Increaſe of the Sun's Parallax. And the Conſequence of this will be a Neceſſity of a proper Refraction in the Atmosphere of the Moon, & we may account for the Phenomena in Solar Eclipſes; or for the Proportion of 100 to 365, which Sir Iſ. Newton gives to the Diameters of the Moon and of the Earth; and to which Proportion the Projections for Solar Eclipſes being fitted duly, they will then answer nearly to the Phenomena. And by this means & Measure itſelf of the Refraction of Light in the Atmosphere of the Moon will be found, ſince I have found the Sun's Parallax already. But that Refraction may be found alſo immediately or directly, by the Length or Duration of the ſenſibly cloſe Contact of a fixed Star, &c. with the apparent Limb or Diſc of the Moon.

14. And ſince Obſervators may live in various Climates, and at different Heights above the Level of the Sea; and the Refractions in our Atmosphere may be different in Summer and in Winter; I contrived a Method how to find thoſe Refractions, not by an Hypotheſis, but by actual Obſervations. Theſe Obſervations would be very uſeful, at leaſt for Aſtronomers living in Royal Obſervatories, where, I ſhould think, nothing ought to be neglected, that can contribute towards making their Obſervations accurate.

15. Let C be the Center of the Earth OQFENO; ON her Diameter; and OXH or OXH a Ray of Light horizontal in the Point O, and prolonged in *infinitum* on each Side of O. Let OX or Ox be the Curve deſcribed by the Ray, as long as its Curvature is of any the leaſt Conſideration. And let XH or xH Tangent of the Curve OX or Ox be ſenſibly rectilinear. And thus the right Line OXx will make with the Horizon of the Point O an Angle of $17'$ Minutes, equal to half the Refraction of an horizontal Ray in our Atmosphere. And let the Line CQP cut at right Angles HX and Hx in P and p, and the Circle OQFN in Q.

16. Taking then for Radius CP, let us conceive about the Center C the Circle PoVBADGYNyGDABVP. And this Circle will give the Apparent Diſc of the Earth as increaſed by the Refraction. And let us conſider the Earth as unmovable, while ſome Stars, or the Sun, or the Moon, or ſome other Planet, or a Comet, may ſeem to paſs behind the Earth: Any one of their viſible Points deſcribing its proper Curve BKKB, or DKKD, or DD, or GG, or AEClA, &c.

17. In all the Space which is without the Cone formed by the infinite Tangent HL or HL (of the refracting Atmosphere) and having H for Vertex, and HC for Axis; the heavenly Motions obſerved from the Point H will ſeem the very ſame, and to have the ſame Swiftneſs, as if the Earth had no Atmosphere.

18. And whereas, becauſe of the Interpoſition of the Earth, no Lucid Point in the Heavens

Heavens, contained within the Circle whose Radius is CP or CP, can be seen directly from H; but only by the Refraction made in our Atmosphere: Therefore no such Points whatsoever, were it even a Part of the Surface of the Sun, can appear within the Apparent Limb of the Earth, but only upon or near this very Limb; and that with a very small Breadth or Thickness.

19. Thus from whatsoever Place called here H the Globe of the Earth be seen, as suppose from the fixed Stars, or from the Moon, or from the Sun, or from Venus, or Mars, or from a Comet, &c. it may be said;

As the Distance CH; Is to the Semidiameter CQ of the Globe of the Earth: So is the Radius of the Tables; To the Sine of the mathematical Apparent Semidiameter of the Earth as seen from the Point H.

And as CH; Is to CP or CP perpendicular to HX or Hx: So is the Radius of the Tables; To the Sine of the visible Semidiameter of the Earth, as increased by the Effect of the Refraction; or by the Distance of the Point P or p from Q or from the Surface of the Earth.

20. Let the right Line AECIA be perpendicular to the Diameter oCN. And let the Arc AI or EA in the heavenly Sphere subtend an Angle of $1^{\circ} 8'$, in reference to an Eye placed at the Distance CH over-against C perpendicularly to the Plan of this Figure; that is, an Angle equal to twice the Refraction of Light in our Atmosphere. And upon the Diameter EI conceive the Circle EKκI whose Center is C. And I say that if a fixed Star should be supposed to describe behind the Earth consider'd as unmovable the right Line AECIA, it will appear almost as unmovable near the Point A, seeming to slacken its Course gradually there, till the Star itself, in about two Hours Time, has reached the Point I: And then, and not before, it will disappear in A.

21. But as soon as $\frac{1}{2}$ Star comes to the Point E, its Image will appear suddenly in the opposite Point A, upon the Circumference of the apparent Disc of the Earth: From whence or the neighbouring Points it will not depart, till the Star itself has actually reached the same Point A. Whereabout having seemed to continue all the while that $\frac{1}{2}$ Line ECIAZz is describing; that is for about two Hours; the Star itself coming at last to Z or z will then go on full speed and pursue its Course.

22. And so, all the while that the Star, or any other the like Lucid Point, as seen from the erected Point H, describes the Line EI; the Star will appear almost unmovable near A and A. But the Arc zA and ZA, or Az and AZ, would be described, in an open Skie, in about 70 or 61 Seconds.

23. But if a Star seen from the erected Point H, or from the Moon, &c. describes behind the Earth, on the Side where N lies, the Curve Dd, which does not reach the Circle whose Diameter is EI; Then conceive continually a right Line passing thro' C and thro' the Center of the Star. And that Line

will continually give, very near the Circumference of the Disc oANAP, the Point where the Star appears. Which, by consequence, will not be eclipsed at all: But will all the while seem to slide along near the apparent Limb of the Earth, and to describe a Curve close by the Arc DNd. And the like must be understood, if that Curve was situated on the Side of o.

24. And thus, if the Star describes a Curve BKκB or DKκD, passing at a Distance from C smaller than 8' Minutes; Then, an indefinite Line, drawn from C thro' the Star, or thro' any other the like Lucid Point, will always shew, near the Circle oANAP, the apparent Place, or the two opposite apparent Places of the Star, &c. in reference to the erected Point H; by reason of the Refraction in our Atmosphere. And all that while, the Star being in a right Line drawn from C to the Circumference, will seem to slide along very near to the apparent Limb of the Earth; and even, for some critical Moments, or Circumstances, in a retrograde Manner; as when a right Line drawn from C to D cuts the Curve Dκ. And as soon as the Star comes to K, or to the right Line YKCV, at about 8' Minutes from the Center of the Earth; then the Star will begin to appear also in the Opposite Point v, where it will seem to touch the apparent Disc of the Earth. And from thence it will seem to move (and that very near the Limb of the Earth) from v to V, in a retrograde Manner; and to disappear in V placed upon the Limb and the right Line κCV, as soon as the Star itself reaches the Point κ. And so the Star, or any other chosen Lucid Points in the Heavenly Sphere, as suppose a Point chosen in a certain Segment of the Sun, will appear at once near the Limb of the Earth in two different and diametrically opposite Places, while it really describes the Curve Kκ; but seems to describe, near the Circumference of the apparent Disc, two Curves Yv and vV. Which must needs afford a very singular and curious Sight.

25. Therefore this being premised, we must, in order to make a regular Projection (to represent the Eclipses of the Sun and of fixed Stars by the Moon) establish first the exact Proportion between the Diameters of the Earth and of the Moon: And at the same time find the Quantity of the horizontal Refraction of Light in her Atmosphere. These two Things I have actually done, or found out Methods to do them from Observations, and from the true Knowledge of the Sun's Parallax. Whereby not only the Errors made in the Projection for Solar Eclipses are manifested: which consist chiefly in giving, in the Projection, a false Proportion to the Diameters of the Earth, of the Moon and of the Sun, on one hand; and on the other hand in taking no Notice of the Refraction of Light in the Atmosphere of the Moon: But whereby it appears also, That, if the ordinary Projection accounts so nearly for the Phenomena of Solar Eclipses, it is only because the Errors in the Projection are counterbalanced by an equivalent Error arising from the

the Neglect of a due Allowance for the afore-said Refraction of Light. And this Consideration has afforded me one Method for finding that Refraction: Beside which I have some other Methods for the same Purpose.

26. But as to the Occultation of fixed Stars by the Moon, the Error will remain intire: Neither can it be avoided by any Compensation; but only by an indifferent Knowledge of the Parallax or Distance of the Sun; and a true Knowledge of the Proportion of the real Diameters of the Earth and of the Moon; and of the Refraction in the Horizon of the Moon; and of the Distance of the Moon from the Observer. Now these Particulars cannot be truly and nicely stated without my Theory: But with it they may. Which being done once for all, at least coarsely for the Parallax of the Sun, and nicely for the Diameters of the Earth and of the Moon, and for the Refraction of the Moon's Atmosphere: The Result of it in short will amount to the following Rule.

27. From the apparent Semidiameter of the Moon; as increased by about two or three Seconds, because of the Refraction in her Atmosphere; subtract twice that whole Refraction: And the Remainder will give the Semidiameter of the Circle or Space, in the Celestial Sphere, which is intercepted from our Sight by the Interposition of the Moon. And from hence, and what I have already said, depends the Correction of the Calculations of the Immersion and Emerision of fixed Stars eclipsed by the Moon. But these Stars, moving along the Disc of the Moon, will seem to stick much closer to it, than we find they would do in reference to the apparent Disc of the Earth.

28. I concluded once upon some Suppositions, That the real Semidiameter of the Moon being made of 100 Parts, the real Semidiameter of the Earth must be made of 336,10554 Parts; which Sir *Isaac Newton* makes of 365 Parts. The Difference is of 28,89446 Parts. From whence I concluded also, That the horizontal Refraction in the Atmosphere of the Moon is of 1' 14", 2746; whose Double is 2' 28", 5492. This I thought fit to mention, it being of the utmost Consequence, in determining the Longitude both at Land and at Sea, by Eclipses of fixed Stars. But I intend to revise and publish those or the like Calculations, if God grants me Time and Health; and likewise to facilitate the Use of them, for Mathematicians or Navigators of a moderate Capacity.

29. But as to the rectifying the Theory of the Satellites of *Jupiter* or *Saturn*, by Eclipses of those Planets by the Moon; one of which Eclipses is expected on the 18th of this Month of *November*; I fear that Astronomers will find themselves greatly mistaken, if they neglect, in their Rectifications, what I have now said, or have further to say. For otherwise they may as well perplex and corrupt the Theory of those Satellites, as render it more perfect.

N. FACIO Duillier.

Worcester, Nov. 12, 1737.

Mr FACIO's last REPLY to Mr SIMPSON. [See Vol. VII. p. 674, 675, 755.

A MR SIMPSON calculated, p. 674, the Sun's Density E, to be to the Earth's Density e; as $\frac{Dd a^3}{PP}$, to $\frac{Dd A^3}{pp}$.

And therefore, dividing by Dd, he concludes, with much Appearance of Truth, but erroneously, as Sir *Isaac Newton* seems also to have done, that Proportion to be the same as that of ppa^3 to PPA^3 .

2. I shew'd, p. 675, That this Way of arguing conceals a hidden and dangerous Paralogism; because here the Quantities A and D depend upon each other, in as much as $\frac{rs}{D}$ is equal to A: And y there-

C fore the afore said Proportion of E to e is really as $\frac{Dd a^3}{PP}$ to $\frac{Dd r^3 s^3}{pp D^3}$.

3. But Mr *Simpson*, p. 755, answers, That tho' my Reasoning about the Value of D [or A] be just; yet it has nothing to do with his afore said Proportion of $a^3 pp$ to $A^3 PP$ for expressing the Densities of the Sun and Earth. And he finds fault with my putting in Dd into each of those Terms, and thereby making their Values to become uncertain.

4. I own that if I did so, without the E genuine Characters of an accurate Demonstration, his Censure would be just.

5. But is it I that insert Dd without Cause into his indeterminate Proportion N^o 1? Or is it himself, who having originally Dd in that very Proportion, strikes it out, without perceiving the Danger of his so doing? and thus making that which was indeterminate, to become determinate?

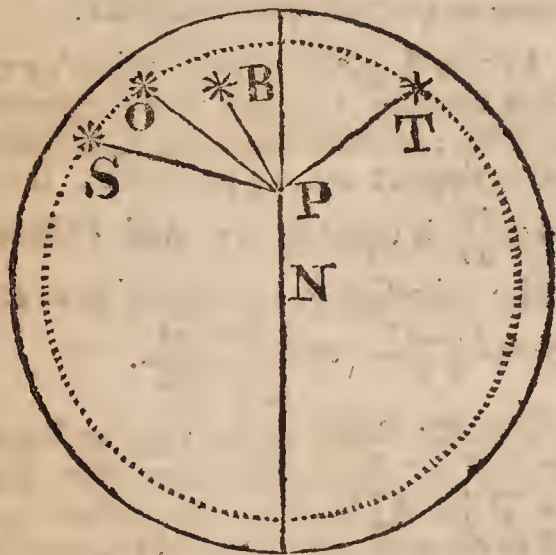
6. Sir *Isaac Newton*, notwithstanding his invincible Prepossession, was however sensible of the Danger of trusting to a Calculation like that of Mr *Simpson*. For otherwise he could never have thought of reducing the Sun's Parallax to 9 Seconds, as Mr *Whiston* says he did before his Decease. Nor would Sir *Isaac* have said, (p. 405) *Si Parallaxis Solis statuetur major vel minor quam 10" 30", debet quantitas materiae in terra augeri vel diminui in triplicata ratione.* Which Rule agrees exactly with my Equation H N^o 2; but has nothing common with the truncated Proportion of Mr SIMPSON,

$$E. e :: \frac{a^3}{PP} \cdot \frac{A^3}{pp}.$$

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is in the Magazine for October, a Scheme I propos'd for the Latitude and Longitude at Sea, against which I have received but two Objections, which being easily answered, I am the more encouraged to desire you would insert the following, with the Improvement I here give.

First it's said that I suppose the Latitude, the Hour by a Star, and the horizontal Refraction may be known more accurately than they can be found; but for answer, they may be all found near enough, as will appear by the Demonstration following.



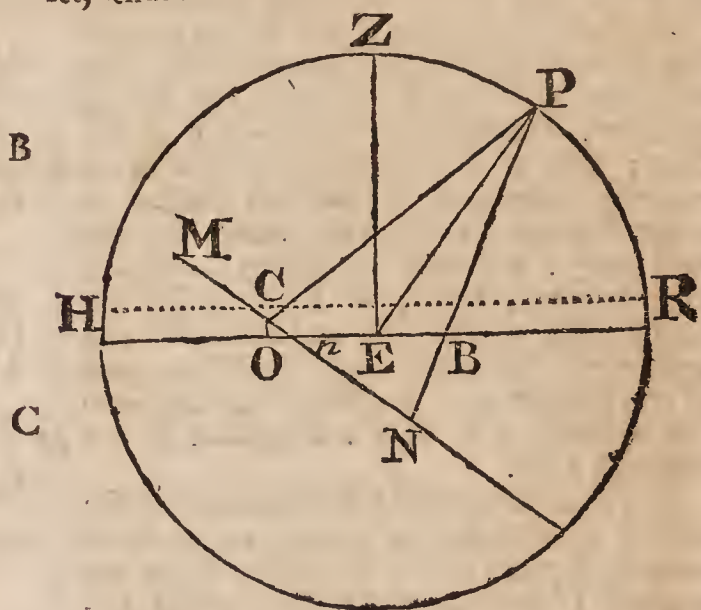
Let the primitive Circle be the Horizon, and the prick'd Circle an Almicanter in which the Star is when it sets or rises, and N the Nadir, and P the S. Pole. If, then I see a Star setting near the North Point at S, and in about half an Hour another at O, in which Time S is gone to B, but the Point S remains, then the Angle SPB is $7^{\circ} 30'$ Min. for the half Hour, which being taken from OPB the Difference of their R. Ascensions, gives OPS, which, with PS and PO, the 2 polar Distances, gives OS: In a little Time after, the Stars, S, rises at T, and having the Time of its being under the Horizon, I have SPT, and 2 including Sides which are equal, gives ST; and having before the two Angles OPS and SPT (*i. e.*) their Sum OPT, that Angle, with OP and PT, gives also OT: I say, the three Chords of these three Arches, OS, ST, OT, being in the Plane of the Almicanter, determine its Radius, which is the R. Sine of its Distance from the Nadir, which being taken from 90 gives the Refraction.

And for the Hour, the Angle NSO (found by the three Sides) being taken from the before known Angle PSO, gives PSN, which, with the two including Sides, gives PN the Comp. of the Latitude, and likewise SPN the Hour from 12 by the Star. Thus they are all three found by one Figure.

Here, indeed, I suppose the Ship at rest; but supposing her to sail 10 Leagues South West in 2 or 3 Hours, it's easy to find the Difference of Latitude and Longitude for so short a Time; and if the latter be turned to Time, it's to be subtracted from the Time it hath been under the Horizon, and if by the former the ascensional Difference be lessened, that

Difference is also to be subtracted; and so for any other Point, and then Things will be the same as if the Ship had been at rest.

A *To find the LONGITUDE at Sea.*
LET first a Table be made of the Moon's Place at a known Longitude, not by Calculation, but by observing the Moon rise or set, thus:



C At the first Appearance of her Vertex, if the Sea be smooth; or if rough, I am to be 30 or 40 Foot high, where I can see 8 Miles off, at which Distance the Height of a Wave is inconsiderable; I observe the Hour, Minute, and Second, by a Star, and so, by the Moon's Node, the Difference of their R. Ascension; and suppose it an Hour before 6: Then in the Figure, MN being the Moon's Path, and N the Node, the Angle EPN is 15° , and PE being 90, and PEB the known Latitude, I can find PB, which taken from NP I have BN; also I can find PBE, or EBN; which, with PNM, the Angle the Moon's Path makes with the Meridian the Node is in, will give Nn: Then I want only nC, to know how far the Moon's Center is from the Node, whose Place may be known to 2 or 3 Seconds, tho' the Moon's Place not to half a Degree; if then I subtract the Refraction from the Moon's Parallax, and the Minutes the Horizon is depressed by my being 40 Foot high, from the Remainder (which may be known by Wright's Table in his Correction of Errors) I shall know how much the Moon's Vertex, and so her Center, is above the Horizon (*i. e.*) CO, which, with the Angle n, gives Cn to be added to Nn, and I have her Distance from the Node, or her Place at that Hour by the Node; or because the Node is too moveable, by the first Star of Aries; and suppose it is 4 Hours by the Star the 10th of January, if I add the Moon's periodic Revolution, corrected by the Moon's Apogee, the Node, and the Sun's Place (on which, by Sir Isaac Newton, it depends) I shall have the Moon there again some time in February, and if to that Time I add another Period, I shall have her there again another Time in March, and so through the Year, which will give her Place 12 Times; and if 12 Observations are made, we shall have her Place for 144 Times; and if 30, for 360 Times,

Times. A Table being thus made, which the Mariner carries to Sea, he may find the Place of the Node to 2 or 3 Seconds, tho' he knows not his Longitude within 4 Degrees; and as above he may find the Moon's Place, if it happens to be marked in the Table, he hath over-against it the Hour at the known Longitude; if only near it, then as the Moon's horary Motion is to the Difference, so is 13° 60 Min. to a 4th Number, to be added or subtracted from the Time in the Tables, according as I find her before or behind.

Note; If he hath the Moon's Place within half a Degree in an Ephemeris, he may also have her Parallax and horary Motion within 2 or 3 Seconds, which will not cause an Error of 360 Seconds, or a Degree in the Longitude, which will come within the Limits set by Act of Parliament: And therefore I hope it will be found I have a Right to the Premium, there being no Instruments to be used to make it impracticable, but only a few Calculations by Trigonometry, which good Logarithms have made easy.

Answer to the Question about Suicide, Magazine p. 206. for MAY last. Upon the Querist's own Principles.

THO' Self-preservation be the prime Law of Nature, and the sole End for which Men enter into Society, and tho' the Magistrate has no Power but what is derived from the People, and the People have no Power over their own Lives: Yet the Jurisdiction of the Magistrate can lawfully, and consistently with these Principles, extend to the Life of the Subject, and tho' it does, the same Reasons will not justify *Suicide*: Because the Magistrate does not derive his Power of taking away the Life of a Criminal, from his, *i. e.* the Criminal's Consent, but from the Consent of the Person injur'd, to whom the Criminal forfeited his Life, and who, in a State of Nature, might himself justly have taken it away, but, by his living in Society, has transfer'd his Right of doing so to the Magistrate. I suppose it will not be denied, that a Man may in the Case of Self-defence, &c. have a Right to take away the Life of another, tho' he has no Right to take away his own Life, or that this Right may be repos'd in the Magistrate; consequently a Magistrate, by compact, may take away the Lives of criminal Subjects, and yet *Suicide* will not be thereby justify'd,

Yours, S. H.

(See the next Page.)

Mr. S. U.

Mount Wallin, 1737.

I Desire the Favour of you to publish the following Questions, to your sagacious and learned Correspondents.

- A 1st, Whether there be in reality any other *Heaven* and *Hell*, besides the *Heaven* and *Hell* which consist in the Happiness and Misery that are essentially annex'd to Virtue and, Vice? By Virtue, I mean morally acting agreeably to the Truth and Fitness of Things: *i. e.* When one understands what is right and fit to be done, he does then, against any Difficulties and Temptations whatsoever, as far as lies in his Power, act agreeably thereunto. By Vice, I mean the contrary, *i. e.* a morally acting, either by reason of Temptation, or without Temptation, what the Understanding at the same Time perceives to be unfit and wrong: A Consciousness of the former, thus stated, gives Ease and Pleasure to the Mind; so on the other hand a Consciousness of the latter fills it with Uneasiness and Pain. This being granted, I ask, 2dly, Whether the Mind when let loose and disengaged from bodily Incumbrances, may not have a vastly greater Feeling of such inseparable Pleasure, or Pain, proportionably as it has been more or less virtuous or vicious here in its State of Probation? if the Affirmative will be granted, I ask how can it follow from the Nature of the Thing, that there should be any other extraneous *Heaven* and *Hell*? seeing that in all the Creation, as far as we know it, there is such necessary Harmony and Correspondence between Things in their Causes and Effects, as one in my Opinion might justly say in this Case with the Philosopher, *Nunquam—fit per plura, si—fieri possit per pauciora.*
- B 3ly, Whether the Scripture Doctrine in relation to *Heaven* and *Hell*, when considered in its spiritual Sense (abstracted from Metaphors and Metonymys, or from Things material put to signify Things spiritual) does amount to any Thing else besides the *Heaven* and *Hell* of such Happiness and Misery, as are the just and immutable Consequences of Virtue and Vice? PHILORECTUM.

Atque si hoc etiam Natura prescribit, ut Homo Homini, quicumque sit, ob eam ipsam Causam, quod is Homo sit, consultum velit, necesse est secundum eandem Naturam omnium Utilitatem esse communem. Cic. de Off.

YOUR ingenious Correspondents have been pleased to return four Answers to my Questions in your *Magazine* for May page 206. I am sorry to tell you, that after all they have said, I do think, they have not sufficiently removed all Difficulties, which seem to attend the Magistrate's Right of inflicting Death upon Offenders. My Reasons for saying so, are these. I cannot conceive that the Magistrate can have any Right to punish, but what he has from the People, who can only give what Right they themselves possess. But a Right of inflicting Capital Punishments, I imagine to be more than they can give; because they have no Right to take away their own Lives, and this Power when assumed is not only unnecessary, but also destructive to Society, and inconsistent with the Design of Punishment.

Your Correspondent from Maidstone, indeed says in your *Mag.* for July p. 421. E.

‘That a Society of Men united by solemn Compact for the Preservation of their Lives and Estates, and Promotion of Virtue, have it in their Power to make such Laws as may be necessary to support the Society, and preserve the Compact from Violation, and may lodge the executive Power of these Laws in the Hands of any Person they think proper. If then the publick Peace and Welfare of this Society cannot subsist without the Infliction of Capital Punishments, which is the Case in every Government, the People may empower the supreme Magistrate to punish with Death; because the publick Good is of greater Value than the Life of any single Criminal who is an Enemy to all Laws, and acts in Defiance of them.’

Here he asserts that Capital Punishments are necessary in every Government for its Peace and Welfare, and therefore the Magistrate has Power to inflict them. Both these Assertions appear equally false. Society has no doubt a Power to use necessary Means for its Preservation, but I am yet of Opinion that inflicting of Death is not necessary, nor such a Power just. For as Mankind first enter'd into Society for Self-preservation, so all the Laws they came under were but as so many Means for that End. This was the sole Design of associating, *i. e.* the Preservation and Happiness of every Individual. No Man would have enter'd into Society on any other Terms, nor parted with his Goods for the Support of the Government, but with this View. Wou'd any Man have parted with a Share of his alienable Right, but to secure the Rest, and what is also unalienable, *viz.* his Life. No. But is not the Magistrate's Power of inflicting Death, assuming what is unalienable? Is not this making Man in his associate State worse than in a natural? In a State of Nature, no Man claimed a Right

of punishing with Death, or taking away Life. But in Society Mens Lives are taken for Trifles, which Men in a natural State wou'd scarcely regard, far less pursue to Death.

Your Correspondent says, *ib. p.* 421. H.)

‘Here it is to be observed, that altho' the Offender himself, as a Member of the Society, had subscribed to the Laws by which he is punished, yet his own Authority was not sufficient to make these Laws, but the Assent of the whole Society was requisite, who all agree in one Voice to cut off any single Member that shall be found corrupt and destructive of the whole Body.’ No

single Member, if proper Methods were taken, can be destructive of the whole Body politick, and therefore ought not to be cut off. It is the Custom of Quacks indeed, to saw off Limbs and Arms, which they have frequently corrupted themselves to increase their Fees; but the skilful Physician tries all Remedies, and is sure the Member cannot be render'd useful for any of the Ends of Life, before he has recourse to Amputation.

But will any Man of Sense maintain that these unhappy Creatures whom we punish with Death cannot be reclaimed and made useful in some Sphere? We have many Instances of the Possibility of their Reformation; and doing eminent Services to their Country, in those who have been so lucky as to obtain a Reprieve. Neither does his alledging the Offender's Subscription to the Law by which he is punished, remove the Difficulty; For, supposing it to be true, which it is not, if the Law be unjust and cruel, it cannot bind. *Civilians* allow that Obligations to what is unjust and dishonest are not binding; *v. g.* It would be wrong for the Members of Society to steal, or commit Adultery, tho' their Representatives enact a Law obliging them to do both. The immutable and eternal Relations of Things, or the Law of Nature antecedent to all human Institutions, forbid the committing these Crimes, and no Power can dispense with these Laws, or oblige Men to violate them.

Mere Will or Caprice cannot make Laws binding. They must be founded on Reason before Obedience can be due, otherwise we destroy all Distinction 'twixt Right and Wrong. That the Plea of Necessity and Assent to the Laws for punishing with Death is ill grounded, will appear by what follows. The Law *de Hæretico comburendo* was by the Imposers averred to be necessary, and we all know that it had the Assent. But was Burning of Hereticks just or reasonable? No, in my Opinion both the Makers and Executors of that Law were Murderers. They usurped a Power that cou'd not be given them, and under Pretence of Necessity and Assent wantonly butchered their Fellow-Creatures. The just

Complaint against this barbarous Law, and the repealing of it, I judge to be a sufficient Proof of what I have said. But tho' by better Times and a milder Government, we be freed from this bloody Act, many

Countries

Countries are distressed and plagued by it, and the poor Sufferers never miss of being told, that they are burnt for promoting the Interest and Peace of Society, and the Glory of God. These common-place Arguments are constantly used in behalf of Tyranny and usurped Power, tho' in reality they are mere Sound without any Sense. Uniformity of Opinion, that hopeful Project, has been deemed necessary, and Heresy in most Orthodox Countries is reckon'd the most pernicious Plague, and even a more heinous Sin than breaking all the ten Commandments of the moral Law. Are these Men in earnest, who assert this? or is it true in Fact? No, it is notoriously false. Those Societies who have thought fit to allow their Members to use their natural Right of Thinking, believing and serving God in their own Way, have found that this choaking Weed, as they call Heresy, can't be cut down without destroying every Herb that is valuable, and never will be totally rooted up, but by reducing the Species to Unity in every State. Here we have a clear Demonstration, that the Argument of Necessity and Assent in this Case, thought to be the strongest of all others, is false and ill grounded. For it is not only unnecessary but also impolitical, to cut off Multitudes by Death. The Strength and Happiness of Society consists in the Number of its People, and the Magistrate's principal Care ought to be to dispose his Subjects to the best Advantage, and not to lessen their Numbers by Ropes and Axes. Have Racks, Wheels, or brazen Bulls entirely prevented Crimes and Roguery? No. I'm afraid they discover their Ignorance of Human Nature, who think to attain their Aim by these Means. Sanguinary Laws, in my Opinion, rather deserve the Name of Cruelty, than of Punishment, because all Punishment ought not only to be intended in *Terrorem Aliorum*, but also in *Emendationem Delinquentis*. If a Man is so unhappy as to steal an Ox or Horse from his Neighbour, does it repair the Loss of the Sufferer to hang the Thief, or does the Executioner rightly reform the Vicious. The Work is soon and cheap done, but in many Cases, I must doubt its Validity. It wou'd be better to accept Restitution, according to *Moses's* Law, for the first Fault, or if he be not able to repair the Damage, or falls into it a second Time, let him be close confined to a Workhouse, during Life, and be obliged to labour for the Interest of the Society he had injured. Our present Method of Whipping, burning in the Face or Hand, exposing on the Pillory, is so far from preventing Roguery, or reforming Delinquents, that it really hardens these Vermin in their vicious Courses, and puts them almost under a Necessity of subsisting by Villainy themselves, and of leaving behind them a Race instructed in all their pernicious Practices. But wou'd the Magistrate be sufficiently careful to remove the Cause, the Effect wou'd cease. If Idleness the Parent of all Vice was discouraged, and Beggary, a Practice more prejudicial to Society than Thieving, effectually suppressed; if the

young were bred to some Calling, and the old Strollers constrained to labour for their Subsistence, then Thieving and Housebreaking wou'd soon cease. *Principiis obsta* is an excellent Advice, and can be applied to no Occasion more suitable than to this. If Hospitals were erected for the Education of the Poor, and so constituted as to receive the Children of all who are unable to learn them any Trade; and if Parents, who are able, were obliged by Law, as the Jews and other wise Nations were, to add some Handicraft to their other Education, we shou'd soon see that this Method wou'd more effectually reform and prevent Crimes of all Kinds, than all the sanguinary Laws that can be devised, tho' executed with the utmost Rigour. The Argument of Fitness, for taking away Mens Lives by Capital Punishments, is unjustly alledged. Every Man has, I imagine, a Right to live as long as he may be turned to any Use in Society. The Magistrate ought strictly to enquire into and punish all Abuses, not by lopping off the Branches, but by a different Culture, and transplanting them to another Soil. It's not enough to say, that Criminals cannot be made useful. Without doubt all those who are proper Objects of Punishment might be disposed to Advantage, if Pains were taken. But the Truth is, the Frequency of these bloody and mournful Spectacles seems to have got the better of our Humanity, and so hardened our Nature, that we throng with as much Keeness, and behold an Execution with as much Indifference as we do a Merry Andrew on the Stage. However, to me he seems hard-hearted and uncharitable, who sentences and executes unhappy Offenders without allowing them Time to repent and wear off their vicious Habits. It wou'd at least become us, as Christians, to endeavour to save their Souls by amending their Manners, which in all Probability wou'd be better done by sparing their Lives, than by hurrying them into the other World before there is any Appearance of their suitable Preparation for it. The last and best Argument in behalf of capital Punishments appears also inconclusive. They say that we don't give the Magistrate the Right to take away our own Lives: But that as we have a Right to defend ourselves even by slaying the Aggressor, so we give this Right to the Magistrate. But it is easy to see that we have not given this Right to the Magistrate, for we cannot justly take away any Man's Life, when we can save our own Lives and our Property by any Shifts. We are therefore so far from giving it away, that we use it on all Occasions; for as Necessity alone entitles us to the use of it, so the same Necessity makes it incommunicable. In a Word, Mr URBAN, as the Intention does only denominate the Action, and as Men's Constitution, Temper, Passions and Circumstances differ widely from one another, so I think that in our Censures and Punishments we should use great Lenity, lest we punish the Constitution instead of the Crime.

Yours, CLEMENS.

DUNBAR, October 10, 1737.

A. B's Answer to Mr R. F's two Queries,
p. 672, in the Mag. for Novem. 1737.

Mr URBAN,

WITH respect to the violent Death A of the Prophet of Judah, who prophesied against Jeroboam's Altar, it is First, to be considered what the old Prophet of Bethel's Design was, in going about to deceive his Brother Prophet: And it appears to me to be this, viz. If he could persuade the Prophet, after he had refused the King's Collation, to eat, B and to drink with him, notwithstanding the Command not to do either in Bethel, (which, by the way, seems to be more than he was ordered to tell Jeroboam) he should mightily invalidate the Authority of his Mission, and thereby ingratiate himself with the King. Secondly, That had it not pleased God in an extraordinary C Manner to prevent it, this Scheme must certainly have had its intended Effect, to the utmost Disgrace of the Prophet of Judah during the whole Course of his Life; since what he prophesied was not to come to pass till after 300 Years. It therefore seemed to be necessary for the Establishment of the Authority of his Prophecy for the Time being, that the Prophet should suffer as he did; by which Means, as he avoided the Disgrace, and made full Satisfaction to the Righteousness of the Law for his Fault, so it is, in my Opinion, a great Mistake to esteem his violent Death to be any Severity at all. It may be objected, that the Authority of the Prophet's Mission did not require Confirmation, since the Altar had been rent, as he foretold, and since Jeroboam's Hand had been miraculously wither'd and healed by him. This, indeed, would have been of some Weight, had not the Prophet, by eating in Bethel, contributed to lessen the Word of the Lord by his own Mouth; and had not those other Acts F been transacted in a private manner, easily to be smothered up by Jeroboam and the idolatrous Priests, and liable to be invalidated by the Prophet's own Inconstancy.

It is very remarkable, that there is a manifest Chasm in the Original, [1 Kings xiii. 20.] Thus: "And it came to pass, they being sitting at the Table: — There also came, the Word of the LORD also came, even unto that Prophet, who brought him back." From the Chasm, and these Words thus emphatically expressed, it seems very natural to infer, that there not only happened Discourse between the two Prophets at Table, but also, that by the Spirit they alternately

prophesied, tho' the Particulars are omitted; because, perhaps they were Matters of private Interpretation, and concerned none so much as themselves; yet, thereby the Prophet of Judah might be so prepared to make his Exit, as at least to meet it with full Resignation to the Will of God, if not also with Joy: However, upon the whole it appears to me, that the Prophet of Judah's violent Death was a special Token of God's Mercy and loving Kindness, not of his Severity; because, First, the Prophet of Judah knew that he was by the Word of the LORD commanded not to eat, nor no drink in Bethel; and therefore without a special Sign, or else being reinspired himself, he ought not in this Case, to have believed the Prophet of Bethel, merely on his own Word. Secondly, he could not but by this Time be very sensible of the ill Consequences attending his Weakness, and that without the Hand of God miraculously intervening they could not be prevented nor avoided, either with respect to himself or his Mission: But by means of his Death, with such wonderful Circumstances attending, all these Inconveniencies immediately vanished; Satisfaction being also made to the Justice of the World to come, wherein he that doth wrong, i. e. in this World, without making Satisfaction, shall receive for the Wrong which he hath done, i. e. in the World to come: [Col. iii. 25.]

On the other Hand, tho' nothing remarkable might befall the lying Prophet in this World; no doubt his just Punishment was reserved for that which is to come; and that those who are punished here are not the greatest Sinners, we have our Saviour's Testimony concerning those kill'd by the Tower of Siloam.

As to the second Query; one plain Reason, and such as seems to me to obviate all just Objections, why Jesus Christ should charge those on whom he wrought Miracles, not to make him known, is Matt. xii. 17. annex'd to the Charge, viz. That it might be fulfill'd which was spoken by Esaias the Prophet, saying, viz. from the Hebrew Text; He shall neither cry out, nor [Voice] lift up: As for his Voice, it shall not summons in the Street. [Isai. xlii. 2.] And so by charging those on whom he wrought Miracles, not to make him known, he put it out of their Power, while they bore Witness of him to the Truth, to pretend that he bore Witness of himself; for, saith he, If I bear Witness of myself, my Witness is not true. [John v. 31.] Yet the Publication of his Miracles was not retarded, nor his Miracles deprived of

of due Effects, which in some measure might have been, had he himself not forbidden those on whom he wrought them to make him known; for, saith St Mark, *He charged them that they should tell no Man; but the more he charged them, so much the more a great deal they published it.* chap. vii. 36.

If these Answers, or any Part of them, give the Querist any Satisfaction, I have gained my End; if not, I desire that he may take my good Will to oblige him as a Mark of my Christian Respect.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

M. W. also answers R. F's two Questions to the following Effect:

1. **T**HAT as the Prophet who was sent to Jeroboam was guilty of Disobedience to the express Commandment given him, his Punishment ought not to be esteemed an Instance of Divine Severity, an Expression which must sound harsh when spoken of the Almighty; and as to what became of the false Prophet that seduced him, he was in the Hand of God, who doubtless knew best how to punish him.

2. That the chief Reason of Christ's forbidding those on whom he wrought Miracles to publish them, was to prevent People from taking him by Force, in order to make him a King, on Account he departed into the Mountains; and another Reason was, the Malice of his Enemies, which he knew would never cease till his Crucifixion.

M. W.

M. W. also proposes the Questions following.

1. **W**HAT Construction are we to put upon King David's seeming Barbarity to the Ammonites, by cutting them with Saws, &c. 1 Ch. xx. 3.

2. How are we to reconcile the Proceedings of God with his Justice, in cutting off 70,000 Men (2 Sam. xxiv. 15.) for no other Reason, that we know of, than their being numbered by David: Why was the Punishment inflicted rather on the Guiltless than the Guilty?

Substance of another Correspondent's ANSWER to R. F's QUERIES.

1. **T**HE Prophet sent to Beth-el was for his Disobedience severely punished with sudden Death, that he might escape the Punishment of the World to come. [Cor. xi. 30, 32.] And the Example (says he) remains still on Record, as a Warning to Posterity not to believe every Spirit, but to try the Spirits whether they be of God. 1 John iv. 1. While he did deceiv'd him might be reserv'd for Sufferings suitable to the Sins of Falshood,

Flattery and Unfaithfulness: Whatever may be the Fate of good or bad Men here, we may depend upon it, there will be a just Distribution of Rewards and Punishments hereafter.

2. Our Saviour's Charge of Silence to those on whom he wrought Miracles, was, 1st, As an Example of Modesty and Humility, and to convince his Disciples that he did not value himself upon his good Deeds. 2dly, Out of Care of his own Safety, not to exasperate and increase the Number of his Enemies, to shew that it was prudent to avoid Persecution, and that Self-preservation was innocent and lawful.

POST-PAID.

Mr URBAN,

AS to your Friend's Query, p. 344, *Whether God is any older Now than he was at the Creation?* It is to be considered what is meant by that Question, which I think is this, — Is it longer from the Beginning of God's Existence to this Time, than from the Beginning of his Existence to the Creation? In which Light I think the Impropriety of the Question will easily appear: For God being absolutely without Beginning, the two Parts of the Question, I think, cannot be compared together.

The Question seems, to me, to be the same with this, *viz.* Supposing an infinite right Line to be bounded at one End by a given Point, and supposing another infinite right Line, extended the same Way, to be bounded at the same End by another given Point, five thousand Miles short from the first Point; Are these Lines equal or not?

Now tho' at first Sight it seems as if they were evidently unequal, yet, I think, upon further Consideration it will be seen, that they are not capable of being compared together by our finite Faculties. For from whence does this Inequality arise? Why, from the Supposition of an equal Termination the other way; but upon that Supposition, the Lines are finite, and not infinite; therefore, when we consider them without any Terminations, we quite lose the Ground of Comparison. Now when your ingenious and sagacious Friend has discovered the Equality or Inequality of these Lines, I think we may be able to give a direct Answer to his Question. Tho' how it relates to the Matter in Dispute, I cannot well apprehend, unless he would infer, that all Eternity is continually present with God, which I think would be recurring, in some Degree, to the exploded Notion, of Eternity being but a Moment.

E—th, July 23, 1737.

E—l.

Answer to F. W's Question, p. 755. in the Magazine for December, 1737.

IT is plain from the Letter of the Text 1. K. xviii. that the Prophets of the Grove, 400 Men, were neither slain, nor order'd by the Prophet *Elijah* to be seized. The Reason of their being assembled, tho' not so obvious at first sight, is little less apparent, when the Context is duly considered: The *Prophets of the Grove*, were not indeed Prophets of the Lord, as *Elijah* was, but they were the only Prophets of the Schismatical *Jewish Church* at *Samaria*; and therefore were called as Friends to be Witnesses to the Truth, not to be destroyed.

Yours, A. B.

Continuation of the LADY'S ADVENTURES, from VOL. VII. p. 493.

MYRTILLA continued all that Night, and part of the next Day, under a good deal of Uneasiness; but at last the Father return'd. He had been with the King, and by laying the Matter before his Majesty in very favourable Terms for *Myrtilla*, he had procur'd her an absolute Discharge from Prison, which he shewed to the Keeper before he enter'd the Room where my Aunt was. Seeing her dress'd in her own Cloaths, he found her so lovely, that he immediately form'd the Design of gaining her Soul to the Church, and her Body to himself; for the crafty Priest conceal'd from *Myrtilla* that her Discharge out of Prison was absolute, but told her, that his Majesty, in consideration of her Sex, and the Relation in which she stood to the Person whose Escape she had favour'd, was willing to grant her a Pardon, provided she would suffer herself to be instructed in the Principles of the Catholicick Religion; that he had brought a Coach with him, which would carry them to the Nunnery, where she was to be instructed, and that she might be free from Imprisonment that Minute. The Impressions which the Horror of a Prison had made upon *Myrtilla's* Mind during the preceding Night, made her think a Deliverance from that gloomy Mansion could never be bought too dear, if her Honour was safe: As for her Religion, she had been so well instructed in the Grounds of it when she was young, that she had nothing to fear on that Quarter; so, after a profound Acknowledgment of his Reverence's Favours, she consented to go along with him in the Coach, which, by the Father's Directions, set them down at the Convent de——. The

Doors flew open to the Father, who conducted my Aunt thro' the first and second Courts of that fine Convent, to an Apartment, a little detached from the Convent, and of which he kept the Key. But how much was *Myrtilla* surprized, when instead of a gloomy Cell, she enter'd a Room built in the most elegant Taste, embellished with the Paintings of the finest Masters, upon the most amorous Subjects, and furnished with a rich Alcove instead of a wretched Couch. When she had recovered her Surprise, she began to reflect, that this was probably a Stratagem of the Father's to reconcile her to the Severities of a Religious Life, and at the same time she put on a firm Resolution, to be equally Proof against his most insinuating Carellies, and the most shocking Hardships. But she soon was undeceived in her first Conjecture, when the Father returned, attended by the Lady Abbess, and several other young Ladies, whom (by their Habits) she took to be Nuns. About half an Hour after, a fine Collation was brought in, and the Father spent part of the Night in their Company, in such a Manner as gave *Myrtilla* Apprehensions more terrible than those of Death itself. About Midnight, the Father addressing himself to *Myrtilla*, in a very gallant Manner, told her, *he was sorry that his Post about the King oblig'd him to quit the Convent for the Court, which had fewer Charms for him than the Place which contained a Person, from whose Conversation he promised himself so much Pleasure.* Then turning to the Lady Abbess, and recommending *Myrtilla* to her Care in the strongest Terms, he took his Leave. The Abbess then told my Aunt, that she might have of any of the Nuns for her Companion that Night. *Myrtilla*, tho' she would have willingly dispensed with that Favour, did not think it prudent, in the Situation she was then in, to refuse it, made choice of a Nun, but who seemed to be more reserved in her Behaviour than the others. After they were left alone, *Myrtilla* was agreeably surprized to hear her Companion ask her in *English*, By what Means she had come thither. *Myrtilla* finding something in her Air and Manner, that engaged her, acquainted her with her Adventure in a few Words, but thought it prudent to conceal her Suspicions as to the Danger she thought her Honour was in, till she should have a farther Insight into

into the Character of her Companion. Madam, (replies this last) The generous Action you have done for a Brother, leaves me no room to doubt of your Virtue, or to suspect that you will make a bad use of the Advice I mean to give you as a Friend. You are betrayed into a Place where Virtue itself is not safe, a Place from whence the Cries of Innocence can never reach the Ears of Justice, a Place where I myself was basely ruined! Here the poor Lady fell into a Flood of Tears, which awaked the same Emotions in *Myrtilla*. After she had composed herself a little; The Advice I give you, Madam, (continued she) is to dissemble so far as to shew a Willingness to be instructed; you will thereby save yourself a great deal of Trouble, and perhaps may be left more at liberty to contrive some Method by which you can acquaint your Friends of your Situation. But at the same time, tho' you succeed in this, they must act with the utmost Caution, and without seeming to know any thing; for the Father's Credit is such, that if the least Discovery that way were made, it would involve both you and them in inevitable Ruin; I am of the same Nation, and once, alas! I had the same Virtue with you; but now it is lost, and I am left to many a bitter Hour of Remorse, which all the Gayety and Pleasure you see here, can never remove; but I am obliged to dissemble in hopes of some time finding the Means of escaping, for otherwise I should be shut up in a Cell, and for ever deprived of the Light of Day. Coward Nature! why are not my Resolutions stronger, or my Guilt less? The Lady pronounced these Words in so moving a Manner, that *Myrtilla* was perfectly convinced of her Sincerity. The most part of that Night was spent in the Nun's Relation of her own Story, a Copy of which I have now by me, and may some time or other convey to the Publick by the Channel of your Paper, as I believe it would give very great Satisfaction to some of the young Lady's Friends here in *England*, who doubtless imagine that she died in *France* about 50 Years ago. The Result of their Conversation was, that *Lucia* (for so we shall call the Nun) was to make a favourable Report next Morning to the Father and the Abbess, of *Myrtilla's* Disposition both with regard to Religion and Love: But that she expected from *England* a Box which contained Jewels to a considerable Value, about which she seemed to be very uneasy, and that all

the Favour she wanted, was to send a Note to a Friend who was newly come from *England*, and understood no *French*, that she might secure her Jewels: Accordingly, next Morning the Father returning about eleven of the Clock, *Lucia* was sent for to the Lady Abbess's Apartment, and examined about what had pass'd betwixt her and *Myrtilla*. She acted her Part so well, that they thought the Jewels and the Money would be a considerable Addition to their Conquest, and they all agreed that she should be permitted to write a Note, the Substance of which was to be dictated by the Father, translated into *English* by *Lucia*, of whom they had not the least Suspicion, transcribed by *Myrtilla*, and dispatched away by such a Bearer, and in such a Manner as the Father judged convenient. Happily for *Myrtilla* and *Lucia*, not one in the Convent besides themselves understood a Word of *English*; so that *Lucia*, instead of the Words dictated by the Father, wrote the following:

Dear Sister, ask no Questions of the Bearer, if you happen to see him. I am at the Religious House facing the Corner of the Street where we lodg'd when we first came to this City, and I am in the most dreadful Situation. If you can contrive any Means by which I may be delivered, do it; but above all Things be secret and cautious, otherwise we shall be infallibly ruined. Again I say be secret, for on that depends the Fate of you and

MYRTILLA.

The Artful *Lucia* took care not to insert the Father's Name, or that of the Convent in the Note, for that might have begot Suspicions fatal to them both. It is now time to leave the Convent, and return to my Mother.

After my Father had escaped from Prison, she remained 36 Hours in the most cruel Uneasiness with respect to *Myrtilla*. Towards the Evening, the Note was delivered to her Servant by an ordinary like Fellow, who instantly disappeared. When my Mother had read the Note, she immediately guess'd at some part of the Truth, and was confirmed in her Suspicions, when going to the Prison, she was told that *Myrtilla* had gone off in a Coach with His Reverence. This Information set her fruitful Brain to work for the Deliverance of her Friend, which at last, in fact, she effected, by a Stratagem more surprizing, and better executed than any that the Fancy of the most ingenious Romance-Writer ever suggested.

[To be concluded in our next.]

An EPI TAPH design'd to be inscrib'd on a
Monument to the Rt. Hon. GEORGE GRAN-
VILLE Lord LANSDOWN.

SISTE, viator, lege et luge:
Hunc namque juxta lapidem requiescit
(Quicquid ejus scilicet erat mortale)
Prænobilis dominus Georgius Granville, baro
Lansdown

De Bedyford in agro Devonienſi,
Et per longam illuſtrium avorum ſeriem,
Juſto, ſed nunc tantum honorario, titulo,
Comes Corbolii, vice-comes de Thorigny, et baro
De Granville in Normannia;
Nimirum ut rectus maſculus hæres
Hamonis dentati, iſdem gaudentis titulis ſub Gu-
lielmo Conqueſtore,

Eta magno illo Rollone Normannia duce primario,
Stemmatis regalis Magnæ Britannia
Proto-typo,

Deducentis originem.

Splendidiffimis ſane natalibus quidem inſignis,
Sed multo magis ipſemet virtute propria,
Incomparabili ſuavitate morum, mira ingenii per-
ſpicuitate,

Fælicique ad omnes liberales artes

Naturali indole:

Quam Cantabrigia, in collegio S. S. Trinitatis,

Ab extremis juvenilibus annis, *

Academica excoluit inſtitutione.

Divina vero poeſi, ſive foccum, ſive cothurnum
induerit,

Sive teneros luſerit amores,

Maxime clarus;

Et inter nobiliores ſui ſæculi poetas

Facile princeps:

Quinetiam proſaica, et epiſtolari dictione, pariter
celebris exſtitit.

Nec innata familiæ ſuæ fortitudine, minor ejus in
armis gloria;

Ad omnia, tam Martis quam Mercurii, munerata
Semper æque paratus.

In aula a juventute nutritus, elegantiffimus pro-
diit aulicus,

Sed ſine aulica fraude;

Deo, patriæ, et amicis, * omnes animi, fortunæ-
dotes

Libenter ſacrificans,

Sereniffimæ reginæ Annæ in deliciis,

Primum ſecretarii belli, a ſecretioribus conſiliis
conſiliarii,

Dein controloratus hoſpitiæ regii, tandem ejuſdem
hoſpitiæ theſaurarii,

Locum meruit:

Et in procerum ſenatorio ordine,

Per nomen baronis de LANSDOWN,

Accitus,

Illud non minus illuſtre reddidit,

Quam olim patruelis ſuus, Carolus vice-comes de
LANSDOWN.

(Nimirum patrui, Johannis comitis Bathonia,

Filius natu maximus)

Cum apud Viennam (tum ab incredibili infidelium
multitudine

Obſeſſam) Barcam, Strigonium, et alias Hunga-
ria partes,

Contra Ottomannos ſtrenuiſſime pugnans,

Comitis ſacri Romani imperii gradum eſt emeritus,

Et antiquo gentis ſuæ armorum clypeo

Romanam ſubdidit aquilam:

Ambo fæliciter renovantes memoriam communis
avi,

Magnanimi Bevillii Granville,

De Stow in Cornubia equitis aurati;

Qui apud Lanſdown in agro Somerſerſenſi

Pro rege Carolo primo

In acie fortiffime dimicans occubuit, etiam in morte
victor.

Regina, benigniffima patrona, verum mortua,
Non ſolum ampliffimo patrimonio, ex magna parte
ſpoliatus,

Omnes aulicos honores, et comitis Bathonia titulum,
Sibi ab illa designatum, et jure debitum, amiſit;

Sed per invidias aulicorum a teſ,

(Quæ nunquam in aula deſuere,

Nec deſuturæ ſunt)

In Turri Londinenſi per biennium incluſus,

Aliorum ſtultitiæ, (ne dicam, iniquitatis)

Pœnas luit.

Tandem honorifice liberatus

Lutetia apud Gallos voluntarium ſubiivit exilium;

Unde, poſt aliquot annos, deſiderio natalis ſoli; in
patriam reſſus,

Non diu tam præclarum ingenium perſpicacibus

Reginæ Carolinæ oculis latere potuit;

Et in aulam iterum revocatus, et impenſe allectus,

Ne oblatam deſpicere videretur gratiam,

Eam quidem quandoque frequentavit, at nunquam
obligari voluit;

Sed magni illius Attici ſibi præponens exemplar,

Nobile prætulit otium tam procelloſo mari:

Et forſan ad Attici ætatem, vel etiam provectiorem
attinuiſſet,

Niſi ſubiti chariffimæ conjugis in ſuo conſpectu
deliquiſſet

Mœrore, potius quam morbo, tabeſcens, lectum
cepiffet,

Et pauculis poſt illam mortem diebus. E terris
ipſe ad aſtra migravit,

29 Januarii, anno domini 1734. et

Ætatis ſuæ 72.

Uxorem duxit dominam Mariam Villiers, filiam
unicam

Edwardi comitis de Jerſey

(Viduam perhonorabilis Thomæ Thynne arm.

Et per eam matrem filii poſthumi,

Honoratiſſimi Thomæ, nunc vice-comitis de Wey-
mouth)

Quæ illi adduxit filias quatuor

Ei ſuperſtites:

Sic deſiciente prole maſcula,

Baronia de Lanſdown cum ipſo extincta:

Hæreditarios verò Normannia titulos, ſub melio-
ribus auſpiciis,

Ut opto ſperoque, aſſequendos reliquit

Nepoti ſuo, Bernardo Granville arm. fratris ſui
junioris

Bernardi filio natu maximo et hæredi.

Nunc abi, viator,

Et tantum heroem imitari ſtude:

Sit tamen ulli alio, in ullo futuro ævo,

Tam pulchrè peractum vitæ ſtadium,

In omnes partes, adimplere

Contigerit.

* See Verſes ſpoken in his 12th Year to the
Dutcheſs of York at Trinity College, Camb.

† The Ld Lanſdown's Motto, as it was that of
his Grandfather the immortal Sr Bevil Granville.

§ The Counts of the Empire bear their own
Arms on the Breſt of the Imperial Eagle.

Theologia et Philosophia Scholastica refertæ sunt Definitionibus Idearum abstractarum, quas Definitiones Theologia Philosophi cum Definitionibus Rerum ipsarum, unde Idæ abstractæ Originem ducunt, perperam confuderunt. Clark.

To Mr URBAN.

HERESY and Tythes have been Articles long debated in your Magazine, and are, perhaps, as far from being determin'd to the Satisfaction of the Reader, as when they were first started.

Divine Prescience and the Liberty of human Actions is the present Topick: These two are affirm'd by some to be compatible; others affirm the contrary. They who hold the latter Opinion, say, our Actions, if God foresees them, are not free or contingent, but Decreed; otherwise, his Prescience could not be infallible. This is inconclusive, for Prescience is immanent in the Deity, who sees not from without. By Prescience all Things have always been, and will remain under his Eye: Things not yet brought forth, but in the Womb of Time, are perfectly known to Him. He sees the Effect before the Cause hath operated, and with Him nothing is past or to come, but all Things are present; and if Things come to pass as He foresees them, 'tis sufficient to prove the Infallibility of his Prescience, without saying they cou'd not happen otherwise. We must not say He knows future Events because He hath ordain'd them, for as most of our Actions are evil, we shou'd make God the Author of Evil, if we shou'd say He had so ordain'd them.

J. T. (since P. T.) looks upon it as a preposterous way of Reasoning, that we shou'd talk of Prescience before the Existence of the Agent or his Choice; (Vol. VII. p. 269 B.) but such Assertion proceeds from a Misapprehension of God's Nature: It is to measure his Knowledge according to the scanty Limits of our own, and to deny the Infinity of the Divine Intellect, which beholds Consequences in their Principles, and doth not know one Thing after another; but comprehends all at once, in a simple View, or without Succession: So that from all Eternity past, He knew as much as he doth now, and as much as He will to all Eternity to come.

He thinks it bears hard on the Justice of God, that He should call Beings from Nonexistence to Misery, and that his Goodness wou'd stand firmer,

“on the Supposition of Non-Prescience than the Prescience of human Actions.” (ibid A). But where Man is directed in the Means of Salvation, and hath those Means in his Power with Liberty of Action, why should it be expected that God should bestow on him an irresistible, invincible Degree of his Holy Spirit? What Plea, were it thus, cou'd he have to a Reward for his Obedience, and how wou'd he differ from a necessary Agent? “Sed, inquit Calumniator, Deus non debuit hominem permittere ut peccaret: Sed fluiti hoc dicunt, non considerantes, quia Deus Statuam non fecit Lapideam aut Ligneam, sed Hominem perfectum condidit & sue mentis Arbitrum—— Si sciebat eum posse peccare, quare non revocavit eum a Peccato? Respondetur, Quia non Victorem, nec eum; qui non legitime certaverit, non decet coronari”. St. Amb— “There are two Kinds of Retributions, two Eternities put into our Hands by way of Covenant and Compact, to have our Parts in one of them: And had there been nothing but Happiness created, and all Men decreed to that blissful State, Heaven wou'd have been our Fate, not our Crown; our Destiny, and not our Reward”.

I cannot see any Reason why Prescience shou'd infer the Necessity or Determination of our Actions: If it did, there wou'd be little Difference twixt Prescience and Predestination. Mr Calvin himself says they are distinct, and that the former is not the Cause of the latter: And it might be well for those who are unhappily inclin'd to entertain rigid Notions of God, to think that He hath not any Will or Power which is not especially subject to his moral Perfections; also to expound obscure Texts by plain ones, and particular Phrases by the general Scope, when they seemingly clash: But to do the contrary, is an egregious Prevarication of the Scriptures.

I think Mr Isaac Thompson on the right side of the Question: He seems very cautious in his Definitions, but whether the Words Action, Knowledge, Certainty, and Impossibility (July 1737 p. 415 E) are per Notiora, or improv'd by the Explication, I know not. “Physical Certainty and Physical Impossibility are necessarily existent: Moral Certainty and Moral Impossibility are Physically mutable, (ib. A) and all Moral Certainties are Physically Uncertainties (ib. G). Physical Necessity (upon which “Physical

Physical Certainty and Physical Impossibility are grounded) is not applicable to Activity or Action at all, but relates merely to Effects and Immutability: But Moral Necessity properly, and only belongs to Action or Activity (*ib.* p. 416 A). There is such an Opposition and Contrariety in these Propositions, that he must have a refin'd Head who clearly perceives the Agreement or Disagreement. The common Use of Language permits not the Names of *abstract Ideas* to be affirm'd one by another: And how nearly related soever they seem, 'tis false *Logick* to make the Terms mutually predicable. We know the Truth of two Sorts of Propositions with perfect Certainty: The one is of those trifling Propositions which have a Certainty: 'Tis but a verbal Certainty, and not instructive. Secondly, we know the Truth, and so may be certain in Propositions which affirm something of another, which is a necessary Consequence of its precise *complex Idea*, but not contain'd in it: As that the external *Angle* of all *Triangles* is bigger than either of the opposite internal *Angles*. There are universal Propositions which, tho' certainly true, add no Light to the Understanding, bring no Increase to our Knowledge. One may make Demonstrations and undoubted Propositions in Words without advancing one *Foot* in the Knowledge of Things, and a Man may find an infinite number of Propositions, Reasonings, and Conclusions in Books of *Metaphysics* and *School-Divinity*, and after all know as little as he did when he first set out. (Mr *Lock*, on trifling Propositions) The *School-men* bewilder'd themselves and others with confus'd, fantastical, inadequate Ideas; with needless Definitions, Distinctions, Divisions, and Subdivisions; and found themselves best defended with subtle Obscurities, which they intended to pass for Mysteries of Science.

I think Mr *Thompson* a great Admirer of the *Thomists*, and unsteady in the Sense of his Terms. *Activity* and *Action* are synonymously us'd; a little after, *Activity* is call'd the immediate Cause of *Action*, and he speaks of exerting his *Activity* in the Performance. In the next Line he says, "*Free-Choice* is so far from being the immediate Cause of *Action*, that it is *Action* itself, and requires an active Principle, previously to make it what it is, viz. *Free-Choice*". This may be clear, and distinct, to

himself, but to me (I fairly own) it is dark and confus'd. "It may not only be fairly presum'd of the Deity, that he was eternally prescient of his own Actions, tho' a perfectly free Being, but also it may be allow'd, that a Man in some Cases, foreknows certainly what himself will do". Here we have an *Analogy* between the Divine and Human Knowledge; "for Example, he surely knows what Road he will take before he comes at it, (p. 417 G)". This I deny, but entirely agree with him in another Place, where he says quite the contrary, viz. "Our Prospect of Nature extends but a little way: we see but few of her Steps, and a thousand Things unknown and unsuspected by us baffle our Designs, and change our Resolutions (*ib.* E)". The Traveller, as he hath *Volition*, may will to go to the Right or the Left before he comes to the *Guide-Post*; yet, as many Things intervene which may baffle his Design, cannot be certain whethet the *Action* will be to the Right or Left.—The Debate is not concerning the *Liberty* of the *Will*, but the *Liberty* or *Freedom* of *Action*. *Liberty* belongs not to the *Will*, and 'tis as improper to ask whether the *Will* be free, as to ask whether *A. B's* Virtue be round or square; *Liberty* being as little applicable to the *Will*, as Form or Shape is to Virtue.

"If there is no Inconsistency between an Agent's *Prescience* of his own *Actions*, and the Freedom of such *Actions*, I think (says Mr *Thompson*, *ib.* p. 418 B) the Argument will equally hold against the Inconsistency between *Prescience* in one Being of the *Actions* of another Being, and the Freedom of that other Being". I cannot see the Consequence here brought from Parity of Reason. If the *Prescience* and *Liberty* in Man are given to illustrate the Case, I think they will not; first, because *Prescience* in Man amounts to no more than a highly probable Conjecture, as he owns, thro' the Inconsistency and Uncertainty of human Conduct: Secondly, because the Question is whether God by his *Prescience* hath determined or laid a Necessity on our *Actions*: So that by the State of the Case, *Prescience* and *Liberty* are to be considered in different Beings.—"If there is Pain and Unhappiness in the Universe, it was eternally fit, or at least not unfit, that such Modes of Existence shou'd be introduc'd, (*ib.* A)". All the *Actions* of God are certainly good, "and according to the Rectitude of

of the Divine Conduct"; but that any of his Actions shou'd be indifferent (what else mean the Words, or at least, not unfit) is what I have not heard before. It has indeed been disputed whether there are any indifferent human Actions; but by what *Theology* are indifferent Actions imputed to God? To say that God has not *Prescience* of our Actions is to deny his *Omniscience*: To say, "his *Goodness* stands firmer on his *Non-Prescience*, (P. T. Vol. 7. p. 269)" is to divest him of one Attribute to establish another, as if infinite Knowledge and Goodness were inconsistent; and as if there were a Necessity for the Safety of Mankind, that his Knowledge shou'd be bounded, lest he shou'd make bad use on't. But if it is *Sacrilege* to invade his Patrimony, it is much more so, to steal from his Nature. Whether it is more impious or absurd to make him finite in one Attribute and infinite in the rest, is not so easily determin'd.

As to the Divine *Prescience*, amongst a multitude of Sacred Authorities, we have the following of the Royal † Psalmist. O Lord thou hast searched me out and known me: Thou knowest my down-sitting and up-rising: Thou understandest my Thoughts long before. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being unperfect; and in thy Book were all my Members written. As to human Liberty, we have these Declarations: I call Heaven and Earth to Record this Day against you, that I have set before you Life and Death, Blessing and Cursing: Therefore chuse Life, that both thou and thy Seed may live: Why will ye die, ye House of Israel ‡? Say not thou, he hath caus'd me to err: He hath left Man in the Hand of his Counsel: He hath set Fire and Water before thee: Stretch forth thine Hand unto whether thou wilt: Before Man is Life and Death, and whether liketh him shall be given him ||. To conclude, I think this other Sentence a full, clear Resolution of the Case. "Deus præscit futura, quia futura sunt; non autem sunt futura, quia Deus illa præscit". M. N.

P. S. There being so many obvious, and apposite Texts of Scripture for Mr Thompson's side of the Question, it may be wonder'd why he hath not produc'd one Testimony from that Fountain of Light and Truth.

† Ps. 139:15, and 16. ‡ Deut. 31. 28. || Ecclus. xv.

A. J's and some other Mathematical Pieces, with several valuations of the Annuity proposed by A. B. of Yarmouth, in our next.

LOVE LETTERS

From a PROTESTANT Gentleman, to a ROMAN CATHOLIC Lady.

LETTER I. To SELINDA.

A MADAM,

I Received the Honour of your Message Yesterday about Three, and was at the Place, I thought sacred to Love and Joy, above an Hour before the appointed Time; for you must know, Madam, Love in Expectation, goes at least an Hour in four faster than e'er a Clock or Watch in *Christendom*. But alas! what can express my Anguish, when by the d—n'd vulgar Method of reckoning Time, I perceived your Ladyship had most certainly failed me! I believe our Landlord thought me mad; for, I curs'd him bitterly without Reason, his Wine with less, and the poor Devil the Drawer, with least of all! — Well, but what became of me then, your Ladyship is pleas'd to ask? Why truly I trudg'd directly home, and, by the way, form'd a most devilish Plot against my own Person. Bounce I went into my Chamber, lock'd the Door, took down one of my Pistols, and — had very near made Work for the Coroner: But a certain very civil Person, with whom I have not the Honour to be well acquainted, stept in, wrested the Implement of Death out of my Hand, and gravely told me, *Lovers should not play with Edge-Tools!* Your Ladyship, no doubt; will be curious to know the Person to whom you was so much obliged: To tell you the Truth, I did not know at first, till by the Whiteness of his Locks, and the Composure of his Countenance, I perceived it to be *Reflection*. I was like to have called him to an Account for his old musty Proverb about Edge-Tools; but, I thank you, when he heard the Word *Account*, he ask'd me if I knew what Sort of an Account I had to make up hereafter, and if I was prepared to pay the Balance? — Upon this Reproof I made what Haste I could to the Tavern, where I am now drinking a Brimmer to your Ladyship's pleasing Dreams, and the better Luck of, Madam,

Your devoted Slave,

FLORIO,

To the same. LETTER II.

Such Helen was, and who can blame the Boy
That in so bright a Flame consum'd his Troy?
WAL.

MADAM,

SO long as you are plagu'd with a Lover of my Stamp, you had best agree with the Post-Office; which, if I might advise

Wife, should be till the Death or Disgrace of your humble Servant; or, if H—n and your La—p so decree, till the Commencement of his Felicity. I'm of Opinion, you could not fail of cheating the Revenue by this Stratagem, which I'm persuaded your Ladyship (you'll pardon me, Madam) will not scruple to do; since you did, no later than Yesterday, condescend to deceive a Person whose whole Life has been employ'd in your Service.

N. B. I never liv'd till I saw your L—p.

I fancy by this Time you're surpriz'd I B take no Notice of your Answer to mine of Yesterday. Why, to confess the Truth frankly, I think you could not, Madam, have pick'd out a worse Excuse amongst 7000 to me. What, in the Name of Youth and Gaiety! a Lady go to a Confessional because it was a particular Saint's Day, and baulk an Assignment with a warm desiring Lover! Oh—ns, 'tis past all Credit! — Well, I must however say, he was a most malevolent Saint to [me, for which Reason I shall heartily wish him expung'd the Calendar, and should be glad to know from some of your learned Doctors, if this same Chap, Francis, D I think your Ladyship calls him, was not of the *Fu—li* Kind before his Sanctification, he bears so ill a Disposition to Lovers. And what do you think, Madam, this Accident has brought into my Head? Why, that I had almost given up some Parts of my R—l—n too easily to your Ladyship: You was pleas'd, indeed, to promise me, I should have fair Play in the Argument; but I now plainly perceive there can be no Equality in the Dispute, while what you say is delivered from such charming Lips, assisted by that rising Bosom and the *coup d'Oeil*; and therefore, am apt to conclude, that tho' you convinced my Sen- F ses, you did not altogether satisfy my Reason. — But what, in the Name of Gallantry, hath R—l—n or Argument to do with our Loves! I could love you no better was I a *Mahometan*; tho' then I might hope to have two or three, was it possible, such as your Ladyship, nor any other- G ways, was I a *Dominican Friar*, tho' then I could not expect to have your L—p at all.

In the latter End of your Yesterday's Favour, you ask me, Madam, if my Muse is dead, or only asleep? And if the latter, you desire she may make you a Visit in what Dress she thinks fit. My Poetry is so indifferent, it would be giving you no Compliment to say you are my Muse: But truly, Madam, bad as it is, I think it so much better than your Yesterday's Usage of me merits, that I cannot afford one Verse. Besides, with what Face can

I implore the Presence of any of the harmonious Ladies, since 'tis certain I have used them very ill upon your Account; in all Probability they would serve me as they have often done the renowned A La—t, of Foppish Memory, *i. e.* pretend Business, and send one of their *Femmes de Chambre* in their stead.

I have now, Madam, pleas'd myself in the Hopes of having tired you, by way of Revenge, for my Defeat, and shall only tell you farther, that upon a Review of my Letter, I observe the Motto prefix'd to it, fits as well as a Cardinal's Cap would a Quaker, or a *Toupee* his Grace of *Canterbury*: The Reason of which is, I happened to write my Motto before I wrote my Letter; and when I begin to write to your Ladyship, I know not whether I shall end in the Style (I mean the Imitation) of Mr Pope, or *Daniel Burgess*. I shall however remember for the future, that the Cap is made to fit the Man, and not the Man the Cap. I am, Madam,

With the utmost Devotion,
Your Ladyship's Slave,

FLORIO.

MR URBAN,

I Beg leave to propose to your learned Correspondents, a Subject to exercise their Talents, which, I apprehend, may be of as great Use and Importance, as any of those curious Inquiries they have been engaged in: Query, Whether the Christian Revelation may not be set in such a Light, as to prove thereby all the Points of Natural Religion? And whether this would not prove an effectual Method to convince Atheists and Sceptics of both?

Your constant Reader,

CHRISTOPHILO.

Of FREE-THINKING.

FREE-THINKER, in its genuine Meaning, seems to me no dishonourable Title: But as Custom uses Words in a good or bad Sense, so that of *Free-thinking* is at present become a reproachful Denomination: It is now applied to Persons who are as great Enemies to Natural Religion, as to Revealed; and as destitute of Reason, as they are of Faith.

They are Enemies to the Religion of Nature, as they do not practise the Duties which the Light of Nature discovers: And they are destitute of Reason, as it may with Justice be supposed, when they manifestly act in Contradiction to it. The Works of Nature demonstrate a G O D; and Reason teaches us, that He ought to be worshipped: If, therefore, *Free-thinkers* do not perform this Worship, then are they

they practical Enemies to Natural Religion. But I am rather induced to believe, that the modern *Free-thinkers* are *Atheists* as well as *Deists*, since they perform no religious Duties at all.

It seems to me very absurd, that Men should now-a-days pay such Compliments to their own Reason, as to affirm it to be a sufficient Guide in Matters of Religion; when Persons (perhaps of as good natural Parts as those who thus glory in their Reason) are daily seen to prostrate themselves to Idols. I am certain, no *Free-thinker* ever, by his great Penetration, yet discovered, that paying Homage to any but GOD is true Religion, or agreeable to right Reason. Every Man, who is persuaded there is a GOD, and is desirous of worshipping Him acceptably, will worship Him according to that Method, which he has all the Reason in the World to believe GOD hath prescribed; much rather than any that the Glimmerings of his own Reason shall dictate. *Light is come into the World, and this is their Condemnation, they despise it.*

BIRMINGHAM.

Common Sense, Dec. 31. No. 48.

IN this Time of Melancholy and Mourning, it may not be improper to put the Publick in Mind of a Loss little noticed, but of great Consequence to the Town.

The Wife of Orator Henley is dead! She is fallen amidst the Sighs and Tears of all the Poulterers and Fishmongers in *Clare-Market*, even Butchers weep; and we may say with *Macbeth*,

She should have died hereafter.

She was a Woman whose Understanding and whose Person both combin'd to make the Orator happy. She was captivated with his Manly Countenance during the most melancholy Days of her Widowhood. She no sooner saw him labouring in his *Rostrum*, but the Air and Mien of so great a Man struck her at once with Love and Surprise; and upon her Return home, as she was unpinning her Hood, she cried out, (being a perfect Mistress of *Virgil*) *Agnosco veteris Vestigia Flammæ.*

The Orator had the Dart within him as well as the Lady: He view'd her from his Pulpit, with no less Emotion than *David* view'd *Bath-Sheba* from the Roof of his House. The Consequence of Love, among virtuous People, is Marriage; and their Nuptials were celebrated with great Oratorical Pomp and Gaiety: The Orator himself dancing, with surprising Nimbleness, *Parson upon Dorothy.*

It will be needless to point out her Merits and Perfections: In general I may say, that her Piety, her good Nature, her Sincerity, and her Affability, were remarkable even to a Proverb in the Market where she lived. As many went to see the Wife as to hear the Husband. She smiled upon them all, and generally said something in Praise of the Orator and his Learning. She always had a Hand in his most elaborate Discourses: And those Orations which appear to have the most Fire, and to be least intelligible to vulgar Understandings, were the Redundancies of her Pen. — But she is gone! and we are to look forward to the Consequences of her Death, rather than spend our Time in fruitless Tears and inharmonious Sighs.

The Orator has many Enemies. Envy and Malice follow Merit throughout the Universe: And the Orator's Tendernefs on this late unhappy Occasion, has betray'd him into a kind of Frenzy: He is, as *Maucalinda* says, *non se ipse*, and grieves beyond the Power of his own Oratory to describe. — His Enemies take Advantage of his Misery, and already begin to form Schemes for his Ruin. New Orators arise; the Daily Papers are filled with their Advertisements: What can this end in? Is it not Time for the Orator to rouse himself, and break from his Grief? &c.

I have administered to my Oratorical Friend *Seneca* and *Cicero* in vain; and the only Remedy now left for him is *Common Sense*, but he seems to scorn that.

Clare Market, Dec. 8, 1737.

R. S.

The Literary Courier of Grub-street, Jan. 5. Numb. 1. 1738.

THE *Grub-street Journal*, having for 8 Years, acted its part, sometimes well, and sometimes ill, like all other Comedians; made its *Exit* with the last Year. But to continue to divert, undeceive, and inform the Public, *The Literary Courier of Grub-street* sets out, for the first time, this day from the *Pegasus*. The making up of his Paquet is intrusted chiefly to me, as Secretary of the Society: in the discharge of which office, I shall not propose the example of any of my Predecessors as an exact pattern for my imitation.

There was hardly ever any Literary Scheme formed so well at first, but it either had some deficiency in its original contrivance, or had afterwards some occasion given for alteration by inconveniencies unforeseen. The exclusion of *Political Letters*, in an age so devoted

devoted to Politics; the Insertion of so much trivial, false, and nonsensical *News* from the Daily Papers, without any Contradiction or Reflection; and the Omission of fresh, *original Articles*, and of several other useful Particulars; were all, I think, *original Mistakes* in the Grubbean Scheme. But in the Execution, there were *double* the Number: Such as the permitting of some Controversies to run out into so great a Length; the Secretary's frequent engaging on one Side; his suppressing of so many Pieces, as unfit to appear; his altering of several, tho' perhaps for the better, &c.

To avoid all these Errors for the future, *The Literary Courier* shall take in *Letters, Essays, or Verses* upon Political Subjects, as well as all other, on both sides of the Question. To prevent the Prolixity of Controversies, in imitation of the Pleadings in Courts of Judicature, the contending Parties shall be generally confined within the Limits of an *Opening, an Answer, and a Reply*; and no *Rejoinder* shall be admitted, except on some extraordinary Occasion.—No Decision shall be given in favour of either Side; but the Evidence shall be fairly Summed up, and the Judgment left to the Public.—There is an absolute Power in the Managers of all Papers, to *refuse* to publish all dangerous Pieces; as well as a discretionary Power, to fix a *Price* upon the Publication of such as they apprehend will yield no agreeable Entertainment, tho' their Authors may be of a contrary Opinion. In the latter Case therefore, such shall not be absolutely rejected, as formerly; but a Liberty allowed to the Authors to try the Taste of the Public, on very *reasonable Terms*.—Few or no Alterations shall be made in any Copies; on which Account it is desired they may be sent as correct as the Authors would have them appear; who must alone be answerable for their Incorrectness, and the Disadvantages thence arising to their Cause.

EPH. QUIBUS.

The late Grubbean Secretary, blind to his own Faults, and prejudic'd against our Magazine, to its Success attributed the Decay of his Journal.—With the same View, he reprinted several Charges against us in his Journal of Dec. 22, tho' they had been proved false in our Magazine for May last.

Draftsman January 7. No. 600.

Dear Caleb,

HERE is a famous Passage in *Virgil*, which hath exceedingly puzzled all the Criticks, it is in the

2d Book of the *Aeneid*; where, speaking of several Trojan Heroes gloriously slain, whilst fighting with the treacherous Greeks, amongst the Rest he mentions *Ripheus*, falling a Victim to their Perfidiousness.

—*Cadit & Ripheus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, & servantissimus equi.
Diis aliter visum.*

Translated thus by Mr Dryden:

Then *Ripheus* follow'd, in th' unequal Fight,
Just of his Word, observant of the Right.
Heav'n thought not so.

The latter Part, the exceptionable Hemistick, He renders, you see, almost literally.—Sir *John Denham* hath given it a different Turn,

—Next did bleed
Just *Ripheus*, whom no Trojan did exceed }
In Virtue; yet the Gods his Fate decreed. }

And much after the same Manner Mr *Pitt*.

Next *Ripheus* bled, the justest far of all
The Trojan Race; yet Heav'n permits his fall.

Which, tho' far better *Divinity* than That of *Virgil*, and a fine Improvement upon the *Original*, must be allow'd to be a wide Deviation from it.—Mr *Trapp* expresses it thus.

—Next *Ripheus* falls, than whom
No Trojan was more just and good; tho' heav'n
Decreed not so.

Decreed not how?—Flat and ambiguous!

If we understand this *Passage* according to the common and obvious Acceptation of it, I don't see how We can vindicate it from the Imputation, not only of a *contradictory*, but a *prophane Sentiment*; for if *Ripheus* was really a just and righteous Man, how could the Gods possibly think Him *otherwise*? If the Gods thought Him *otherwise*, how could He be such as He is here represented; and what Idea must We form of the Omniscience of such *Deities*, as make an Estimate of Persons directly contrary to their true Character?

The Criticks almost unanimously condemn that famous Turn of *Lucan*,

Victrix Causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni,

as at once both false and impious; since it advances *Cato* above the Gods. But here behold a Writer of the golden Age, the most judicious and correct of all the Roman Poets, guilty of the same Falshood and Impiety of Thought, and opposing his own Judgment to That of the *Deities*!

How

How then shall We reconcile *this Passage* to the well-known Character of *Virgil*, thro' every Page of whose divine Poetry an Air of Religion is diffused?

You will smile, Sir, no doubt, at the Whimsicalness of Conceit; but I can't help fancying that the Poet here designs a *clean*, tho' latent *Sarcasm*, under the Disguise of a *Panegyrick*. He seems, methinks, to paint *Ripheus* as a *sanctified Hypocrite*; as one, who appear'd to be what He *was not*; for why may we not paraphrase the Verses thus?

—He was (That is, He was reputed; or He was to all outward Appearance) the justest Man among the Trojans, the strictest Observer of Equity; but the Gods, who see not as Man seeth, but discern the very Thoughts and Intents of the Heart, beheld Him in a different Light. They knew all his seeming Virtue to be nothing but Hypocrisy and Grimace.

I am sensible that *Servius*, *Ruceus* and *Mr. Trapp*, tho' at Variance amongst Themselves, are all against Me —

Servius, aware of the *Prophaneness* of the Thought, endeavours to palliate it, by supposing *Aeneas* in a violent *Passion*. But ought not the Poet to have guarded his pious *Aeneas* against falling into such an Excess of *Indignation*?

Ruceus, thus explains the Passage in Dispute. *Licet justissimus esset, visus est tamen Diis reus, ac Morte dignus esse*. But is not This a scurvy Reflection upon the *divine Justice*? *Mr Trapp* illustrates, or rather obscures it, thus. *Diis aliter visum; That is, (by Ellipsis) the Gods decreed not that He should be SUCCESSFUL*; which is such a forced Construction, that I cannot think it will pass Muster; since the Word *aliter* seems manifestly to relate, not to the *Success*, but to the *moral Character* of *Ripheus*.

A. B.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as I was folding up my Letter, who should come in to quaff a Bottle with me, but an honest jovial Country Parson? Who, brought with Him a mouldy Edition of *Virgil*, printed at *Francfort* in 1553, beantifully embellished with wooden Cuts, and illustrated with the *Scholia* of one *Belchandwheezius*, a learned German. He remarks that *Ripheus* was *Prime-Minister of State* to old King *Priam*; by whose unconscionable Oppressions, Male-Administration, and wrong-concerted Measures, his Countrymen had severely smarted. — *Hic Ripheus*, says He, *per septendecim plus minus Annos*

Fisci Regii Quaslor fuerat. Justissimus inter Trojanos, Aulicarum Partium, Ipsiusque Lenonum Voce comprobatus est; revera injustissimus, aequique minime tenax. which may be translated into English thus. He had been Chancellor of the Exchequer for 17 Year, more or less. He was magnify'd by the Voice of the Court-Party, and his own prostitute Creatures, as a Man of the most unblemish'd Integrity in the whole Nation. Whereas in Truth, He was the very Reverse, and the farthest from Justice, or Equity, of any Man upon Earth. — This he proves from *Dictys Cretensis*, and *Dares Phrygius*. He farther acquaints Us that *Ripheus*, by his false Politicks, and pernicious Counsels, had involved his deluded Master in such inextricable Difficulties, as terminated in the Destruction of *Troy*, in the Slaughter of almost all his numerous Family, together with the Loss of his own Life.

Unicus Hic tantum potuit suadere Malorum;

so fatal is it for a Prince to suffer his Ear to be engross'd by a single Statesman, whilst He is deaf to the loud Clamours of his injured People! — He concludes his political Observations with this memorable Irony. — *Troy might have stood much longer, if righteous Ripheus had fallen much sooner!*

On the foregoing Passage from VIRGIL.

THE GAZETTEER, N^o 788. observes, that *Dictys Cretensis* says, *Ripheus* maintained a long and obstinate Fight in Defence of his Country against its Enemies, aptly stiled in the *Craftsman*, *Treacherous Greeks*, who could not prevail against him till they had set the whole Town in a Flame.

Daily Gazetteer, No. 792.

MR D'anvers allows Mr Pitt has made something extremely pertinent and sensible of it, tho' such as he assures us the Author himself never dreamt of. Now the only Exception that can be made to it, must be the Loss we are at to find what *Aliter* can immediately refer to. Suppose then the rendering thus,

Next perish'd Ripheus, in th' unequal Strife, None liv'd more Just, or more deserving life. But Heaven thought otherwise.

I shall be asked, no doubt, what Ground for this Supplement of (*more deserving Life*) there being no such Expression in the Original. But I would answer, that there

there is this very Expression in the Original, as plain as if it had been actually written there. May we not well suppose *Aeneas*, on such a Misfortune befalling so good a Man, ready to break out in Grief of Heart with Mr *Addison's* CANTO,—*And A* *merited, alas! a better Fate?*—Is not this Sentiment natural, till suppressed by his awful Consideration of the supreme wise Disposer of Things?—*But Heaven thought otherwise.*—Upon this Supposition, the Man talks neither Nonsense nor Blasphemy, but is indeed the *Pious Aeneas* designed.—*B* Nor is it *Virgil nods*, but *We* that *dream*. For the Text corroborates this Account in the very next Line,

——*Nec te tua plurima, Pantheu,
Labentem Pietas, nec Apollinis Infula textit.*

From the *Daily Gazetteer*. No. 793.

IF *Ripheus* had been *Prime Minister* to old King *Priam*, why did not *Virgil* mention it?

But suppose he was; what evil Counsel did he ever suggest to him? What Measures destructive to his People did ever King *Priam* enter upon, either by his or others Instigation? Did not *Aeneas* himself, the *Pattern of Patriotism*, lament the Death of that good King in the most pathetick Terms? Was *Troy* destroyed by the unjust Government of *Priam*? Children know the contrary.

Virgil, forsooth, must be thought profane, if he says, that the Gods suffered a Man to be taken off, who seemed by his Justice to *deserve* a longer Life. Is it not as *profane* to assert, that the Gods destroyed a whole Nation, that seemed to deserve a better Fate; yet the same *Virgil* sings boldly out in the next Book,

*Postquam res Asia, Priamique evertere Gen-
Immeritam visum Superis.* [tem

Common Sense; or the *Englishman's*
Journal. Jan. 7. No. 49.

The Importance of the LIBERTY of the PRESS.

THE Liberty of the Press is so essential to the Support and Continuance of that Constitution, under which we have hitherto enjoyed the Blessing of Freedom in so eminent a Degree above our Neighbours, that it becomes every Man to consider in the most Reverential Light this *Palladium* of our Rights, and to shudder at the Thought of any Violation offered to it, as not only imprudent and unjust, but (I was going to say) even sacrilegious.

'Tis apprehended, an Attempt to put some Restraint to what in the modern Phrase has been called the *Licentiousness* of the Press, is not far off. Indeed the extraordinary Proceedings of late towards the Printers and Publishers of some of the Publick Papers, and the great Damages they have sustained by those Means, are understood by some no otherwise than as an arbitrary Punishment before Conviction, and must alone amount in some Degree to a Restraint of the Press, if suffered to go on unexamined and unopposed.

As to the Usefulness of this Liberty, one of the most destructive Schemes to our Properties and Liberties (I mean that of the *Excise*) owes its Defeat in a great measure to the Freedom of the Press: And it must be owned, to the immortal Honour of the Authors of the *Craftsman*, their Writings had a principal Share in that Event.

It is absolutely necessary towards the Well-being of a State, that the People should have an Opportunity of being informed of the Behaviour of their Governors, and of those with whom they intrust their Liberty: It is their undoubted Right to know the Opinion of wise and honest Men in relation to publick Matters, and to form their Judgments upon them. How can we otherwise suppose them properly qualified to make their Choice of such as they entrust? How can they ever receive Information or Advice without the freest Examination and Discussion of the Points in Question, and even of the Views particular Men may have in opposing or promoting them?

It is an Affront upon human Nature; to suppose the Bulk of Mankind incapable of the Impressions of Truth, and most liable to be wrought upon by false Representations, therefore they should be always kept in the Dark: But this Opinion is the Offspring only of *Priestcraft* and *Tyranny*, for they alone would have the People ignorant who desire to deceive them.

I know how much the furnishing the People with the Means of forming any Judgment on Publick Transactions has of late been ridiculed amongst us; but this is the Effect of narrow and interested Politics, and very different from the Sentiments of one of the wisest and greatest Men of Antiquity, *Pericles*, who mentions it as an Excellency of the *Athenian* State, that no Man, how industrious soever in other Business, neglected making himself acquainted with the Politics and Laws that related to the Commonwealth.

We

We all know how productive of the most absurd and pernicious Errors the Restraint of a Freedom of Writing has proved in the Church of Rome.

Nor was the pretended Care of that Church, of keeping Men from reading dangerous Opinions; confined wholly to Religion or State Policy, but extended even to the Liberal Sciences, as we find by the famous *Galileo*, whom *Milton* tells us he saw when he was in *Italy*, grown old, and a Prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in Astronomy otherwise than the *Franciscan* and *Dominican* Licensers.

Shall we Britons, who owe the Reformation of our Religion, and afterwards the Preservation of it, as well as of our Civil Liberty, to the Freedom of Writing; which exerting itself, notwithstanding the Terrors of Fines, Imprisonment, and even ignominious and cruel Whippings, visibly contributed to promote the late glorious Revolution: Shall we, I say, suffer that Freedom to be restrained? And shall it be attempted by Men who pretend to value themselves in the outward Profession of those Principles on which the Revolution was founded?

I readily agree, that the defaming of Men placed in eminent Stations, which ought to carry Dignity and Respect with them, ought to be punished: But it will be very fatal to us, if any false Reverences for Power and Authority should exempt the Conduct of those entrusted with it from being canvassed by the Publick, and from having the free Sentiments of any Member of the Community passed on it.

Let Calumny and Detraction be punished as they ought to be, in a legal Manner. No Body can pretend to think the Laws deficient in that Point, when we reflect on the rigorous Penalties so lately inflicted on the Printers of some of our Publick News-Papers.

Suppose some few trivial Inconveniences arise from the Liberty of the Press as now enjoyed, yet it is impossible to prevent them by any other Methods than such as the Law already appoints: If a Licensing Power is thought proper, it is absolutely impossible to find any Body fit for such a Province, without supposing an Infallibility in their Wisdom and Judgment, as well as in their Disinterestedness and Integrity. If the more plausible Pretence of obliging all Authors to put their Names to their Writings is insisted on, we know the Effect that will have on Men endued with Modesty, which is the usual Attendant on Merit. Besides, in Political Writings there are few Men to be met with, who have Resolution enough to venture

openly to expose themselves, their Families, or Relations, to the Malice and Resentment of a powerful Minister.

In short, all Restraints upon the Freedom of Writing and the Press, have never been, nor can be made of any other Use, than to promote the Designs of Oppression and arbitrary Power.

If Slander and Falshood only are intended to be prevented, a Restraint upon the Press can never answer such an Intention; but, on the contrary, will contribute to make them more rife in the Kingdom, as we see from the Examples of *France* and *Rome*, where the most virulent Satyrs and Pasquinades against the highest Personages are daily handed about. So that any Infringement of the Liberty of the Press can answer no good End; but is productive of all those Dangers which separately we so much dread: And as we can never be said to be perfectly and irretrievably Slaves while we preserve our Press free; so from the Moment we deprive ourselves of it, we have nothing further to do, but to give up our Necks to the Yoke, and patiently to submit to whatever those that shall be then our Masters shall think fit to impose on us.

From the *Daily Gazetteer*, No. 785.

Answer to the above, &c.

THE Source of those Fears, which have appeared in so pathetick a Dress in the *Country Journal* and *Common Sense*, must be the Guiltiness of those in whose Bosoms they rise. They know they have abused the Liberty of the Press, and therefore they are apprehensive that the Liberty of the Press will be abridged; yet they go on to abuse it, from a Persuasion, that if it were abridged, it would necessarily incense the People. From the same Motives, while the Mobs were tearing Informers to Pieces, they were pleased to execute them in Effigy, in their Papers; as, in compliance with an epidemick Itch to Drunkenness, they gave us Paper after Paper, and Pamphlet after Pamphlet, against the Act for restraining the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors. By the same Rule, if they could but spirit up a Rebellion, they would upbraid the Government with Blood-thirstiness and Cruelty, if they made any Examples; and with Pusillanimity and Cowardice, if they made none.

If the true Design of these Writers were to serve their Country, by exposing the wrong Steps of this, or of any other Administration, they might do it with all the Safety imaginable; they neither have been prosecuted, nor, I dare say, ever will, for dissenting from the Opinion

of their Governors, or for expressing their Dissent with the greatest Warmth and Freedom. What has been taken amiss from them, has been their scurrilous Rail-
 ing at, and openly Abusing all Govern-
 ment, their insulting the Ministry per-
 sonally, and their insinuating that even
 the most sacred Acts of the Legislature
 have been derived from the Influence of
 Power or Corruption. Such Aspersions
 as these may be thrown upon any Go-
 vernment; and upon whatever Govern-
 ment they are thrown, those who live
 under it must feel the Effects of them;
 for there will be always many giddy,
 and not a few evil-minded Persons,
 ready to lay hold of such Suggestions, and,
 in consequence thereof, to disturb the
 publick Peace. Whatever Measures there-
 fore become necessary to remove so great
 an Evil, cannot be charged upon the Ad-
 ministration's taking them, but on such
 as compel them to take them; and this
 I take to be a full Answer to all the
Craftsman has advanced.

R. FREEMAN,

Common Sense. Jan. 14. N^o 50.

*Beware the Ides of January; or Advice to
 the FAIR, on their Return to London.
 [See Vol. VII. p. 497.]*

MY ingenious Predecessor, the *Spec-
 tator*, whom I wish to imitate,
 bids his fair Countrywomen, *Beware the
 Ides of May*; looking upon that Season
 to be as fatal to their Virtue, as the Ides
 of *March* were to *Cæsar*. I heartily con-
 cur with him in his Concern for that
 beautiful Part of our Species; but I must
 differ with him as to the Time, he having
 left the most critical Part of the Year
 unguarded. Beware, therefore, ye Fair,
 (I say) the Ides of *January*; and muster
 up all the collected Force of Habit, Edu-
 cation and Virtue, to withstand the Ope-
 rations of the Winter-Campaign, or you
 may happen to fall, with less Decency
 than *Cæsar*.

The *Speculator* founds his Apprehensions
 of the Month of *May*, upon three Suppo-
 sitions; all which, with Submission, I
 think groundless: The first is, *That the
 Spirits, after having been as it were frozen
 and congealed by the Winter, are then turn-
 ed loose, and set a Rambling*. Surely the
 Spirits may more justly be said to be set a
 Rambling in *January*, after a tedious six
 Months Confinement in the Country, than
 they can be in *May*, after a four Months
 Evaporation in *London*. I consider *Janu-
 ary*, as the General Goal-Delivery of the
 fair Sex: Then they come to Town,

flushed with the Health; and irritated with
 the Confinement of the Country: And
 if ever Constitution or Resentment have
 any Share in a fine Woman's Transactions,
 'tis then that their Effects are the most to
 be dreaded.

The *Speculator* next supposes, *That the
 gay Prospect of the Fields and Meadows,
 with the Courtship of the Birds on every
 Tree, naturally unbend the Mind, and soften
 it to Pleasure*. What Effect this rural
 Scene may have upon a Milkmaid, I can-
 not say; but I can never imagine that
 Women of Fashion and Delicacy can be
 affected by such Objects. The Fields and
 Meadows are their Aversion; and the pe-
 riodical Anniversary Loves of the Birds,
 their Contempt. 'Tis the gay *London*
 Scene, where successive Pleasures raise
 the Spirits, and warm the Imagination;
 which prepares the fairest Breasts to re-
 ceive the tenderest Impressions.

His last Conjecture is, *That a Woman is
 prompted by a kind of Instinct to throw
 herself upon a Bed of Flowers, and not to
 let those beautiful Couches which Nature has
 provided lie useless*. This, again, evident-
 ly relates to the ruddy Milkmaid; for (not
 to mention the Danger of catching Cold
 upon one of these Beds) surely the Pri-
 vacy, Conveniency and Security of a good
 Damask Bed or Couch, are much stronger
 Temptations to a Woman of Fashion, to
 recline a little, than all the Dazies and
 Cowslips in a Meadow.

I shall, therefore, humbly lay before
 those of superior Rank, the many *Diffi-
 culties* and *Dangers*, to which the Winter
 exposes them.

I believe I may take it for granted, that
 every fine Woman, who comes to Town
 in *January*, comes heartily tired of the
 Country and her Husband. The happy
 Pair have yawn'd at one another at least
 ever since *Michaelmas*; and the two indi-
 visible Halves, the Man and Wife, have
 been exceedingly burthensome to each
 other. The Lady who has had full Lei-
 sure most minutely to consider her other
 Moiety, has either positively, or compa-
 ratively found out, that he is by no means
 a pretty Man; and meditates Indemnifica-
 tion to herself, either by her Return to
 the pretty Man, or by enlisting one for the
 current Service of the Year. In these
 Dispositions she opens the Winter; but at
 the same time with firm and stedfast Pur-
 pose, of not transgressing the Bounds, or
 even violating the Appearances of Virtue.
 But alas! *how frail are all our best Resolves!*
 The Lover appears first in the innocent
 Form of Value and Esteem; his Conver-
 sation is listned to, and approved, it grows
 fre-

frequent and particular ; how can one help that ?—Where's the Harm of being distinguished by the Friendship of a Man of Sense and Fashion?—Can it be wonder'd at, that one converses more with him, than with a thousand Fools, that would be always plaguing one ?—Besides, he says nothing one has Reason to take ill, or that would justify one, in not being civil to him.

With these early and just Distinctions in his Favour, the *pretty Man* proceeds, and gains the more Ground, as his Approaches are the less perceived or apprehended. He is admitted to the Toilette, as an agreeable Friend and Companion, where he improves the Morning Moments, which I take to be the *Mollia Tempora*, so propitious to *Tete a Tetes* ; here the Conversation insensibly grows more serious, particular Applications are made of general Topicks ; Sentiments of Love and Constancy are discuss'd ; the *pretty Man* confesses and laments his unfortunate Disposition to both, and wishes to Heaven that he knew neither ; the Lady, not without some Emotion, and an aukward Smartness, tells him, that she believes they will neither of 'em ever do him any great Hurt. This unjust Reproach extorts from him, what otherwise he could never have had the Courage to have said, *viz. that that depends entirely upon her.*—Here it is out—the Ice is broke.—What's to be done ? The Lady now plainly perceives his Meaning ; which she never before suspected. She flattered herself that he had a Friendship and Value for her, but she now finds the contrary : She is sorry he has put it out of her Power to have any longer that Esteem for him which she confesses she once had ; but they must never meet any more, if that is to be the Language. The Lover (for now I may call him so) deprecates her Wrath, bids her blame her own Beauty, and his Fate, but pity him ; and pressing her Hand, which (it may be) in her Anger she forgets to pull away, faithfully promises never to hold that Language more,—if he can help it. Upon this solemn Engagement he is forgiven, re-admitted, and all Danger is looked upon to be over. Short and fallacious Security ! For this Point once gained, the Besieger (if I may borrow some military Metaphors) is most advantageously posted ; is in a Situation to parley with the Garrison, and stands fair for the *Horn-work*. Here he can argue the Case fully, show the Negligence, the Injustice, or the Oppression of the present Governor, offer Terms of Honour, Safety, and better Usage ;

and by Persuasions either bring about a willing Surrender, or at least so far abate the Vigour of the Resistance, as with a little Force to make himself Master of *the Place*.

Having thus represented the Danger, I will now point out the best Preservatives I can think of against it ; for in this Case Prevention alone can be used, Remedy comes too late.

I therefore recommend to my Countrywomen, to be particularly upon their Guard against the very Man whose Conquest they most wish for, and to be assured that the Reasons which determine their Choice, are so many Instances of their Danger. Let 'em begin to reflect, as soon as ever they begin to find a particular Pleasure in his Conversation, and let 'em tremble when first they make him a graver Cartezy than they do to other People. But if, when he approaches 'em, they pull up their Gloves, adjust their Tucker, and count the Sticks of their Fan, let 'em despair, for they are further gone than they imagine. And tho' they may for a Time deceive themselves with the Notion, that it is his Understanding only that engages their Attention, they will find at last that Man, like the Serpent, when he has once got his Head in, the rest will soon follow. Friendship and Esteem are the bearded Arrows of Love, that enter with Ease ; but when torn out, leave the Wound the greater.

A constant Dissipation, and Hurry of various Trifles, is of great Use in this Case, and does not give Leisure to the Mind to receive lasting Impressions.

A Course of Visiting-Days is also an excellent Preservative. The rigorous Sentences of those tremendous Tribunals, fulminated by the old and ugly, upon the young and fair ; and where, as in the *Inquisition*, the slightest Suspicions amount to Proofs, must necessarily strike great Terror, and inspire wholesome Resolutions.

I absolutely prohibit Balls ; the Agitation of Country-Dances, putting the Blood into an unusual Ferment, too favourable to the Partner. Besides, they often encourage, and cause the first Squeeze by the Hand ; which, according as it is taken, is either laid to the Violence of the Passion, or excused by the Impetuosity of the Dance. Moreover, there is a certain Figure called *Setting*, that occasions a familiar Collision ; which I have often known ominous, and in its Consequences productive of *other Figures*.

Masquerades should be used with great Care and Moderation ; for tho' I don't look

look upon 'em as either convenient or necessary for the Ratification of a Treaty of mutual Love and Alliance, I hold 'em to be exceedingly commodious for the previous Negotiations; and there are certain secret Articles in those Treaties, which are better asked, heard and adjusted, between the contracting Parties, under a Masque than barefaced.

I have no Objection to Operas, the Innocence of the Composition admitting of no Application, and conveying no Idea whatsoever; what little Inconveniencies might be apprehended from the Softness and Tenderneſs of the Muſick are amply counterbalanced, *Sopranos* being the Objects of Attention, and Raptures of the Ladies. And I have even known this harmless Muſical Attachment ſtand many a fine Woman in great ſtead.

But I require 'em to be very cautious in the Choice and Uſe of other Theatrical Entertainments, and avoid the Representation of thoſe Dramatick Pieces, which ſeem only calculated to ſoften the Heart, and inflame the Imagination. What warm and pleaſing Deſcriptions of Love are our beſt Tragedies filled with! Love is commonly what the Whole turns upon, and is represented as the only Comfort, Pleaſure, or Joy of Life.

The cordial drop Heav'n in our lap has thrown,
To make ſꝑ nauſeous draught of life go down.

And can one wonder then, that a Lady who does not find this incomparable Drop at Home, ſhould ſeek for it elſewhere? For ſhe is told in another Place, that

Life without Love is load, and Time ſtands ſtill.
What we reſuſe to love, to death we give,
And then, then only, when we love we live.

This at once explains the whole Tying to 'em, and accounts for their being ſo tired of their Country *Tete a Tetes*, with their Huſbands, and for their ſaying ſo often, *Well! this is not Living*. It ſeems it was all for want of Love; an Omiſſion they reſolve not to be much longer guilty of.

But this is not all, for leſt theſe tender Sentiments and luſcious Deſcriptions ſhould only ſoften the Heart, our beſt Comedies come in to their Aid, with the practical Part, and pin the Basket. Here the Ways and Means are chalked out, the pleaſing Progreſs of Love delineated, and even the Conclusion of it almoſt exhibited.

It would be endleſs to ſpecify the particular Plays, which I muſt totally prohibit; but I believe the beſt and ſhorteſt general Rule that I can give my Countrywomen, is abſolutely to abſtain from all thoſe which they like the beſt.

There are certain Books too, of a moſt ſtimulating and inflammatory Nature; a few Doſes of which may throw the gentle Reader into ſuch a Fever, that all the cooling and ſoporifick Volumes of our Modern Divines may not be able to abate, and which can only be cured by ſtrong Sudorificks. The Catalogue of theſe Books would be endleſs; but my fair Readers will pretty well gueſs at 'em, when I tell 'em, that I mean thoſe which are generally kept under Lock and Key; and which, when any Body comes in, are immediately clapt under the Cuſhion.

I have but one Caution more to add; but that is, it may be, the moſt material one of all; *To beware of Morning Viſits*. Breakfast-Time is a critical Period; the Spirits are freſh and active, and if the watchful Lover comes in, ſoon after the drowzy Huſband is gone out, it preſents to the Lady a Contraſte, too favourable to the former. The interpoſing Tea-Table is but a weak Barrier againſt impatient Love. Opportunity invites, Reſentment provokes, Nature at leaſt approves; and in ſuch a violent Situation,

She who alone her Lover can withſtand,
Is more than Woman, or he leſs than Man.

Craftſman, Jan. 14. No. 601.

Of Court-Flatterers, with ſome Maxims of King JAMES I.

FLATTER is a Weed ſo natural to the Soil of a Court, that we hardly meet with one Inſtance of a Prince on Record not more or leſs peſter'd with it; tho' it hath always flouriſh'd moſt under the weakeſt and worſt. Among the Roman Emperors, *Tiberius*, *Caligula*, *Nero*, and *Domitian*, had much finer Things ſaid of them, than *Veſpaſian*, *Titus* and *Trajan*. The ſame may be ſaid of *Edward III.* *Henry V.* and *Q. Elizabeth*; who were much leſs complimented in their own Times, than *Edward II.* *Richard II.* and *James I.* The laſt of theſe was not only called the *Solomon* of his Age, but flatter'd by a *Sycophant Archbiſhop*, and his *Court-Chaplains*, as one who ſpoke by the Inſpiration of the holy Ghoſt. Nay, not content with all this, he had the Vanity to tell the *Parliament* himſelf, that he was a *wiſe King*, as well as an *old one*; tho' he ſuffer'd himſelf to be not only bubbled, but inſulted by all Powers abroad, whiſt he was impoveriſhing and enſlaving his People at home.

However he laid down ſome good Poſitions: In one of his Speeches to *Parliament*, he confeſſes himſelf to be only the great

great Servant of the Commonwealth; tho', at the same Time, he set on Foot the ridiculous Doctrines of *Passive Obedience*, *Non-resistance*, and *Hereditary Right*; which destroy'd his whole Family.

Another of his learned Maxims in the same Speech, is; *in corruptissima Republica plurimæ Leges*; i. e. the most corrupt Commonwealths, or States, abound most with LAWS; by which, perhaps, He might mean, that royal *Prerogative*, or arbitrary Power, was preferable to *Acts of Parliament*; but, in another Sense, it is an admirable Maxim; for nothing can be a surer Mark of a degenerate Age than the Multiplicity of penal Laws, which were intirely unknown to our Forefathers.

A third Maxim advanced by him was; *quod a multis peccatur, impune peccatur*; the Number of Offenders secures Impunity to all; which is amply verify'd by Experience.

When a Minister is notoriously corrupt himself, he must connive at Corruption in all beneath him, and even do his utmost to screen them from Justice. This encourages all Persons, of avaricious Tempers, and profligate Principles, to make the best of their Employments.

But there is another Observation of this wise, gracious, and most religious King, in the same Speech; which I was a little surprized to see; because it seems inconsistent with his true and genuine Character. — He put his Parliament in Mind, that the DEVIL is a BUSY BISHOP; which would sound well enough in the Mouth of a modern Freethinker, or a professed Enemy to that learned and holy Bench; but comes very improperly from a King, who flatter'd them more, and was more flattered by them, than any Prince till his Time. I have often wondered how the Bishops could excuse so gross a Comparison between Them and the Devil; especially from a King, whom they had almost raised, by their Flattery, to the Character of a God Almighty; and I cannot account for it, without supposing that as he took prudent Care to prefer and translate them, according to their respective Services, they were willing to wink, in Return, at any Treatment they received from him. But I cannot forbear observing, upon the whole, That of all Flatterers and Sycophants, in former Times, none were ever so abandon'd as Court-Bishops, Court-Chaplains, and Court-Writers; who not content with drawing the true Characters, and extolling the real Virtues both of the Living and the Dead, lay on their Colours, without any Skill or Discretion. Such

Panegyrist as these are the worst of Libellers, and therefore deserve the most severe Punishment.

A It is a standing Rule in dramatick Poetry, that there being no such Thing as Perfection in this World, no Writer ought to draw any such Character. [See p. 2.] The greatest and most exalted Minds are naturally subject to some Blemishes; and even their Imperfections may be represented in such a Manner, by a judicious Writer, as to give a Lustre to their Virtues and Abilities. This Rule holds in History, as well as Poetry; for nothing sinks a great Character so much as raising it above Credibility, and the Powers of human Nature.

C A late Writer well observes, "The Virtues and great Qualities of PRINCES are generally celebrated in their Life-time, with all the Advantages, that Wit and Learning can give them; and it is well, if what is really valuable be not rendered doubtful, by Flattery or Fiction." Again, says he, "The Characters of PRINCES are, for many Reasons, commonly mounted up far above their Deserts; and the Reports that are made from distant Places, swell their Virtues still more; which, contrary to the Nature of visible Objects, generally dwindle as we approach towards them, and as often shrink to nothing when we have an Opportunity of coming near enough for an important Examination."

E Would not any Body suppose this Writer to be a very impartial Examiner; and one who scorn'd Flattery upon any Account? — Yes, no Doubt — whoever reads his ingenious Essay, must acquit him of any such Charge. — But I think it very impolitick in these Gentlemen to mix their Panegyrics, however just, with personal Calumny, lest they should provoke those, who desire to avoid any Indecencies, to turn the true Edge of Satire upon themselves.

G I have in my Eye another Court-Sycophant, who hath lately acted his Part in so ridiculous a Manner, and is such a Scandal to his holy Function, notwithstanding his Dignity in the Church; that he is beneath any publick Notice. — I shall therefore conclude with a Story I am assured is true.

H An honest Country Curate, of great Learning and Merit, but without any other temporal Advantage, took an Opportunity of preaching, in a certain Cathedral, against his worldly-minded Brethren; which, it seems, gave great Offence to the DEAN of the Church, who happen'd to be present, and was at that Time hawking after higher Preferments; so that, instead of paying

paying him the usual Compliments, upon those Occasions, Mr Dean sent his *Verger* to him, demanding his *Name*, and where his *Living* was; to which *ſ* *honest Curate* return'd the following Answer, with his Name; *that LIVING he had none, but his STARVING was in* —

Such Clergymen are a Credit to their Profession, and the only Supports to *Christianity* in an Age, which abounds, not only with *Unbelievers*, but voracious *Pluralists*, and flattering *Court-Preachers*, who have done *Religion* more real Mischief than all the *Infidels* that ever breathed.

The Literary Courier of Grubstreet. No 3.

Of the present Weekly Writers, &c.

IF the *Grub-street Journal* went off the Stage with little Applause, you come on with a great deal; you have an Air that promises you will act your Part better, and entertain the Public more agreeably. We ought not to speak ill of the Dead, but the Partiality, Arrogance, and Incivility of your Predecessor could not but give Disgust; your's is a more extensive, a more generous Plan, and can't fail of pleasing, if we take a View of the Characters and Complexions of our present Writers of News and Politicks.

To begin with the *Daily Advertiser*: He's engrossed by the busy World; there is always a confused Crowd about him, Buyers and Sellers, Losers, Projectors, &c. Now and then a Poet squeezes in; but how they come there I can't conceive, for those airy Gentlemen have no Money.

The obsequious *London Daily*, who, from the very first, devoted himself to the Fair Sex, is indeed very complaisant to those venerable old Ladies & Muses; upon a certain Occasion I was admitted with other *Votaries*, but I own I was heartily ashamed of my Company.

The *Daily Post*, to do him Justice, has a fine Head for Politicks, 'tis pity he is under some Disadvantages; perhaps I may pay him a Compliment, upon his admirable Scheme for the Advancement of our Trade, and the Security of the Protestant Religion, by driving the *Turks* out of *Europe*.

There are Objections to *The Gazetteer*; some call his Authors a Set of Ministerial Hacks: D—n all those mercenary Scriblers, crys *CALEB*! There are others again that damn the *Craftsman*; tho' all agree, that the Counsellor is a Wit, and a fine Gentleman; but as to the Patriot, — *Adhuc sub Judice lis est*. — He has given out, and his Clerk that succeeds is just his Reverse, a great Buzzard and a great Clown.

He goes on, or rather shuffles on; 'tis a common Trick with him to get his Printer to lend him a Hand; an enormous Letter, an extravagant Distance between the Lines, and a wide Space for every little Quotation, scrap of Latin, or any thing of that kind to help out a Column. But with all these Shifts, scarce has he got to the Bottom of a second, or begun upon a third Column, when down he drops; the Man has no Life in him, 'tis Necessity shoves him on; set out he must, Matter or no Matter, like a Stage Coach.

As to *Common Sense*, if, of forty odd, we pick out half a Dozen Papers deserving of that Name, 'tis all we can do; and if the united Stock furnished so few worth reading, what can the Town expect from 'em in their pitiful Separation.

Thus it is very evident, that such a Plan as yours was prodigiously wanted, &c.

Yours, R. C.
These Observations of R. C. help us to account to the Reader for the Omission of several Essays in the News-Papers.

The Universal Spectator. Jan. 21. N^o 485

Some Rules to the Ladies for chusing Husbands of agreeable Tempers.

A Very large Nose is no Sign at all of a good Temper, but often indicates Pride, Envy, and a sneering contemptuous Disposition. Let a Lady of a gentle, meek Disposition beware of a very great Nose. An Acuteness in the Extremity of the Nose, or when the upper Part of the Nose ends small and thin, betokens a most violent hasty Temper, which cannot but make a Lady very unhappy. The oblique Nose, or the Nose that is assaunt or crooked, is significative of an internal Obliquity of Mind. Wide, open Nostrils portend great Heats, and Storms of Anger. I would recommend a Nose to the Ladies neither too long nor too short, neither too low nor too high, neither too thick nor too thin, with Nostrils neither too wide nor too narrow.

The next Thing to guess at the State or Disposition of 's Minds of People, is their particular Tone of Voice, or Manner of speaking. *Socrates* thought there was more to be learn'd this way than from the Face. When a Gentleman sent his Son to *Socrates*, that he might be inform'd of his Genius and Disposition, after he had look'd at the Youth some Time, he said, Speak, my Boy, that I may see thee. *Dio-genes* used to say, That he always wondered why People were so exact, as never to buy a Pot of Earthenware, but they would try it by the Sound or Ringing of it; but when they

they bought a Man, they thought it sufficient only to look at him.

As a due Medium is the best in many Things, it is certain it is the best with regard to the Tone of our Voice. If it is not too much upon the grave or the acute, the too deep or too shrill, the too intense or the too remiss, the too high or too low, it is a Token of a great Felicity of Temper, and a great many other very good Qualities, & make a Man not only happy in himself, but useful to the World. A grave deep strong Voice, betokens Boldness, Pride and Obstinacy: An acute small Voice denotes Timidity and Cowardice, and more particularly so, the acute remiss Voice; but the acute intense, or strained Voice is a Sign of Indignation and Anger. A Man whose Speech is vehement and hasty, seldom wants a Temper with the same Qualities: It proceeds from a Warmth of Constitution, which causes an extraordinary Quickness and Hurry in every thing. A slow remiss soft way of speaking, generally indicates Mildness and Lenity, it proceeding from a Coldness of Temperature, by which the animal Spirits are kept from that violent Agitation which is the Occasion of all the rougher and more boisterous Passions. A Stammerer is generally of a Fiery Temper, he being too much precipitated by his Spirits, which cause that Confusion and Indistinction there is in his Voice.

A good deal of the Physiognomical Science is to be learned from the Chin, which I may explain at some other Occasion.

No one will think it difficult, by long comparing Faces and Tempers together, to find out some of the principal Qualities of the Mind of any Person, if he considers, that about fifty Years since there was an Abbot in France, who was celebrated for an extraordinary and surprizing Skill in describing the Genius and Qualities of any particular Person whom he had never seen, from only having a Sight of his Hand-writing, even tho' it was in a Language he understood not one Word of.

The Craftsman Jan. 21. No. 602.

The Liberty of the PRESS.

THE continual Attempts of a Set of mercenary Wretches to destroy, or undermine it, make some farther Observations necessary at this Time.— They not only assert, that the PRESS stands in Need of some IMMEDIATE CHECK; but that the Liberty of it ought not to be reckon'd amongst the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen, be-

cause not immediately claim'd at the Revolution, nor particularly specify'd in the Bill of Rights; which was certainly defective in several other Particulars, as well as the Press; but this Defect was supply'd, towards the latter End of King William's Reign, when the Licensing Act expir'd; for tho' an Attempt was made to revive it, and the Bill actually pass'd one House, such weighty and solid Reasons were offer'd against it by the other, that it was at last dropt.— The Vindication of the Press concerns the Public much more than myself, or than all the Writers put together; I design therefore to prosecute it, as long as the very Shadow of Liberty remains, or my own is not taken away.— At present, I shall only recommend an excellent little Tract, lately publish'd upon this Subject, to the Notice of the World; I mean, The Tryal of JOHN PETER ZENGER, of New-York, PRINTER, &c.— This poor Man was charged with printing and publishing a false, scandalous, and seditious Libel, against the Governor and Administration of that Province; intituled the NEW-YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL; and having been harrass'd, in an extrajudicial and arbitrary Manner, by some Persons in Power there, was at last brought upon his Tryal, by INFORMATION; which, it seems, hath found its Way into our Settlements abroad.— But He had the Happiness to be try'd by so honest a Jury, and was so gloriously defended by his Counsel, Mr Hamilton, who came from Philadelphia, on purpose to serve Him; that He was acquitted in the most honourable Manner.— I cannot therefore recommend this Pamphlet more effectually to all true Lovers of Liberty, than by giving the Reader some Extracts from that Gentleman's Speeches, which I am sure will induce Them to peruse the whole.

Having, in several Parts of his Pleading, answer'd the common Arguments upon these Cases, with great Learning, Judgment, and Probity, He comes at last to the Subject of INNUENDOES, which He exposes, with a proper Mixture of Reasoning and Ridicule, in the following Manner.

“ If a Libel is understood in the large and unlimited Sense, urged by Mr Attorney, there is scarce a Writing I know, that may not be call'd a Libel; or scarce any Person safe from being call'd to Account, as a Libeller; for Moses, meek as He was, libell'd Cain; and who is it, that hath not libell'd the

the Devil? For, according to Mr Attorney, it is no Justification to say one hath a bad Name. *Eachard* hath libell'd our good King *William*; *Burnet* hath libell'd, among many others, King *Charles* and King *James*; and *Rapin* hath libell'd Them all.— How must a Man speak, or write, or what must He hear, read, or sing; or when must He laugh, so as to be secure from being taken up as a Libeller?— I sincerely believe, that were some Persons to go thro' the Streets of *New-York* now-a-days, and read a Part of the Bible, if it was not known to be such; Mr Attorney, with the Help of his *Innuendoes*, would easily turn it into a Libel.— As, for Instance, *Is. ix. 16. The LEADERS of the People cause Them to err; and They, that are led by Them, are destroy'd.*— But should Mr Attorney go about to make This a Libel, He would read it thus: *The LEADERS of the People (innuendo, the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of New-York) cause them (innuendo, the PEOPLE of this Province) to err; and They are destroy'd; (innuendo, are deceived into the Loss of their Liberty) which is the worst Kind of Destruction.*— Such an Instance as this seems only fit to be laugh'd at; but I may appeal to Mr Attorney himself, whether these are not at least equally proper to be apply'd to his Excellency and his Ministers, as some of the Inferences and Innuendo's in his Information against my Client. Then if Mr Attorney is at Liberty to come into Court, and file an Information in the King's Name, without Leave, who is secure, whom He is pleased to prosecute as a Libeller? And as the Crown Law is contended for in bad Times, there is no Remedy for the greatest Oppression of this Sort, even tho' the Party prosecuted is acquitted with Honour. And give me Leave to say, as great Men as any in Britain, have boldly asserted that the Mode of prosecuting by Information (when a grand Jury will not find *Billa vera*) is a national Grievance, and greatly inconsistent with that Freedom, which the Subjects of England enjoy in most other Cases. But if we are so unhappy as not to be able to ward off this Stroke of Power directly, yet let us take Care not to be cheated out of our Liberties, by Forms and Appearances; let us always be sure that the Charge in the Information is made out clearly, even beyond a Doubt; for tho' Matters in the Information may be call'd Form upon Tryal, yet they may be, and often have been found to be Matters

of Substance upon giving Judgment.

I hope to be pardoned, Sir, for my Zeal upon this Occasion. It is an old and wise Caution, *that when our Neighbour's House is on Fire, we ought to take Care of our own.* For tho', blessed be God, I live in a Government where Liberty is well understood, and freely enjoy'd; yet Experience has shewn us all (I'm sure it has me) that a bad Precedent in one Government is soon set up for an Authority in another. Old and weak as I am, I should think it my Duty, if required, to go to the utmost Part of the Land, where my Service could be of any Use in assisting to quench the Flame of Prosecutions upon Informations, set on Foot by the Government, to deprive a People of the Right of remonstrating (and complaining too) of the arbitrary Attempts of Men in Power. Men, who injure and oppress the People under their Administration, provoke Them to cry out and complain, and then make that very Complaint the Foundation for new Oppressions and Prosecutions. But to conclude; the Question before the Court and You, Gentlemen of the Jury, is not of small nor private Concern; it is not the Cause of a poor Printer, nor of New-York alone, which You are now trying: No! it may in its Consequence affect every Freeman, that lives under a British Government on the Main of America. It is the best Cause. It is the Cause of Liberty; and I make no doubt but your upright Conduct, this Day, will entitle You to the Love and Esteem of your Fellow-Citizens, &c.

This Speech, together with his other Pleadings, had such an Effect upon the Jury, that They took but little Time to consider of their Verdict, and brought in Mr Zenger NOT GUILTY; upon which there were three great Huzzas in the Hall, by a crouded Audience.

The Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of New-York had such a Sense of the publick Service done by Mr Hamilton, in this Cause, that they presented Him with the Freedom of their Corporation, in a Gold Box of considerable Value.

From Old Common Sense, No. 49.

Of the Fool, or Jester at Court.

OUR Princes formerly thought it so very requisite to let some one tell them, in a jocular manner, of any Indiscretions they might be guilty of, that they were always attended with a certain Philosopher called a FOOL: who, by his ingenious

genious out-of-the-way Wit, and Rail-
lery, very often set their Majesties right,
and let them know what People thought
of them, which every Fool may see is of
the utmost Importance to great Men.
I know several honest Gentlemen could
wish there was still one of these Philoso-
phers at Court: Tho' we understand not
the abstruse Measures in Vogue, we might
still be agreeably diverted by this Party-
coloured Virtuoso. To see him shift his
Cap from one Head to another, and, with
Reverence be it spoken, M——y itself
might be pleased with hearing the quaint
Reasons he might give for so doing. Dukes,
Lords, Knights, Embassadors, and even
Bishops, would all, at some Time or o-
ther, have the Honour of the Cap.

Shakespeare has shewed the Fool honest,
as well as of great Penetration; in the
the Reign of K. Charles II. we have a re-
markable Instance of the Use of a Fool.
The Dutch, who had been but a little be-
fore raised from Obscurity by the Genero-
sity of England, began to infest our Trade,
and insult our Fleets, in the same Man-
ner, as some clamorous Persons pretend
the Spaniards do at present. Frequent
Memorials and humble Remonstrances had
been presented to his Majesty to no Ef-
fect. And when it was thought useless,
and even unsafe, to trouble him any fur-
ther, Killegrew, the Jester, made use of
the Liberty his Office entitled him to, to
tell his Majesty the Sentiments of the
Nation. He came into the King's Pre-
sence booted and spurred, as if for a
Journey. *Where are you going to-day,*
KILLEGREW, said the King? *To Hell,*
SIR, answered he, *to bring back OLIVER*
CROMWELL to chastise the Insolence of
the DUTCH. Which sarcastical Answer
had more Weight with that witty Mo-
narch (*who understood and knew how to take*
a Joke) than all the grave Applications
made to him. I therefore recommend
it seriously to the Consideration of the
present Ministry, Whether it would not
be much for their Honour, and the Ad-
vantage of the Nation, to revive this old
laudable Custom 'Twill be easily done,
and all know, they are not the first Mi-
nisters who have introduced Fools into the
Royal Presence. I will be bold to affirm,
I could prove a Fool of twice the Confe-
quence of a Poet Laureat, which is still
kept up, tho' of no Use whatsoever.

I propose applying to the L——d C——n
for the Cap, and beg your Assistance,
for tho' I am the first who have publicly
petitioned to be a Fool, I will endeavour
to be the last who will depart from Old
Common Sense. Yours, &c.

Old Common Sense, Jan. 14. No. 49.

THE Authors of the *Gazetteer* have
for some Time past, laboured to
shew the Necessity of having some Stop
put to the *Liberty of the Press*: But I
would desire those at the Head of Affairs,
to remember what the *Translator of Tacitus*
has said on this Subject, in his preli-
minary Discourses, dedicated to Sir Robert
Walpole, (p. 200. line 2.) *The more (says*
he) Men express of their Hate and Resent-
ment, perhaps the less they retain; and
sometimes they vent the Whole that Way:
But these Passions, where they are smother-
ed, will be apt to fester, to grow venomous,
and to discharge themselves by a more dan-
gerous Organ than the Mouth, even by an
armed and vindictive Hand. And in the
same Page, line 28, Oliver Cromwell, who
seems to have seen far into the Heart of
Man, was little affected with hard Words
and Invectives; and as high as he carried
Authority, left People to talk and rail.
The same is true of the late Regent of
France, who well knew Human Nature,
and the Nature of Power. In Truth, where
no Liberty is allowed to speak of Governors,
besides that of praising them, their Praises
will be little believed. When nothing but
Incense and Applause will be accepted or
borne, all plain Dealing, all honest Coun-
sel and true Information will be at an End,
to make room for deceitful Adorations, for
pleasing and pernicious Falshoods. If
Princes, whose Memory is disliked, had
allowed their Subjects and Contemporaries
to have spoken Truth to him, or of them,
probably Posterity would not have spoken so
much ill, as it is probable they would not
then have deserved it; and I am apt to
believe, that it had been better for all of
them to have permitted all that could have
been said, than to have missed hearing what
it imported them to have heard. Such is
the Genius of Courts, where ill Tidings are
generally concealed or disguised, that some
Princes have learnt that they were dethro-
ned, before they had learnt that they were
not beloved; and such sometimes the Pride
and Impatience of Princes, that they will
suffer nothing which ruffles their Passions
to approach their Understanding.

Universal Spectator, Jan. 14. No. 484

To HENRY STONECASTLE, Esq;

IN your last you began with a pretty,
tho' old Observation — *Varium &*
mutabile semper Fœmina — which, as I
take it, is as much as to say — *A Wo-*
man's a Weathercock — and so she is: But
of all Female Weathercocks, a *Widow*
is the most variable: She will — She
won't —

won't—She will—She won't again.—I have follow'd Widow Fickle these two long tedious Years, have done every thing a Man can do or should do—Touch but her Placket and all's your A own, says a damn'd lying *Ballad-Monger*: Neither his *Apothegm*, nor *Jack-Freeman's Conduct* on *Widow Blackacre* in the *Plain-Dealer*, have any Effect on *Mrs Fickle*. She has *promis'd—denied—buff'd me—receiv'd me graciously—has made me four several times take out a Licence, and afterwards tore it before my Face; and at last absolutely consented, but had at the same time absolutely put it out of my Power to touch one Half-penny of her Six Thousand Pounds.—On the Knowledge of this I have done with my Widow Fickle; and to be reveng'd on her, and all Widows else, I send you the following C Character of a Widow, which if you don't insert, I wish you may have an old ugly Widow for your Wife, and she use you just as mine wou'd have done me.*

Yours, my old Batchelor,

FRUITLESS COURTWELL.

The WIDOW,

A *Widow, your ordinary Widow, is like a Herald's Horse-Cloth, she serves to many Funerals with a very little altering the Colour: The End of her Husband begins in Tears, and the End of her Tears begins in a Husband: Her chiefest Pride is in the Multitude of her Humble Servants, and by them she gains, for one still brings on another. Her Inclination leads to a young handsome Captain of Dragoons, but her Ambition makes her draw in a weaker Bow, and she accepts of a City Knight, tho' at Threescore. She has Emissaries of Kinsfolks who enlarge her Jointure, but all the Credit she gains before Marriage she loses the Day after; her Husband too late finds out what he dared not enquire into during the Time of Courtship, that Report is a Liar. As she cheats the second Husband, if she out-lives a third, she cheats his Creditors. Churchmen she durst not venture upon, for she has heard Clergymen's Widows complain of Dilapidations; nor yet will she chuse a Lawyer, unless eminent for Chamber Practice: She wishes for what she denies, she consents to what she refuses, she has Desires without Hypocrisy, and Hypocrisy without Love; she has Warmth without Heat, and Temptation without Agreeableness: In short, she is a Paradox of Paradoxes, that is, a Woman and a Widow.*

The REVEUR, No. 10. a new Author, Jan. 20.

Character of a GOOD PRINCE.

A *GOOD PRINCE, with regard to his private Life, is an honest Man, and a Man of Honour: Good-Nature displays itself in his Infant Mind before all other Dispositions, and grows up with it, till it settles at last in a perfect Humanity: His tender Heart sympathizes with every unhappy Sufferer; and nothing dilates it with so much Joy, as the Prosperity and Success of the People: He is affable and generous; Merit, in whatever Situation it appears, is sure of Pleasing; and Virtue in Distress fails not of that Relief from him, which its Modesty will not allow it to beg: His high Quality only raises him above Offences: His Complaisance would place each on the same Level with himself; and, rather than not have an Opportunity to exercise his Benevolence, his Condescension, without debasing, brings him down to their Capacity: He never enjoys more Satisfaction than in Acts of Goodness: Flattery, which always attends the Great, might have perhaps debauched his innate Bounty, had not a sincere Love of Truth baffled all its Attempts: He knows that he was born to reign over a Free People; that is, (whatever Glosses Sycophants may put upon the World) to serve them for their Good. In order to fit him for this great Office, he sets himself to study the Nature of that Constitution, wherein he is to bear so considerable a Share: He finds that Liberty is the main End at which it aims, and the Effect which all its Laws and Customs are calculated to produce: He feels the Beauty and Coherence of the whole System working powerfully in his own Breast; he loves it, and becomes a Votary himself to that, which selfish Courtiers would set him at Variance with: He thinks it unworthy the first Subject of a free Nation to live in a servile Dependance, and would not buy a Crown at the Price of his Freedom.—When his own Fortunes and the Favour of the People raise him to the Dignity which he merits, his Opinions are not thereby altered; $\frac{1}{2}$ Liberty he valued so much in himself before, he still values so much, $\frac{1}{2}$ he believes he can't give, nor his People receive, a more grateful Present: He looks upon it as his Glory to make them happy; for this Reason he consults them in all Cases, and is entirely directed by their Advice; he places his Confidence in the People, and not in an over-grown Minister, with his Chain of Hirelings, who may have different Interests from the*

People, and so be induced to betray both the People and him ; for there is so close a Connection betwixt them, that it is impossible to do the one, without doing the other also : He has his more particular Friends and Favourites indeed, but he is directed in his Choice by Desert, Moderation, Public Spirit, and an Affinity of Temper ; he admits none of the Purveyors for his more youthful Pleasures into his Councils, nor does he make any other Distinction of Parties, than Patriots and Knaves ; they that are not the first, must be the other, whatever Pretences they may trump up of Zeal for his Service ; their Love for their Country is the unerring Standard by which he judges of them ; He neither buys Elections nor Votes, so that he is sure his Parliaments are composed of Men of Worth and Integrity, and who can have nothing else in their Eye but the Commonweal : He claims no Prerogative but that of doing Good, and never exerts it, but his Subjects thank him for it ; if any other Privileges have been affected by his Predecessors to the Hurt of his People, he gives them up without being asked : As he is certain, that no Nation ever granted any Thing designedly for their own hurt, so he laughs at the *Jure Divino* Right, which a corrupt Clergy and false Politicians assert to be inherent in Kings. If his People, out of Gratitude and Affection, grant him an exorbitant Revenue, he takes only what his Necessities demand ; and, tho' others before him have found Uses for it all, returns the Overplus with Thanks : He can never think himself poor, so long as the Nation is rich, and he enjoys their good Will ; in that, under GOD, does he repose all his Trust of Security ; he cannot so much as bear the Shadow of a Standing Army ; the Hearts of his Subjects are his best Defence. He encourages a free Trade by allowing no Monopolies, by laying as few Taxes as possible upon necessary Commodities, and by levying them in the easiest Manner : He is as liberal of his own privy Purse, as he is frugal of the publick Money ; he expends none of it in Bribes, in secret Services, in useless Pensions, or in vain Pomp and Grandeur ; his Liberality consists in promoting Merit only, and his Court makes the most brilliant Figure in *Europe* by being filled with such Persons ; his Kingdom follows his Example ; all is plain, but all is great ; the Senate and People of *Rome* never made a more venerable Appearance ; He is the Father of his Country, and his Subjects are dutiful Children, not a Man of them but would die for him in his

Necessity ; he is not more beloved at home, than feared abroad, while he lives. When the Prayers of a whole Island can no longer divert the fatal Stroke of Death, he leaves them all in Tears, and exchanges the most glorious Crown on Earth for one still more glorious ; his Name lasts to all Generations, as a noble Pattern for succeeding Monarchs ; and eternal Liberty, established by his wise and generous Counsels, endears him as much to latest Posterity, as to his own Age ; he is alike the Admiration and Adoration of both.

A SIR, Your Modesty must forgive my unwary Boldness in thus turning the Eyes of the Publick upon you, imperfect as the Portraiture is, those who are the best acquainted with you must find the strongest Resemblance in it :—I hope Experience will in Time convince all *Britains* of the striking Likeness, and force them, while they read the glorious Character, to cry out, *This very annual Day gave Birth unto the great Original.* N.

Craftsman Jan. 28 No 603

The following Letter (says Mr *Danvers*) I will venture to publish, tho' it is written in Defence of our *plunder'd Merchants*, and we have already smarted very severely upon that Account.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

E I Am one of the unfortunate Sufferers by the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, in the *West Indies*, and signed the *Petition*, that was deliver'd to his Majesty at *Hampton Court*. As we had a favourable Hearing thereupon before the *Lords of the Privy Council*, and all the Allegations were fully and strongly made out, I had great Reason to believe some effectual Measures would be taken for our Relief, and the Security of our Trade for the future. I should therefore have been silent upon that Head, had not those manifest Insults on the Nation, as well as Acts of Violence on the *British Trade* and Subjects, been so shamefully and publicly countenanced and vindicated. That mercenary—
G Writer and Spanish Advocate, PAUL GRAPE, would not have the Insolence to explain, and confound *Treaties* in the manner He hath done, and to justify the most flagrant Rapine and Villainy that ever was committed by the Subjects of one Nation on another in Amity with them, had he not Encouragement from Persons of Figure and Character in the World who talk in the same Strain. Their manner of Reason-

soning, as well as the false Glosses and Colours They put on the injurious Treatment of our *Merchants* are unbecoming of *Englishmen*, as They plainly insinuate Them to be a Parcel of *illicit Traders, lawless Robbers, and Invaders of the Spaniards Property*, and therefore unworthy of *Protection, or Reparation*, for their great and heavy Losses.—Is not this giving Encouragement to those People, to continue their unjust Practices, and cruel Behaviour to his Majesty's Subjects? And is it not furnishing the Court of *Spain* with Reasons for refusing to make *Restitution or Satisfaction*?—This is a Point of very great Consequence to the Nation; not only a very beneficial Branch of the *British Commerce*, but the very Being of our *Colonies*, absolutely depending on it; for if the *Spaniards* should be allowed to search our Ships, that are not found in any of their *Ports or Harbours*, but are passing the Seas on their lawful Occasions, and are furnished with the proper *Pass-ports and Sea-Letters*, it will be giving up the *Sovereignty of those Seas*, and in Effect the *Sugar Islands*; for, in such Case, it will be impracticable to carry on any Trade with Them; without which They cannot subsist or be supported. But the *Spaniards* are so far from having any such Right, that by the Treaty of 1670, which is the only Treaty that respects Affairs in *America*, there is not the least Authority given to visit any Ship at Sea.

The Author repeats some Remarks which have been made on the *Spaniards Claim to Georgia, the Isle of Providence, Bay of Campechy, and the Bay of Honduras*, tho' the latter was settled by them, and the others were yielded to *Great-Britain* by the Treaty of 1670, being then in our Possession. (See Vol. 7. p. 576) The *Merchants of London, Bristol, and other Parts of the Kingdom*, are very justly alarm'd, and 'tis to be hoped that the Nation will not suffer Themselves to be amused by sophistical Arguments. The Protection and Security of Trade has constantly been the peculiar Care of all our best Princes, who never would suffer the least Innovation on any Branch of our Commerce, or our *Merchants* to be insulted and abused by any Nation whatever. *Rapin*, in his History of *England*, has given us a remarkable Instance of the Regard our glorious Monarch, *Edward the 3d*, had for the *British Trade and Navigation*, by exposing his Royal Person in their Defence and Security.

"How great soever, says He, might

be the Glory, which *Edward* had acquired hitherto, He disdain'd not to hazard his Reputation in an Affair, which seem'd below his Notice. But the Greatness of his Courage would not suffer Him to weigh too nicely such sort of Considerations. The *Merchants* having brought Complaints to Him about certain *Spanish Ships*, which infested the Coasts of *England*, and did Them much Damage, He promised to clear the Sea of them. To that End, having got together such of his Ships of War as were soonest ready, He resolved to go himself, and give Chace to the *Corfsairs*. He fought and defeated them, took 20 of their Ships, sunk many more, and dispersed the rest.—This Action, tho' in itself of no great Importance, appear'd to Him so glorious, that He caused a *Gold Coin* to be minted, whereon He was represented on board a Ship, with a *Cutlass* in his Hand, in order to perpetuate the Memory of it.

I am, Sir, &c.

We are highly obliged to our kind Correspondents; but having occasion to print off our Essay and Poetical Part sooner than ordinary this Month, several ingenious Pieces sent since the 20th could not be inserted, nor can we take proper Notice till our next, of some Strokes of Witt, and a Postscript in *White Friers Common Sense* of Jan. 28, by which it appears we have incurred that Writer's heavy Displeasure.—He says, with much Wrath, that we steal every thing we can lay our Hands on; but as we stole nothing from his Paper last Month, we fear, that is one, if not the principal Cause of his Resentment. However, as we have done the Poor Man great Service already by letting the World know there is such a Paper publish'd; we shall not be out of Humour at his Ingratitude, but give him in our next some Information concerning certain Points which he treats with as much Ignorance and Inconsistence as Prejudice and Partiality.

Whereas in your Mag. for December, p. 741 F it is inserted, that a Gentleman in the House of C—ns, said that Widows and Orphans might live comfortably upon 15 L a Year in several Places in *England*; now as I do not know the Speechmaker, and am an Orphan too well bred for so small a Pittance, do desire the worthy Member will be so good to advertise where a single Person may live comfortably on such an Income.

There is an Answer to this, for our next.

A POEM, inscribed to the DUBLIN Society
for improving Land and Manufactures, especially the
Linnen. By Mr ARBUCKLE.

Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini :

Hanc Remus, & frater. Sic fortis Etruria crevit :

Scilicet & rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma. Virg.

WHEN Rome was rising into pow'r and fame,
And all the wondering world rever'd her
name,

Her generous sons, the boast of human race,
Thought pleasure criminal, and ease disgrace.
The highest joy a Roman soul could move,
Was to defend their country, or improve.
Equally pleas'd, in intervals of war,
To hold the plough, as grace the victor car,
They deem'd their work with conquest but begun,
And till'd the provinces their arms had won. 10
Rightly they estimat'd things, and knew,
To cultivate was moré, than to subdue.

Thus *Quinctius*, with three victories yet warm,
Retreats in triumph to his humble farm.
And thus stern *Cato*, on his spade reclin'd,
Convers'd with nature, and improv'd his mind.
For, in that age of uncorrupted hearts,
The rural shades were nurseries of arts,
And bred, though now it scarce will gain belief,
The senator, the patriot, and the chief. 20

The praise to these sublime examples due
Descends, at last, *Hibernia's* sons, to you,
Who, in an age of sickening virtue, strive
The antient arts, and spirit to revive ;
Those arts by nature's God inspir'd, in aid
Even of the wond'rous works himself had made.
With impious arms while other nations claim
Empires not theirs, and purchase unjust fame ;
Or else, compell'd by force, with force oppose
The fell invader, and the hosts of foes ; 30
Or anxious watch those fluctuating things,
The views, and passions of ambitious kings,
And, as contending pow'rs by turns prevail,
Adjust the balance, or incline the scale :
Be thine, *Hibernia*, thine the happier toil,
To turn the glebe, t'enrich the labour'd soil ;
To rouse with art the vegetable pow'rs,
And catch the virtues of the vernal show'rs ;
With skilful hands to help our parent earth,
To give her comely offspring, plenty, birth, 40
And to the neighbouring realms make thine become
What once was *Egypt* to imperial *Rome*.

Happy the patriots, who with generous zeal
Devote their labours to the public weal.
To them th' industrious hand shall yearly raise
Successive harvests of immortal praise.
Avaunt, Ambition ! let thy sons no more
Boast their vain triumphs stamp'd on shining ore.
Know thou, and all the world's great troublers know,
That 'tis but earth's vile dross subsides below. 50
From her fair bosom those true riches spring,
That happiness, or fame to mortals bring.
By these are nourish'd, and from these have birth
The living statues of the gods, on earth.
And heav'n th' inscription gives.--And thus we read ;
" To bless mankind is to be bless'd indeed."

Hail industry ! parent of joy, and health,
Great source of commerce, splendor, pow'r and wealth.
At thy approach, the graces, newly born,
Revisit earth, and plenty fills her horn ; 60
Thro' virtue's banks her stream fair freedom pours ;
And gay delight points to the smiling hours.

Amidst them sparkling mirth asserts a place,
And all the beauteous family of peace.
Around, in pairs, the blooming virgins flock ;
One brings the flax, and one adjusts the rock.
Heav'n guides the spindle, as it downwards tends ;
And on the thread a nation's fate depends.
Begin, ye nymphs, your glorious task begin,
The happiness of crowds unborn to spin. 70
To future times so shall *Hibernia* tell,
In virtue how her daughters did excel.
How their soft hands confess'd the wond'rous pow'r
From rotten weeds to deck the nuptial bow'r ;
To grace the warrior's tent ; the board of kings ;
And add to *Britain's* naval thunder wings ;
Nay more, transmit to each succeeding age
The works of *Boyle*, and *Milton's* sacred page.

Fir'd with the prospect, the glad realm prepares
To these pursuits to bend her future cares. 80
But first she bids, like a repentant son,
Her old companions from her sight be gone ;
Once tempting Sirens, but whom now she knows
Sad authors of her follies, and her woes ;
A loit'ring brood, that long disgrac'd her door,
The ground encumber'd, and consum'd her store.
Fond superstition, who perversely pays
Heav'n back its gifts, instead of manly praise,
Leads on, but slowly leads, the lazy train,
Averse to toil, yet grasping still at gain. 90
There yawning sloth into a corner steals,
With poverty, her daughter, at her heels.
Fantastic pride, of high extraction, vain
Would be excus'd, and sues, but sues in vain.
The same the doom of luxury, and waste,
Who fly from care, but to destruction haste.
Envy, and discontent, and sullen spleen
Move off the last, and close the wretched scene.

Thus, if th' endeavours of the good and wise
Can ought avail to make a nation rise, 100
Soon shall *Hibernia* see her broken state
Repair'd by arts, and industry, grow great.

The country 'SQUIRE. A SIMILE.

WHO is there but has sometime seen,
Of awkward shape, and frightful mien,
With claws tremendous, shaggy hair,
A grizly brute, yclep'd a bear ?
This ill-digested animal,
(Ere yet the creature learnt to crawl)
His dam, as curious pens agree,
Had lick'd into the form you see ;
Untill her plastic tongue alone
Produc'd a visage like her own. —

Perhaps---where yonder swains resort
You'll find the bear their mirth and sport,
Who plays his antics, roars aloud,
The wonder of a gaping crowd ! —

So have I known a buxom lad,
Whose birth has made a parish glad,
Forbid for fear of sense to roam ;
And taught by kind mamma at home ;
Who gives him many a well try'd rule,
With ways and means---to act a fool.
In sense the same, in stature higher
He shines at last---a rural 'squire.
Pours out unwitty jokes, and swears,
And bawls, and laughs---and greatly stares.
His tenants of superiour sense,
May drink and laugh---at his expence.
And sure the pastime I'm relating
Must prove as pleasant as bear-baiting.

A LETTER from Dr Littleton when a Freshman
of King's College in Cambridge, to his school-fellow
(H. A----r, Esq;) at Eaton.

THO' plagu'd with algebraick lectures,
And astronomical conjectures,
Wean'd from the sweets of poetry,
To scraps of dry philosophy,
You see, dear *Hal*, I've found a time
T'express my thoughts to you in rhyme.
For why, my friend, shou'd distant parts,
Or time, disjoin united hearts?
Since, tho' by intervening space
Depriv'd of speaking face to face,
By faithful emissary letter,
We may converse as well, or better.
And, not to stretch my narrow fancy,
To shew what pretty things I can say;
(As some will strain at simile,
First work it fine, and then apply;
Tag *Butler's* rhimes to *Prior's* thoughts,
And chuse to mimick all their faults;
By head and shoulders bring in a stick,
To show their knack at hudibrastick.)
I'll tell you, as a friend and crony,
How here I spend my time and money:
For time and money go together,
As sure as weather-cock and weather;
And thrifty guardians all allow,
This grave reflection to be true,
That, whilst we pay so dear for learning
Those weighty truths we've most concern in,
The spark, who squanders time away
In vain pursuits and fruitless play,
Not only proves an errant blockhead,
But, what's much worse, is out of pocket.
Whether my conduct bad or good is,
Judge from the nature of my studies.

No more majestick *Virgil's* heights,
Nor tow'ring *Milton's* loftier flights,
Nor courtly *Horace's* rebukes,
Who banter vice with friendly jokes;
Nor *Congreve's* life, nor *Cowley's* fire,
Nor all the beauties, that conspire,
To place the greenest bays upon
Th' immortal brows of *Addison*;
Prior's inimitable ease,
Nor *Pope's* harmonious numbers please.
How can poetick flowers abound
Or spring in philosophick ground?
Homer, indeed, if I wou'd shew it,
Was both philosopher and poet.
But tedious philosophick chapters
Quite stifle my poetick raptures;
And I to *Phæbus* bade adieu,
When last I took my leave of you.
Now algebra, geometry,
Arithmetick, Astronomy,
Opticks, chronology, and staticks,
All tiresome parts of mathematicks,
With twenty harder names than these
Disturb my brains, and break my peace.
All seeming inconsistencies,
Are nicely solv'd by A's and B's.
Our eye-sight is disprov'd by prisms:
Our arguments by syllogisms.
If I shou'd confidently write
This ink is black, this paper white;
Or, to express myself yet fuller,
Shou'd say, that black or white's a colour,

They'd contradict it, and perplex one
With motion, rays, and their reflection,
And solve th' apparent falshood by
The curious structure of the eye.
Shou'd you the poker want, and take it
When 'tis as hot as fire can make it,
And with it burn yourself, or coat,
They'd quickly prove it was not hot.
The fire they'd say, has in't, 'tis true,
The pow'r of raising heat in you,
But no more heat's in fire that heats you,
Than there is pain in stick that beats you.

And thus philosophers expound
10 The names of odour, taste, and sound.
The salts and juices of our meat
Affect the tongues of those that eat,
And by some secret poignant power,
Give us the taste of sweet and sour:
Carnations, violets, and roses,
Raise a sensation in our noses,
And yet there's none of us can tell
That those have taste, or these have smell.
Or when melodious *Mason* sings,
20 Or *Getbin* tunes the trembling strings:
Or when the trumpet's brisk alarms
Call forth the chearful youth to arms;
Convey'd thro' undulating air,
The musick's only in the ear.

We're told how planets roll on high,
How large their orbits, and how nigh.
I hope in little time to know
Whether the moon's a cheese or no;
Whether the man in't, as some tell ye,
30 With beef and claret fills his belly;
Why, like a lunatick confin'd,
He lives at distance from mankind,
When he, at one good hearty shake,
Might whirl his prison from his back;
Or, like a maggot in a nut
Full bravely eat his passage out.

But feuds and tumults in the nation,
Disturb such curious speculation.
Cambridge from factious broils of state,
40 Foresees her near approaching fate;
Her truest patrons are remov'd,
And her triumphant foes approv'd.

No more---this due to friendship take,
Not barely wrote for writing's sake.
No longer doubt my true respect,
Nor call this short delay neglect:
At least excuse it, when you see
This pledge of my fidelity.
For he, that rhimes to make you easy,
50 And his invention strains to please you,
To shew his friendship cracks his brains,
Sure is a madman, if he feigns.

The POETICK COUPLE.

Inscribed to the Rev. Mr D----- and his Wife.

AS *Richie* and *Pattie* sat up very late,
60 Each a pen in the hand, and a muse in 's pate,
The design was to finish a piece on enjoyment;
O ye gods! for the authors how fit 's employment!
Dick cry'd, Dearest, find me a cramba to bliss.
Patt stretch'd out her neck, and answer'd, A--kiss.
The prologue begun, no more to be said;
They stripp'd, and soon finish'd 's poem in bed. O.

P R O L O G U E

To Venice Preserv'd, lately acted privately, spoken by
J A F F I E R. Written by a person of quality.

ONCE more we boldly venture on the stage,
Once more to melt your hearts ^{to} *Otway's* page;
If all that's soft hath pow'r to move the sense,
Not one to night shall go unmov'd from hence:
Eyes that ne'er wept, shall streams of sorrow pour,
And hearts shall sigh that never sigh'd before.

Ye fair, we hope your tender hearts to move.
Nay, blush not, ladies, for I ask not love.
I know your lovers won't that jewel spare;
Yet, sure, your pity all the world may share. 10
In hearts like yours, alone we find the cells
Where love companion with compassion dwells.
Your smiles at other times our souls delight,
But, we should grieve to see you smile to night.
'Tis from your sorrow we our joy must reap:
I see you've eyes, --- and hope those eyes can weep.
I've seen their streams for poor *Monimia* flow;
So, let them fall for *Belvidera* now.

Like her she's form'd fond lovers to controul;
As fair her person, and as soft her soul. 20
Gallants, even you to night shall sorrow show;
Heave shall your hearts with sympathetick woe.
Some streams, we read, have pow'r petrifick shown,
To harden softest bodies into stone;
But womens' tears that pow'r revers'd impart,
And to soft pity melt the hardest heart.
Weep, ladies, first, --- refrain, you gallants, then,
And I'll proclaim you less, or more, than men.

Ye criticks (if such worthless weeds appear
Scatter'd among those ranks of roses there) 30
To you I speak, with you a peace I'd make,
Not for my own, but *Belvidera's* sake.
Criticks, like adders, without judgment strike,
And dart their venom'd tongues at all alike.
Her tender bosom let your censure spare;
Why should the guiltless like the guilty fear?
This once, with justice, let your rage be spent
On him alone that merits---punishment.
At me your stings in one dread volley send,
I play the villain, and betray my friend. 40
Yet, ladies, let me claim one tear from you;
Tho' false to friendship, I to love am true.
To your protection take a wretched man,
Then, let the criticks hurt me, if they can.

E P I L O G U E

To Venice Preserv'd, Spoken by BELVIDERA.

WELL! if all husbands keep so great a pother,
I'll live unmarried---till I get another.
For, now I think on't, I'm afraid of sprites,
And can't abide to lie alone a-nights.
Stand clear, gallants,---let's see---I'll take a view---
Who knows but I may fix on one of you?
But, ladies, why do I your frowns discover?
Indeed, I am not come to take a lover:
But rather fear that you'll engross them all,
And to my share not one gallant will fall, 10
Except some half starv'd thing, not worth my taking,
Some modern fop, whom you have all forsaken.

O! might a widow dare to give advice,
In marriage, ladies, you'd be very nice;
For in that state there is no medium found,
But all with bliss, or wretchedness, are crown'd.
They, only they, can be compleatly blest,
Whose choice soft love directs,---not interest.
If to a wealthy fool a slave you're sold,
Poor comfort 'tis to drag a chain of gold, 20

Poor joy to shine, and all the world controul,
If discontent sits heavy on your soul.
The mutual lovers lasting treasure find
Lock'd in the casket of a peaceful mind.
From *Jaffier's* love, and *Belvidera's*, see
What sweets might flow from souls of constancy;
Had not *Priuli* try'd their joys to pall,
And dash'd their cup of happiness with gall.
Be warn'd; ye fathers, take your daughter's part,
And give her hand, where she has given her heart; 30
For wedlock would not always prove a curse
If all would wed the person, not the--purse.

To a young LADY, with a miscellany of POEMS.

M A D A M,

AS frugal hufwives please with cleanly treats,
Unskill'd in nice ragoufts, and rich receipts;
No squeamish beaux, by *Locket* pamper'd, gape on
Quails, filbert tarts, kickshaws, *Italian* capon:
One solid dish alone appears, surrounded
With trifles cheap, harmoniously confounded,
Soft mead in crystal pour'd, salutes our view,
And unrais'd tarts compose an *Ambigu*.

Just so to act, we youthful bards think fit,
Cautious of flights, and provident of wit:
No florid turns, no poignant wit is seen,
Bright as your eyes, and charming as your mien:
O'er lowly themes the muse un-ravish'd strays,
Nor soars in labour'd lines, and pompous lays.

Smile then, O *Virtuina*! and commend
The water-poet, when an humble friend!
Trembling I wait your suffrage to my name,
Catch the soft sounds, and languish after fame.
If merit fails; that trivial praise is due,
Which I ten thousand times have paid to you.

—Nec vult Panthera domari. *Lil. Gram.*

S Artor, cui poto fudit convicia conjux,
Latrantem infenso fuste tacere jubet.
Impatiens iræ linguam hæc in jurgia solvit,
“ *Sponsam fuste tuam, pediculose, dolas?* ”
40 *Non tulit ille: latus repetito verberare vexat.*
Hæc magis ingeminat pediculose furens.
Comprensam rapit ad puteum. Tentabimus (inquit)
Num mulier mediis missa tacebit aquis.
Heus! frustra immergis; rixam quæ callet ad unguem,
Et, quod lingua nequit, pollice utroque facit.

The same in English.

Buckram reels home, o'er charg'd th many a pot,
Where vixen *Su* berates the drunken sot.
Silence, he cries---and his dread cudgel waves.
Threats but provoke: and *Susan* louder raves.
“ What! thresh thy wife? thou nitty lousy scrub? ”
“ *Lousy*, quoth he?---nay, then thy sides I'll drub.
The scold turns fury now. The more he beats,
The fiercer still she *lousy scrub* repeats.
Enrag'd he seiz'd and drag'd her to the well.
I'll cool thy courage, or thy tongue I'll quell.
Ducking thy case, poor *Buckram*, little mends:
She had her lesson at her fingers ends.
Sows'd over head, her arms she raises high,
And cracking nails the want of tongue supply. Q. Z.

Seeing a Woman thresh her Husband.

THE rib, which *Adam* lost to form his bride,
Sticks closer now than ever to his side.
In vain the sacred writ bid woman bow,
Alas! his rib is his rib-roaster now. *Agamos*

The BLIND BOY. A SONG.

From a printed Copy, corrected in the Words and Notes ; by Mr Stanley himself.

O say, What is that thing call'd light, which I can
ne'er en---joy? What is the blessing of the
light? O tell tell your poor blind boy.

You talk of wond'rous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright,
I feel it warm, but how can he
Then make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make,
When e'er I sleep or play,
And cou'd I ever keep awake,
It wou'd be always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear,
You mourn my hopeless woe;
But sure with patience I may bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have,
My cheer of mind destroy;
Whilst thus I sing I am a king,
Altho' a poor blind boy.

FLUTE.

CELIA's Reflections on hearing of the QUEEN'S Death.

Such virtue gone! to heav'n how sudden flown!
Doubtless her loss must greatly shock y' town!
But death's the gate to life! her soul's at rest!
---Betty, in black, I think, I look the best.

Thus when Dorinda's lord just dropp'd this life;
One shriek, and then a---pause, reliev'd a wife:
Calm as a summer's eve, this moment still;
The next she rattles up to Ludgate-Hill.

LEVERET.

VITÆ INCOMMODA. Ad amicum R. N---m.

Quodnam iter insistas Vitæ? Discordia toto
Magna foro & lites, cura molesta demi;
In terra atque agris, labor arduus, æquore terror,
Externaque bonis in regione times.

Esse inopem durum est, multæ cum conjuge curæ;
Si socia careas conjuge, solus eris.

Nati discruciant, orba est sine pignore vita,
Est amens juvenis, languidiorque senex.

Quare opta alterutrum, vel nunquam luminis auras
Hausisse, aut natum mox obiisse diem. Fuscus.

A CHRISTMASS HYMN.

HAIL! happy dawn! let rescu'd mortals say,
 Distinguish'd moment! when from realms of
 'he kind *Emanuel*, heav'n's immortal-fair, [day,
 sunk down to earth, and smil'd an infant there:
 ancy! convey me to the barb'rous town,
 Where the glad *Seraphs* wing'd their armies down;
 Where the young God first rear'd his victor-head,
 While from the infant conq'rour Satan fled.
 s pardon welcome to a tortur'd slave?
 Health welcome to a bord'rer on the grave?
 oy'd is the nighted trav'ler, to survey
 The doubtful glim'rings of approaching day:
 nhanc'd his joy, when ev'ry vapour dies,
 and *Phœbus* sheds his splendours round the skies.
 uch was the triumph, such th' inspiring joy,
 When *Bethlem's* walls enclos'd th' ætherial boy.
 Not all the fair inhabitants above
 an found this ocean of redeeming love.
 le who pronounc'd the radiant spheres his own,
 Now in a manger shrowded for a throne!
 Whose power cou'd this wide universe sustain,
 A helpless babe among the brutal train!
 Earth blends with heav'n, to flesh its maker joins!
 ee how the god-head thro' the creature shines!
 o much of heav'n ne'er yet in clay appear'd,
 ince the grand *fiat* first earth's fabric rear'd.
) cou'd I trace, with sympathetic woe,
 His toils thro' this ungrateful world below;
 Drawn by the muse, the factious band should rise,
 Relentless tribe! with malice in their eyes.
 ikate shou'd swell in purple grandeur by, [die.
 While heav'n's high sov'reign bow'd; condemn'd to
 'ress'd with a God the destin'd cross shou'd stand;
 A suff'ring criminal on either hand---
 but grief excessive dims the mournful scene,
 And draws an intercepting veil between;
 Aw'd I retire, nor hear his deathful groan,
 Yet aim this strain of triumph to his throne.

*The moral Contrast, or vicious and virtuous Prospe-
 rity compar'd.*

LET heav'n's invet'rate foes, & riches stor'd,
 In kindred earth th' inactive talent hoard;
 Or, swell majestic 'midst their golden state,
 While circling joys their shortliv'd splendor wait.
 Their ample meadows smile for ever gay,
 And cross their spacious farms their cattle stray,
 While each fresh year encreasing produce yields,
 And plenteous crops rise whit'ning o'er their fields.
 Yet conscious pangs, and gloom, a train of woes,
 Dims their vain pomp, and bars their wish'd repose.
 When heav'n incens'd commands the rebel dead,
 And flaming vengeance hovers o'er his head;
 Then let the worldling in his riches try
 To boast a more omniscient god than I.
 Shou'd bold impietists demand to know,
 What matchless gifts my sov'reign can bestow:
 This potent monarch, heav'n's eternal king,
 Whom rescu'd saints, and raptur'd seraphs sing,
 Deigns to participate, or chase my woe,
 And guards my steps thro' hostile realms below;
 Sheds a perpetual stream of blessings down,
 And points my eye to an immortal crown.
 By his indulgent favour largely crown'd,
 On me luxurious plenty smiles around.
 For me the city dome, the villa's pride,
 And garden-sweets a various joy provide.
 Hither sometimes I solitary rove,
 And tell my pleasures to the silent grove,

While the young lark extends her morning throat,
 Eyes her far track, and pours her ceaseless note,
 Artful ascends, and lessens to the eye,
 And wings her tuneful journey to the sky.
 Blest situation! but to swell my joys,
 Yon brighter world my nobler thought employs:
 There my fair mansion, there my heav'n, my all;
 How faint the joys of this terrestrial ball!
 See! the blest world display superior charms,
 While *Jesus* smiles, and opens inviting arms;
 When, my kind God! shall that white moment be?
 When shall I quit this waste, to dwell above with
 thee? LYDIA.

ON HERCULES.

IN ages that time has long since stole away,
 Ere virtue by science was taught to decay;
 Young nature such lengths in her wantonness run,
 That she now and then gave us a monster for fun:
 Strange hydras, & dragons, & things without name,
 Stole honest men's lives, and repaid 'em with fame.
 But living so long, and encreasing so fast,
 Great *Jove* thought it fit to destroy 'em at last:
 Tho' deem'd it beneath him, as he was a god,
 To come and demolish an evil so odd;
 So pleasure, and profit, at once to unite,
 Resolv'd to get one who shou'd set matters right;
 And leaving his wife, and his thunder behind,
 To sleep on his eagles, and scold to the wind,
 At once to *Alcmena* and *Earth* he was civil,
 And hence 'rose *Alcides*---a good out of evil!
 Then monsters were slain, nor was one to be found,
 To feed on mankind, or incumber the ground:
 But *Hercules* dy'd---and alas! we behold,
 Now monsters are made, not by nature but gold;
 And wear such disguises, I'm told without joke,
 That some have a garter and star for a cloke;
 And some yet more sly, are disfigur'd with lawn,
 And look on all monsters less cunning with scorn:
 Some wound with a smile, with a song or a kiss;
 And some can destroy with a *no* or a *yes*:
 Here's sphynxes, hyenas, and hydras, such store,
 They'd employ mighty *Jove*, with one *Hercules* more.
 O then aid us this once! put an end to the strife,
 Myself (and she's handsome) will lend you my wife.
 But stay--let me see--when my horns are come out,
 He'll take even me for a monster, no doubt;
 Then lest I shou'd share in the general drub,
 Transform me, Oh *Jupiter*, into his---club.

AN ÆNIGMA.

YE smiling fair, your favour I implore;
 I, who scarce ever troubled you before.
 Attentive hear my tale. I'm like a lover;
 When most obscure, perhaps, I most discover.
 Of generous race I come; kings share my fate;
 For I'm both lov'd and fear'd by small and great.
 I feed, am fed upon, in both I please;
 I give most pain when I'm design'd to ease.
 Oft I delight the young, the blooming fair;
 But if they're too familiar I'm severe.
 When to the stronger sex I'd pleasure give,
 The stronger I, the more I praise receive;
 Yet profess'd foe, if *he* to folly bend;
 Then I'm his hate, tho' he'd bethought my friend.
 I ne'er disdain the humble swain to treat;
 Yet I can make the greatest monarchs sweat;
 But how I *that* effect to few is known;
 Mysterious are my ways,---just like their own.
 Dear ladies, try this secret to explore;
 Display you wit, admiring, we'll adore. Cruptos.

On the Death of Pr. GEORGE of DENMARK.

By the late celebrated Mr ALSOP.

CUR non, ut olim, diva sciens lyræ
Audis vocantem? flebile cur fugis
Movere plectrum, lætuosi
Carminis officium recusans?

Nam nec jocosum fas tibi perpetim
Sperare pensum: nec vacuum ciet
Testudo lætū, nec dolentem
Destituit sua fama musam.

Non sic Mariam passa silentio
Perire; non, Glovernus ubi occidit,
Obmutuit torpens Camæna:
Quidni & in hunc facilis laborem

Se tradat ultro? Surgite vos, quibus
Fæliciores Cynthia indolem
Indulsi, augustosque manes
Non humili memorate cantu.

Vos regię arces, tuque domus bonæ
Nutrix juventæ, jure mihi ædibus
Præolata cunctis, quas benignus
Ingenuo lavat Iliis amne,

Wolfæa sedes! O citbaræ potens!
O sueta centum vocibus eloqui!
I, pange carmen; I, recentem
Adde ducis tumulto coronam.

Dic quo per hostes impete Georgius
Incessit acer: dic ut ad arduos
Contendit ausus, Sueonumque
Arva rubro madefecit imbre.

Dic ut phæelis Angliacis, viam
Munivit immensum oceanum super;
Seu merce Eoa, seu redirent
Borbonidum spoliis onusti:

Ut conjugalis fœdera vinculi
Intaminatis splendide honoribus
Servavit, exemplum futuris
Perpetuum faciens maritis.

Hæc usque decantanda memor tuæ
Committe publi, non sterilis parens:
Laus Georgii præbebit omni
Materiam citbaræ perennem.

Sic blanda faustum spondeat exitum
Fortuna cœptis; sic tibi mœnia
Superba surgant, sospitante
Aldricii genio penates.

Sic te faventis Cecillii integre
Virtus honestet: sic aveat tuus
Dici Trelaunus, Wintonensis
Grande decus columenque mitræ.

An Address to the God of SLEEP.

THE village cock his matins crew,
And the diminisht stars withdrew;
Night's fable shadows gradual fled,
And morning streak'd the east with red;
Then,---all the night estrang'd from rest,
And with despair and love oppress'd,
Damon the God of sleep address'd.

'Come, gentle power, thou last relief
'Of all, like me, that die of grief;
'Come, lay me in thy downy chains,
'And steel me from these raging pains:

'Pour on my heart thy potent balm,
'And hush these tumults to a calm.
'The captive wretch, enlarg'd by thee,
'Regains a moment's liberty;
'Thy balsam heals the wounded breast,
'And gives the rankling passion rest;
'O visit now, tho' late, mine eyes,
'Ere yet the loathsome fun arise.
'Come, God, and to my drooping heart
'Visions of love and joy impart;
'Illude me with my Celia's charms,
'And give her to my longing arms:
'The soft, the dear delusion dress
'In ev'ry look of tenderness;
'And be display'd the snowy breast,
'Fair to be gaz'd, or to be prest:
'Give me th' enchanting, soft caress;
'The tumult wild, and melting kiss;
'And, while love beats in ev'ry vein,
'Let me not wake to life again;
'But hold me ever in thy pow'r,
'And let a GENIE keep the door.

T. D.

S O N G.

TO feed my flock, to watch my fold,
To guard my tender lambs from cold,
In vain are arts like these my care;
'Tis pomp, and splendour strike the fair.

While Strephon's garnish'd neck around
Yon' filken handkerchief is bound,
In vain my blooming cheeks appear;
'Tis Strephon's look alarms my fair.

When Strephon, haughty swain, has lac'd
That silver'd girdle round his waste,
I, homely lout, may well despair;
'Tis Strephon's shape invites my fair.

How artfully my crook I use,
Unmov'd the partial maiden views;
While Strephon's glitters like a star,
'Tis Strephon's gesture wins the fair.

What 'vails my haut-boy sweet of note
As Philomel's melodious throat?
If Strephon's iv'ry pipe she hear,
'Tis Strephon's music charms the fair.

If in the dance on Strephon's knee
The sumptuous ribbons bound she see;
'Tis vain to strive with nicer air;
'Tis Strephon's dance deludes my fair.

Cease then, my art, cease then, my charms,
To plead for Phyllis to my arms;
My flock, my fold no more my care,
Must purchase charms to bribe my fair.

S.

Answers to the ÆNIGMAS, in December.

DOrinda, the ficklest thing in the world,
By her fancy from one man t'another is hurl'd,
Just SHUTTLE-COCK like, she's now here and
now there;

This minute I hope, and the next I despair.
By the veryest trifles her mind I discover,
For a new pair of GARTERS she'll scorn an old
lover.

Answer'd also by Mr Mich. Rain, T. B. and W. G.

The Ænigma from Norwich in our next.

EPILOGUE,

Spoken in the Character of CATO, at Port-Arlington School, Ireland.

CATO revives again to cheer the fair,
To calm their grief, and wipe the falling tear.
Who in their country's cause will fear to die,
When pity'd by the matron's gushing eye?
Or made immortal by the muse's song,
And mourn'd by ev'ry virgin's tuneful tongue?
To die thus honour'd is a greater bliss,
Than the fond lover tastes in Hymen's mis's?
So thought the Spartan*, and forsook his mate,
His tender offspring, and imperial state,
To vindicate, in fields of death, the cause
Of Lacedemon's liberty and laws.

Thus Britons too resign'd the joys of life,
The sparkling mistress, and the love-sick wife,
To search for lawrels blooming on the Rhine,
Or the more blooming lawrels of the Boyne.
Envy herself can ne'er on valour frown,
While poets give, and you confirm renown.
Great CATO then his share of glory claims,
First from their Roman, now from fairer dames,
Whose ancestors † a tyrant's ‡ power withstood,
And sacrific'd to freedom seas of blood ||.

Exil'd at length their native land they shun,
And follow Liberty to Arlington.

O!---may she ever reign in this retreat,
And call Astræa from her starry seat!

Criticks beware---speak not an impious word,
To tempt the mimic CATO's vengeful sword:
Nor dare condemn our venerable sage;
(The glory, and the blessing of his age!)
Born under superstition's gloomy sway,
Is it a crime once to mistake his way
In virtue's path?---for virtue was his aim,
And good intention shields the heart from blame.
By death he bravely shun'd the servile day,
When abject Rome stoop'd to a tyrant's sway.
With dying liberty the hero dy'd,
And fame will ble's him, tho' a Suicide.
Let meaner souls deny, with coward shame,
Immortal honours due to CATO's name,
Britons will ratify,---and emulate his fame.

* Leonidas. † French Refugees. ‡ Lewis XIV.
|| In Persecutions.

The LETTER from Windsor, Vol. VI. p. 647.
Versify'd.

To Doctor TAYLOR.

HAIL, visionary, to all mankind
A sight, I mean to all the blind!
An eye to th' world as Phœbus gives,
Your art a world of eyes relieves.
Tho' often blunders you commit,
The mark you miss, you ever hit.
The nations two dim-sighted eyes,
Our cloudy universities,
By you are brightned:---France to you
Owes the enlargement of her view:
And since a vagrant, ev'ry where
You strole, to make all Europe stare,
To Edinburgh (why not?) repair.
Scotch loons connive thro' drop serene,
They seem to see, but nothing ken.
Clear, from their native mist, their sight,
And works of darkness bring to light;
Their eye-lids gradually dilate;
Not as they forc'd the prison gate,

When Porteous they of life bereft,
Benighted, darkling, dangling left.
To th' undiscerning magistrate
That rules with oversight the state,
For double views oblique and sly;
Give a direct, a single eye;
Make every second-sighted keeper,
Of publick peace, a single peeper.
This progress made, big with success
Return; with opticks England ble's,
Tories, to sense of sight so lost,
They knew not when they saw a post,
Illumin. If blind guides there be,
Dispell the clouds that seers may see.
The sun and moon with magick touch,
When by eclipse extinguish'd, couch;
(Wandering like you eclipses shed,
Sad influence and darkness spread,)
So shall the all-enlightning sun,
Parent of day, and you be one,
Taylor by name, and sole retailer
Of fresh new sight in case of failure.
In each diurnal publick paper,
The lustre of your skill shall appear,
And gazeing crouds shall throng the place,
Where you expose your sightly face.
These lines (with half an eye I write)
Bright Sir, to Windsor you invite;
Where your eye-witnesses and you, Sir,
I long to see: till then adieu, Sir.

RUSTIC.

The LADY'S LAP-DOG.

A Nimal belov'd and beauteous,
Happy fondling of the fair,
Well does thy example shew to us,
What a Woman's fav'rites are---

Toying, trifling, pretty creature,
Form'd for idleness and ease;
Such, by sympathy of nature,
Such, as thee, will ever please.
Thou, on cushion soft reclining,
Always fed with dainty bits,
Snapping, snarling, wheedling, whining,
Rival'st beaux, and flatter'st wits.

While the dog of martial spirit,
Train'd to chase the mountain boar,
Trusting only to his merit,
Dirty cur's kick'd out o' door.

Thus the soldier, seeking glory,
Courting death in rude alarms,
Finds at home, the usual story,
Some spruce fop in Chloë's arms.

Things like thee, by soft approaches,
Fawning, servile, supple arts,
Crowd their toilettes, fill their coaches:
Things like thee possess their hearts.

From the Literary Courier of Grub-street. A.B.

Britannia ad Regem.

REGIS ad exemplum pullata Britannia finus
Prosequitur lachrymis dum, Carolina, tuum,
Parce, pater, clamat, nimium compesce dolorem,
Spes patriæ superest unica vestra salus.
Sat satis mortique datum; tu, Auguste, caveo,
Ex uno facias funera mille mihi.

To the Rev. and most learned Robert Freind, Dr. of
Divinity, Prebendary of St Peters Westminster,
and Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.

A Translation from Vol. VII. p. 631.

FOR you, most learned Freind! two churches
strove,

(For you, the darling object of their love;)

This Christ-Church call'd, and y^e St Peter's nam'd,

(Rare nursing-mothers, from past ages fam'd.)

Their friendly contest was, which church shou'd
grace

Her foster son with dignitary's place, [embrace.

And cheer him now grown old, & her most kind

A noble duke, this contest to decide,

Each mother's craveings graciously supply'd,

And gave to each her darling son, right nobly
dignify'd.

A NOVICE.

An Answer to the RIDDLE in December p. 760.

Pretty flutterer, I knew

Both your name and purchase too.

When a boy, admir'd each feather,

Neatly trim'd and stuck together;

Yet I freely stand confess

To have been---like all the rest.

When we bang'd you to and fro,

If one chanc'd to miss his blow,

Disappointment made him frown,

Wish'd your burnt, for falling down.

Had you real life possesst,

Pity wou'd have let you rest:

But as 'tis, it nothing matters

Were you to be beat to shatters,

It cou'd ne'er give me a shock,

For you're but a---SHUTTLE-CK.

GAMBLE.

Advice in Courtship. A SONG.

Tune of---Who to gain a Woman's favour.

KITTY, tender, gay, and blooming,
Lover! wou'dst thou hope to gain?

Warmly court, grow more presuming;

Maids despise the bashful swain.

When she's coldest,

Press her boldest;

Fondly seize her,

Clasp her, squeeze her,

Kiss her lips, her neck, her breast,

And you'll soon, you'll soon be blest. &c.

But if after ev'ry trial,

Ev'ry proof of tender art,

She with coldness and denial

Still proves coy, and mocks your smart:

Cease dull whining,

Moping, pining;

Vex her, grieve her,

Slight her, leave her,

Stamp, frown, swear, and bid adieu,

Cease to court---and she'll court you. &c.

Æ N I G M A.

WHEN nothing by a lady's art, you see,
Can entertain the fair ones o'er their tea;

Sure I may venture once the stage to tread,

Engage the wits, without or fear, or dread.

My armour ne'er was try'd, but hope 'tis good;

That is, not easy to be understood.

When I was first begot no histories shew,

Unless 'tis that, we all allow most true.

Yet in strange dress, and a surprizing fashion,
I now am wandring thro' the British nation.
But why of dress, and fashion, need I speak?
I ne'er wear twice the same, tho' just its make.
Drest well, or ill, no company I shun,
Yet I go always vail'd like modest nun.
Both belles, and beaux, take great delight, and pride,
In getting me to lay my vail aside.
When they prevail, what pleasant looks appear!
O! is it you (they cry) my joy, my dear!
And yet but few can tell from whence I came,
Nor yet my father's, or my mother's name.
I sometimes mount and teed above the skies,
And yet can condescend to eat mince-pies.
Nay more, to raise your admiration higher,
I sometimes feed on herbage, stones, and fire. P. F.

S O N G.

LOVE smiling sits on Celia's brow,
Her smiles his arrows wing;
He from her eye-brows shapes his bow,
Her tresses form the string.

From her he learns to touch the heart,

Her wit improves his skill,

Her glances point the fatal dart,

And give it strength to kill.

Each day with pleasing conquest crown'd

Her triumphs she renews,

Till love relenting mourns the wound

Which she with pleasure views.

So bright her charms, so fixt my fate,

I'm past her pow'r to heal:

---Undone---by sorrow, should she hate;

By joy, should I prevail.

On the present Dispute between the Lords and Com-
mons in Ireland, the former refusing to admit the
latter to Conference within the Rail which they had
placed close to the Table.

YOU have all read of old,
Or else you've been told,
What happen'd to Laud in the squabble,
They cut off his head,
And then he was dead,
For moving and railing the Table.

For shame, can't you see,

That unless you agree,

Your case it will be miserable?

For who worth a fouse,

Would go to the house,

Where no Commons are brought to the Table.

An EPIGRAM, mislaid some time.

NO wonder we epigrammatists this season
Write duller and duller; I'll tell you the
reason.

Syl Urban, who loves to encourage young youth,
Once promis'd sae stoutly, we took it for truth;
That he'd * gie the best of us, ay marry wud he,
A gay gilded volume to shine in his study.

But soon we a' ken'd, when our best we had shown,
'The warst o' the curs run awa' wi' the bone.

So putting the case, and supposing it plain,

All hoping what has been, may sae happen again,

We scrawl execrable, with measure out o' joint,

And naething omit but the sense, and the point.

* The Epigrammatists that have not had Books
may send for them.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

JANUARY.

Scarborough, JANUARY I.



SOME Cracks having been heard in the Spaw-House Foundations, Search was made in the Cellar, and it was found awry; A the Day after, being Dec. 29, about 3 in the Afternoon, the Cliff behind the House rent from the Top 224 Yards in Length, and 36 the greatest Breadth, slowly sinking almost perpendicularly till dark. The Ground thus rent, which was before even with the main Land, and 54 Yards above high Water level, containing about B an Acre, sunk 17 Yards with Cattle feeding upon it. This solid Ground, which was computed at 261,360 Tons Weight pressing into the loose Sands, caused the Stone Quay built in Length 76 Feet thereon, which is computed at 2463 Tons, to rise 12 Feet, but is forced towards the Sea 20 Yards, and rent a little in the Front; and the Sand, 100 Yards at each End of the Quay, was forced up in some Places six, and some seven, above its former Level, and the Spaw-Well rose with it; the Water ceased running and was lost. The Spaw-House was tumbled down. The Whole is very surprising to view, and will be a great Loss to the Town, if the People set to work cannot find the Spring again.

Monday, 9.

This Evening happened such a violent Storm of Hail, Wind, and Rain at Bristol, that the like has not been known, nor the Water so high since Nov. 1703: Several Ships were drove ashore on the Marshes, the Low Lands on Gloucestershire and Somersetshire Sides were overflowed by the Rapidity of the Tide joined with the Freshes, and great Numbers of Sheep lost, and several Garden Walls broke down; also incredible Damage done in the City by overflowing Streets, Cellars, and Houses: The 3 Horse-Shoes, a Publick-House, was carried away by the Torrent, with all the Goods, and Barrels of Liquor, but the People saved their Lives: Several Persons were drowned, but particularly at Thornbury, one P. Beasy lost his Wife, 5 Children, and 2 Servants, but saved his own Life by sitting upon the Ridge of his House till Morning, when a Boat took him off.

Saturday 14.

About two o'Clock in the Morning, a dreadful Fire broke out in the House

of Mr Basket, Printer to his Majesty, which in a short time consumed the same and the noble Printing-house adjoining. Damage near 20,000 l.

Monday, 16.

Ended the Sessions at the Old-Baily, when 12 Men received Sentence of Death; of whom George Price for the Murder of his Wife on Hounslow-Heath, Robert Brownjohn for sending an incendiary Letter to Mr Bell of Lombard-street, two for breaking open a Box belonging to a Society, and Stealing thence a Bond of 100 l. four for robbing on the Highway, &c.

Wednesday, 18.

Were executed 13 Malefactors at Tyburn, convicted in October and December. Carr the Attorney and Mrs Adams went in two Mourning Coaches. They both received the Sacrament the Sunday before, and utterly deny'd the Fact they suffer'd for. They behav'd in a very compos'd Manner, and just as the Cart drew away Carr kiss'd Mrs Adams, and they went off Hand in Hand.

On seeing Mr Carr the Attorney take Coach for Tyburn.

Struck with surprize I view'd thy daring wight
Intrepidly prepare for partial fight
With cloudy greatness like some noble slave
He look'd disdain on crouds thy term'd him knave
While in my breast indignant passion rose
E In sounds like those thy shortliv'd madness glows
"How equally unjust and hard thy fate
" (from murder free and crimes against thy state)
"To die for theft thou knew'st not to conceal
"When thy fraternity per-legem steal
"And did justice impartial decide (sans reproaches)
"They all by St Andrew wou'd ride in their Coaches.

Cliffords-Inn,

Jan. 24. 1737.

L. O.

N. B. We Lawyers ne'er make Stops.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales notified to his Majesty, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was three Months gone with Child.

The Royal African Company chose his Majesty Governor, Sir Bibey Lake, Bart. Sub-Governor, and Charles Hayes, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

By a new Regulation in the Trinity-House,

House, on the Election of an Elder Brother, each Person elected is to pay 50 *l.* towards the Maintenance of the Poor of the said House, instead of spending 30 *l.* as was the Custom.

A Custom-house Officer in Aldgate Ward, who had been chose Scavenger for the Year, thinking his Place a sufficient Protection for not serving, had petition'd the Court of Aldermen, that he might be excus'd, who granted him an Order for that Purpose; but the Inhabitants of the Ward presented a Petition to the Court, and likewise a Copy of a Trial (taken from the Records of the Ward) in the like Case, which happen'd in 1665, wherein it appear'd that such Officers were not excused from serving Ward Offices; upon which the Order granted by the Court was set aside, and the Gentlemen who made the Opposition had the Thanks of the Court for appearing in a Cause of that Nature.

Thursday 19.

14 Publicans were convicted before the Ld Mayor, for exercising their Business in Sermon-Time, on the Lord's Day, and fin'd accordingly.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers in a Coach covered with Purple Cloth, and made the following most gracious Speech,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together for the necessary Dispatch of the Publick Business, which, I hope, will be carried on with that Prudence, and Expedition, which becomes the Wisdom of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates for the Service of the current Year to be laid before you; and the Readiness, which I have always found in you to make the necessary Provisions for the Honour, Peace, and Security of my Crown, and Kingdoms, leaves me no room to doubt of the same Zeal, Affection, and due Regard for the Support of my Government, and the Publick Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope you are met together in a Disposition to lay aside all Heats, and Animosities, which may unnecessarily protract this Session. I am determin'd, that the Affairs of the Publick shall suffer no Delay or Interruption from me, upon any Account whatsoever.

The LORDS ADDRESS.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-

poral in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the greatest Humility we take this first Opportunity of approaching your Royal Person, to lament the irreparable Loss sustained by your Majesty and these Kingdoms, in the Death of that Excellent Princess, our late most Gracious Queen; and, with Hearts overwhelmed with Grief, to condole with your Majesty, on this melancholy and solemn Occasion.

To indulge ourselves in reflecting upon the many great and amiable Qualities, which distinguished her shining Character, and conspired to form the greatest Queen, the most endearing Consort, and the best Parent, that ever made a Prince, a People, and a Royal Family happy, would only serve to aggravate your Majesty's just Grief, and make those Wounds bleed afresh, which it is our Interest, and shall be our Endeavour, to heal. For if the Remembrance of the Blessings we enjoy'd, from the happy Effects of her never-to-be-forgotten Virtues, adds so much to the general Affliction, how deep a Sense must it strike into the Breast of your Majesty, the immediate and daily Witness of her inestimable Accomplishments!

At the same Time that we presume to lay these imperfect Expressions of our real Sorrow at your Royal Feet, we cannot but bless God for the Preservation of your Majesty's most precious Life, on which the Welfare and Happiness of these Kingdoms do in so great a Measure depend; humbly beseeching your Majesty, under this severe Misfortune, so to moderate your Grief, as not to endanger a Health of such infinite Importance to all your People, and to exert that Princely Fortitude of Mind, which alone can revive our disconsolate Spirits; and, by lessening your Majesty's Grief, alleviate that of your faithful Subjects.

Your Majesty's gracious Declaration, That the Affairs of the Publick shall suffer no Delay or Interruption from you, on any Account whatsoever, is a fresh Instance of your Majesty's making the Welfare of your People your first Care in all Circumstances, and under all Trials; and must be the strongest Inducement to us, if any were wanting, to lay aside all Heats and Animosities. As your Majesty has always founded the Glory of your Reign, in preserving the Religious and Civil Rights of your People, and steadily pursuing their Prosperity and Happiness; so we, in Return, place our great Security, under God, for those invaluable Blessings, in the Safety of your Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, which we will always support to the utmost of our Power, excited by all the Ties of

Duty

Duty and Gratitude, to persevere with unalterable Zeal and Affection in our Loyalty to your Majesty, and an unshaken Regard to the Honour and Dignity of your Crown.

His MAJESTY's Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful Address, and for your Zeal for my Person and Government. The affectionate Manner in which you express the just Sense you have of my great Loss, gives me the most acceptable Proof of your real Concern for me and my Family.

The COMMONS ADDRESS.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our most humble and grateful Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

To speak our utmost Sense of the great Loss your Majesty and these Kingdoms have lately sustained, would be to revive and aggravate what we wish to alleviate and dispel; but we hope your Majesty will pardon the Intrusion of our sincere Condolence, when you reflect on the double Duty, by which we are bound, as affectionate Subjects to your Majesty, and as Representatives of the People of Great Britain, not to pass over in Silence this Object of your Distress and their universal Mourning.

When we reflect on the amiable private Character of that great Princess, on her personal and domestick Merit as an indulgent and instructive Parent, a mild and gracious Mistress; or, with regard to your Majesty, as uniting in one all the different Characters of the most pleasing as well as constant Companion; the most able as well as the most faithful Friend; the most tender as well as the most observant Wife; when we reflect on these Circumstances, we mourn her Loss, as the greatest with which your Majesty and your Royal House could have been afflicted: But when we turn our Thoughts to her great and publick Virtues, her Love of Justice, her Attachment to the Laws and Principles of this wise and happy Constitution, her extensive Charities, her boundless Benevolence, her Succour to Distress, her Favour to Merit, her Lenity to all; when we consider these Parts of her high Character, it is no longer for particular and personal Causes that we grieve; it is a National Loss we lament.

If a due Submission to superior Authority, and a due Exercise of Power when committed to her Hands, are the strongest Marks of Excellence in both Parts of Government; and if these justly claim Praise and Admiration, how can we sufficiently praise or admire her Conduct, either in the Presence or Absence of your Majesty? In the first, we

saw the most constant Compliance with your Will; in the last, the true Representation of him, with whose delegated Authority she was vested; for all her Acts were great, and wise, and good; Alternately we beheld her Submission in this Character, and felt her Mildness in the other; and * [great as the Distance may seem from Commanding to Subjection,] * the Transition to her was easy, whose Abilities were equal to any Situation, and whose Temper could conform to all; as resigned to the Duties of a Queen Consort, as capable of the high Office of Guardian of the Realm; as ready to submit, as able to command, and equally an Example to all Sovereigns, when she ruled, and to all Subjects when she obeyed.

And tho' your Majesty's just and great Concern on this Occasion would perhaps receive no Extenuation from the Comfort your faithful Commons might vainly try to administer; yet, that nothing may be wanting on our Parts, which may contribute to the making your Majesty's Government (the Source of our Prosperity) as easy to yourself, as it has ever been to your Subjects; we do assure your Majesty, that we will not only carefully avoid all Heats and Animosities, but will, with the greatest Readiness, effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the current Service of the Year, and, with a Zeal and Affection becoming the Representatives of a grateful People, make all necessary Provisions for the Honour, Peace and security of Your Crown and Kingdoms; demonstrating to all the World, that the Support of your Majesty's Government, and the Publick Safety, are constantly our Care, and we desire nothing more than the Preservation of our wise and excellent Constitution in the same happy, firm, and envied Situation, in which it was delivered down to us from our Ancestors and your Majesty's great Predecessors.

But whilst by these Means we endeavour to prevent any additional Disquiet from approaching your Royal Person, we must beg Leave to lay again before your Majesty the anxious Grief of your whole People, together with their humble and most earnest Wishes, that your Majesty's known Resolution may aid Time, in alleviating your Sorrow for that Loss, which nothing can repair, and in restoring to your Majesty that Tranquillity of Mind, which can alone free us from the most solicitous Fears for a Life, on which the Happiness of your Royal Family, and of this afflicted Nation, so immediately depends.

* We reprint this loyal Address that the World may have a right Copy of it, for many of the half Sheet Copies sent into the Country by Post, and several now on our Coffee-house Books here either want the Words between these Marks [] or have them double.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

Jan. 8. **L**ADY of *Nicolas Bailey, Esq;* Member for *Anglesea*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

10. Lady of *Dr Benj. Hoadley*, eldest Son of the Bp of *Winchester*, — of a Son.

18. Countess of *Bute*, — of a Daughter.

21. Lady *Baltimore*, — of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Jan. 5. **M**R *Isaac Strut*, Attorney of the *Inner Temple*, marry'd to Miss *Pepys*, with 2000*l.*

7. *John James*, of *Denford, Berks, Esq;* — to Mrs *Alice Locke*, Sister to *John Locke*, of *Bodington, Gloucestershire, Esq;*

8. *David Smallwood*, of *Hollyport, Berks, Esq;* — to Miss *Mary Norris*, only Daughter of *Philip Norris, Esq;* with 6000*l.*

10. *James Hambleton, Esq;* of *Low Layton*, — to Miss *Kendrick*.

Nathaniel Knipe, Esq; Son to the late Sir *Randolph Knipe*, — to Miss *Thornton* Daughter of *Robert Thornton, Esq;*

Sir *Robt Throckmorton*, of *Weston Underwood, Bucks*, — (lately) to Miss *Collingwood*.

14. Mr *Haddock*, *Lisbon* Merchant, Nephew of the Rear-Admiral, — to the eldest Daughter of Sir *Charles Hardy*.

Lord *Forbes*, eldest Son of the E. of *Granard*, — (lately) to Miss *Shepherd* an Heiress of 3000*l. per Ann.* in *Ireland*.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, — to Miss *Ogle*, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

The E. of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, — to Miss *Mary Palmer*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Palmer* of *Wingham* in *Kent*, Bart.

Hon. Mr *Arundell*, Son to Lord *Arundell* of *Wardour*, — to Miss *Arundell Bealing*.

Wallis, Esq; — to Miss *Balchin*, of *Salisbury-Court*, with 20,000*l.*

23. *Philip Underwood, Esq;* of *Cirencester*, — to the 2d Daughter of *John Morris, Esq;* of *Uxbridge*, 4000*l.*

25. *Samuel Tateem, Esq;* Deputy of *Tower Ward*, — to Mrs *Cowdery*, a Widow Lady, with 6000*l.*

26. Rev. Mr *Street*, of *Islington*, — to Mrs *Hannah Barrow*, of 20,000*l.*

28. *Armistead Parker*, Member for *Peterborough*, — to Miss *Rogers* of *Brentford*, 24,000*l.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1738.

Jan. 1. **S**IR *Samuel Thorold*, Bart, Brother to the late Sir *George Thorold*, Lord Mayor in 1726, in *Ormondstreet*.

2. *Wm Rawlinson, Esq;* Justice of Peace, at *Kensington Gravel-Pits*.

Thomas Thayer, Esq; Brother to late *Humphry Thayer, Esq;*

Mr *Tho. Waters*, Secretary to the *Bank*.

4. *Wm Bladen, Esq;* at *Georgestreet*.

Brig. General *Kelloway*, at *Kensington*.

5. *George E. of Morton*, one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, and Admiral of the *Scotch Seas*, succeeded in Honours and Estate by *James Lord Aberdour*, his eldest Son.

6. Dr *Bew*, L. L. D. Chancellor of *Landaff* 50 Years, Member of Parliament under K.

William, and had been a Prisoner in the Rules of the King's Bench and Fleet 35 Years for Debt.

8. *Col. Carpenter*, at *Richmond*.

12. *Edmund Newland, Esq;* Son-in-law to and Partner with Sir *George Champion*.

14. Mr *Petty*, Warden of *Greenwich College*.

15. Sir *Charles Hotham*, Col. of the 1st Troop of Grenadiers, and Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber; of a Suppression of Urine.

18. Mr *George*, Deputy Clerk of the Petty Bag in Chancery, the Place 100*l. per Ann.*

20. Dr *Soames*, at *Hampstead*.

21. Rev. Mr *Hawkins*, Rector of *Symonsbury* in $\frac{1}{2}$ County of *Dorset*, a Living of 400*l. pr Ann.* *Col. Cage*, near *Maidstone*, formerly Member for *Rockester*.

22. Mr *Isaac Pacheco*, an eminent Merchant in *Houndsitch*.

Charles Longueville, Esq; of 1500*l. per Ann.* in *Bedfordsh.* in *Conduitstreet, Hanover-square*.

Mr *Johnson*, *Hamburg*, Merchant in *Throgmortonstreet*.

Tho. Russell, Esq; one of our Sheriffs, of an Apoplectick Fit.

23. *Edward Fawkenner, Esq;* Brother to Sir *Everard Fawkenner* Ambassador in *Turky*, of an Ulcer in the Bladder.

28. *Wm Townshend, Esq;* 3d Son to Lord *Townshend*, and Member for *Great Yarmouth*.

Rev. Mr *Wallis*, (lately) Prebendary of *Chudleigh*, in *Devonsh.* and Professor of *Arabick* at *Oxford*.

Dr *Chandler*, Son of the Bp of *Durham*, and Chancellor of that Diocese.

George Elton, Esq; Deputy Commissary of the Forces in *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

Thomas *Robinson*, late Ambassador at *Vienna*, appointed Ambassador at *Turin*.

Samuel Lessingham, Esq; chosen Treasurer of *St Thomas's*, and

Mr *Hollister*, — Treasurer of *Guy's Hospitals*; both in room of *Charles Joye, Esq;* decd.

John Orlebar, made Commissioner of Excise, in room of the late *Humphry Thayer, Esq;* decd.

Henry Montague, Esq; — Secretary of *Q. Anne's Bounty* for Augmentation of Poor Clergymen's Livings.

Alderman Cater, elected Sheriff of *London*, in room of *Tho. Russell, Esq;* deceas'd.

MILITARY PREFERMENTS.

Right Hon. the Earl of *Berkely*, and *Col. Needham* appointed Col. in the 2d Reg. of Footguards.

Brig. Gen. *Scott*, — Col. of late Gen. *Sutton's* Regiment of Foot.

Lord *Mark Kerr*, made Capt. and Col. of the 1st Troop of Horse Grenadiers, (*Hotham*, decd.)

E. of *Pamfret*, — Constable of the Tower.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr *Herring*, Dean of *Rockester*, confirm'd Bishop of *Bangor*.

Mr *John Hoadley*, Son of the Bp of *Winchester*, presented by his Father to $\frac{1}{2}$ Living of *Alresford, Hampsh.* and install'd Prebendary of *Winchester*.

Mr *Brown*, of University College, *Oxon*, — Arch-deacon of *Northampton*.

STOCKS.
 S. S. Stock 101 $\frac{3}{4}$
 — Annu. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
 New Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
 3 per C. Ann. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$
 S. S. Bonds 50s. pre.
 Bank 140 $\frac{3}{4}$
 — Circul. 16s. Pre.
 Mil. Bank 123
 India 174 $\frac{1}{2}$
 — Bonds 6l. 13s.
 Ditto New 6l. 16s.
 African 15
 Royal Aff. 108
 Lon. ditto 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
 7 p. C. Em. Loan 111
 5 p. C. Ditto 101 $\frac{1}{8}$
 English Cop. 2l. 18s.
 Welsh ditto 15s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 27. to Jan. 24.			
Christned	Males 740	Femal. 691	1431
Buried	Males 1145	Femal. 1196	2341
Died under 2 Years old	811		
Between 2 and 5	162		
Between 5 and 10	67		
Between 10 and 20	63		
Between 20 and 30	198		
Between 30 and 40	246		
Between 40 and 50	243		
Between 50 and 60	199		
Between 60 and 70	166		
Between 70 and 80	133		
Between 80 and 90	42		
Between 90 and 100	10		
	103		1
	2341		

Buried.

Within the walls 188
 Without the walls 540
 In Mid. and Surry 1058
 City and Sub. West. 565
 2341

Weekly Burials.

Jan. 3. — 548
 10. — 554
 17. — 607
 24. — 632
 2341

Peck Loaf, Wheaten — 21 d.
 Wheat 32s. per Quar.
 Hay per load 54s.

A LIST of Sheriffs for the Year 1738.

Bershire, Joseph Cox, of Stanford, Esq;
 Bedfordshire, David Williams of Tingrith, Esq;
 Buckinghamsh. Rich. Lowndes of Winslow, Esq;
 Cumberland, John Galkarth of Hiltop, Esq;
 Cheshire, Wm Tatton of Whettinshaw, Esq;
 Camb. and } Richard Hitch, Esq;
 Huntingdon. }
 Devonshire, George Buck, Esq;
 Derbyshire, Sir Robert Burdett, Esq;
 Dorsetshire, Henry Bower, Esq;
 Essex, Hugh Smith, Esq;
 Gloucestershire, Ambrose Boulden, Esq;
 Hertfordshire, Wm Gape, of St Albans, Esq;
 Herefordshire, Thomas Read, Esq;
 Kent, Christopher Mills, Esq;
 Leicestershire, John Pain, Esq;
 Lincolnshire, John Welles, Esq;
 Monmouthsh. William Says, Esq;
 Northumberl. James Hargrave of Shawdon, Esq;
 Northamptonsh. Charles Tryon, Esq;
 Norfolk, Thomas Bell, Esq;
 Nottinghamsh. Joseph Cley, Esq;
 Oxfordshire, John Clarke, Esq;
 Rutlandshire, Thomas Bradgate, Esq;
 Shropshire, Adam Oatley, Esq;
 Somersetshire, James Chaffey Cooper, Esq;
 Staffordshire, Richard Fowler, Esq;
 Suffolk, Sir William Barker, Bart.
 Southampton, John Burrard, Esq;
 Surrey, William Clarke, Esq;
 Sussex, Edward Barker, Esq;
 Warwickshire, Pudfay Jesson, Esq;
 Wiltshire, Isaac Warringer of Carrook, Esq;
 Worcestershire, John Parrot of Bell Brokton, Esq;
 Yorksh. Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart.

S O U T H W A L E S.

Brecon, Charles Powell of Brecon, Esq;
 Carmathensh. James Lewis of Lanboydy, Esq;
 Cardigansh. Fran. Ingram of Llaullery, Esq;
 Glamorgansh. Edm. Lloyd of Cardiff, Esq;
 Pembrooksh. Geor. Harris of Tregwint, Esq;
 Radnorshire, Thomas Jones, Esq;

N O R T H W A L E S.

Anglesea, William Robinson, Esq;
 Carnarvonsh. Hum. Meredith of Pengwern, Esq;
 Denbighshire, John Jones of Squinant, Esq;
 Flintshire, Edw. Morgan, of Goldengrove, Esq;
 Merionethsh. John Lloyd, of Vaihodeiliog, Esq;
 Montgomerysh. Morgan Edwards, of Mellyn y greg, Esq;

A Receipt for a Horse's Cold.

Take two Ounces of Syrup of Maiden-Hair, half a Pint of Linseed Oil cold drawn, two Ounces of brown Sugar-Candy powdered, and half a Pint of Sack. Mix all together and let it be given warm, half in one Morning and the other half the next Morning.

N. B. The Horse must not be suffered to drink cold Water whilst this Remedy is used

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

This Month was published,

[Beautifully printed on a fine Paper,]

The F O U R T H E D I T I O N, of
 THE Union and Harmony of Reason, Mora-
 lity, and Revealed Religion. A Sermon
 preached before the University of Oxford, at
 St Mary's, on Sunday, February 27. 1736-7.
 By W A L T E R H A R T E, M. A.
 Of St Mary Hall in Oxford.

Printed for L. Gilliver and J. Clarke, at
 Homer's-Head in Fleet-street.

N. B. The Demand for this Edition occa-
 sioned its being printed off without the Au-
 thor's correcting the Press; however, 'tis
 hoped there are few or no literal Errors.

On the 1st of March will be publish'd,

TRAVELS into the Inland Parts of Africa,
 &c. with a Map of the River Gambia, as ad-
 vertis'd on the Cover of our Magazine for April.
 By Francis Moore, Factor to the Royal Afri-
 can Company.

Paris, Jan. 13.

The Secret of the Order of Free-Masons, and the Ceremonies observed at the Reception of Members into it.

First of all the Person must be proposed in one of the Lodges by a Brother of the Society, as a good Subject; and when the latter obtains his Request, the Recipiendary is conducted by the Proposer, who becomes his Godfather, into one of the Chambers of the Lodge, where there is no Light, and there they ask him whether he has a Calling to be received: He answers *Yes*. After which they ask him his Name, Sirname and Quality; take from him all Metals or Jewels which he may have about him, as Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Boxes, &c. his Right Knee is uncovered, he wears his Left Shoe as a Slipper, then they blindfold him, and keep him in that Condition about an Hour, delivered up to his Reflections; after this, the Godfather goes and knocks three times at the Door of the Reception-Room, in which the venerable Grand-Master of the Lodge is, who answers by three Knocks from within, and orders the Door to be opened; then the Godfather says, that a Gentleman by Name—presents himself in order to be received. (Note, That both on the Outside and within this Chamber several Brothers stand with their Swords drawn, in order to keep off profane People.) The Grand-Master, who has about his Neck a blue Ribband cut in a Triangle, says, *Ask him whether he has the Calling?* The Godfather puts him the Question, and the Recipiendary having answered in the Affirmative, the Grand-Master orders him to be brought in: Then they introduce him, and make him take three Turns in the Room, round a sort of Ring on the Floor, in which they draw with a Pencil upon two Columns a sort of Representation of the Ruins of Solomon's Temple, on each Side of that Space they also make with the Pencil a great *I* and a great *B*, which they don't explain till after the Reception. In the Middle there are three lighted Wax-Candles laid in a Triangle, upon which they throw Gunpowder and Rolin at the Novice's Arrival, in order to frighten him by the Effect of those Matters. The three Turns being made, the Recipiendary is brought into the Middle of the Writing abovementioned in three Pauses over-against the Grand-Master, who is at the upper End behind an Arm-Chair, on which is the Book of St John's Gospel, and asks him, *Do you feel the Calling?* Upon his answering *Yes*, the Grand-Master says, *Shew him the Light, he has been long enough deprived of it.* In that

Instant they take off the Cloth from before his Eyes, and all the Brothers standing in a Circle draw their Swords; they cause the Recipiendary to advance in three Pauses up to a Stool which is at the Foot of the Arm-Chair; the Brother Orator addresses him in these Terms, *You are going to embrace a respectable Order, which is more serious than you imagine: There is nothing in it against the Law, against Religion, against the State, against the King, nor against Manners: The venerable Grand-Master will tell you the rest.* At the same time they make him kneel on the Stool with his Right Knee, which is bare, and hold the Left Foot in the Air: Then the Grand-Master says to him, *You promise never to trace, write, or reveal the Secrets of the Free-Masons or Free-Masonry, but to a Brother in the Lodge, and in the Grand-Master's Presence.* Then they uncover his Breast to see if he is not a Woman, and put a Pair of Compasses on his Left Pap, which he holds himself; he puts his Right Hand on the Gospel, and pronounces his Oath in these Terms, *I consent that my Tongue may be pulled out, my Heart torn to Pieces, my Body burnt, and my Ashes scatter'd, that there may be no more mention made of me amongst Mankind.* if, &c. after which he kisses the Book. Then the Grand-Master makes him stand by him; they give him the Free-Mason's Apron, which is a white Skin, a Pair of Mens Gloves for himself, and a Pair of Womens Gloves for the Person of that Sex for whom he has the most Esteem. They also explain to him the *I* and the *B* traced on the Floor, which are the Type of the Sign by which the Brothers know one another. The *I* signifies *Jabkin*, and the *B* *Boiaes*. In the Signs which the Free-Masons make among one another they represent those two Words, by putting the Right Hand to the Left Side of the Chin, from whence they draw it back upon the same Line to the Right Side; then they strike the Skirt of their Coat on the Right Side and also, stretch out their Hands to each other, laying the Right Thumb upon the great Joint of his Comrade's first Finger, which is accompanied with the Word *Jabkin*; they strike their Breasts with the Right Hand, and take each other by the Hand again, by reciprocally touching with the Right Thumb the first and great Joint of the middle Finger, which is accompanied with the Word *Boiaes*. This Ceremony being performed and explained, the Recipiendary is called Brother; after which they sit down, and, with the Grand-Master's Leave, drink the new Brother's Health: E cry

Every Body has his Bottle. When they have a Mind to drink they say, *Give some Powder*, viz. fill the Glass. The Grand-Master says, *Lay your Hands to your Firelocks*; then they drink $\frac{1}{2}$ Brother's Health, and the Glass is carried in three different Motions to the Mouth; before they set it down on the Table they lay it to their Left Pap, then to the Right, and then forwards, and in three other Pauses they lay the Glass perpendicular upon the Table, clap their Hands three times, and cry three times *Vivat*. They observe to have three Wax-Candles disposed in a Triangle on the Table. If they perceive, or suspect that some suspicious Person has introduced himself amongst them, they declare it by saying, *it rains*, which signifies that they must say nothing. As some People might have discovered the Signs which denote the Terms *Jahkin* and *Boiaes*; a Free-Mason may be known by taking him by the Hand as above-mentioned, and pronouncing *I*, to which the other answers *A*; the first says *K*, the second replies *H*; the first ends with *I*, and the other with *N*, which makes *Jahkin*: It is the same in regard to *Boiaes*.

Naples. On New Year's Day, King Don Carlos declar'd his Marriage with the Princess Royal of Poland.

Vienna. The Yearly Bill of Mortality for this City amounts to 5,504 Baptisms, and 6,735 Burials.

Petersburg. The British and Dutch Residents have, at the Czarina's Request, sent Letters to the Ambassadors of their Masters at the Port, advising them that the Czarina has accepted of the Mediation of Great-Britain and the States-General, jointly with that of France, for an Accommodation between Russia, the Emperor and the Porte.

Madrid. The King has sent Orders to release the 3 English Ships taken some time ago in the Mediterranean, on pretence of having Turks on board with their Effects; and also sent Orders to the Havana to release another English Ship, on Security given to pay the Value in case it appears that she was taken in carrying on a Contraband Trade. The Governor of Porto-Rico has been condemn'd to pay a Fine of 200 Pieces of Eight, for delaying to acquaint the Court that a Guarda-Costa had brought in an English Prize thither; and Orders are sent to the West Indies to recommend to the Governors to conform punctually to the Treaties between Spain, England, and Holland.

Paris. M Dubois, the famous Surgeon

and Oculist, some time ago went down into the subterraneous Places at Montmartre, and says, those Cells are very well arch'd, and lead by several Passages to the Church in the Street of St Dennis; that he saw several Figures of Brass, an Altar which he supposed to be erected to the God Mars, and several Iron Chests, which he thinks are full of Treasure. He also found a great Number of dead Bodies, and Heaps of Goods, which, upon the very Touch, crumbled to Dust. He adds, that at the Bottom of those Caves he saw several frightful Animals, which however did him no Harm. He was 7 Hours in rambling about the Place, and suffer'd very much by the Damps. He saw Iron Gates at some of the Caves, and others had no Way into them but a Hole at the Top of a Foot Square. He has made a 2d Search, and found 3 Copper Metals, one of which being about the Size of a Crown Piece, represents Augustus Caesar on one Side, and the Goddess Iris on the other, for which he was offer'd 100 Louis d'Ors. His Search is now suspended by the Officers of the Mint, and a Guard set on the Place.

From Philadelphia, That from Fall to Spring, during which Time the Small Pox was very rife, and prov'd as mortal in the common Way of Infection, as ever was known in that City,

There were Inoculated, 129.

Whites	{	Men and Women	32
		Under 12 Years of Age	64
		Negroes young and old	32

In the second Number one died, which is the only one which did otherwise than well.

A Discovery of Service to Mariners.

THE *Sieur de Leken*, Captain of the Ship *La Constance* of St Malo, gives an Account that in his Voyage from Cadiz to L'Orient, (Port Lewis) on Nov, 3, 1737. he saw a Rock near the Level or Surface of the Water, it appearing about four Feet high, when in the Trough or Hollow of the Sea; he went near enough to see plainly two Points like two Sugar-Loaves joined together, but would not venture too near for fear of Danger, tho' he could not discern but few Breakers. One of the Points is something higher than the other, and about the Size of a Butt. This Rock lies in 46 d. 55 m. Latitude; the Longitude (from the Dutch Meridian, that is) East from Faro 4 d. 45 m. and according to their Run, from that Time till they made the Land, is 112 French Leagues from Ushant.

A REGISTER of BOOKS in JANUARY, 1738.

THE Oration spoke at *Trinity-Hall* in *Aldersgate-street*, before the Grand Inquest of the Ward of *Aldersgate*, upon the Subject of the Resurrection.

2. A Defence of the Examination of a brief Account of the Quakers Prosecutions. Printed for *J. Roberts* in *Warwick-lane*. Price 1 s.

3. Curious Relations; or, the Entertaining Correspondent. Printed for *G. Smith*. Price 4 d. each Week.

4. A Reply to the further Enquiry into the Meaning of *Demoniacs*: Printed for *J. Roberts*. Price 1 s. 6 d.

5. An Account (in numerical Order) of the Benefit Tickets in the Bridge Lottery. Printed for *R. Sbergold*.

6. The Conversation of Gentlemen consider'd. Sold by Mess. *Bettesworth, Hitch, and T. Cox*. Price 1 s. 6 d.

7. The Book of Religion, Ceremonies, and Prayers of the *Jews*. By *Gamaliel Pedabzur*, Gent. Printed for *J. Wilcox*, 8vo. Price 4 s.

8. A Treatise on the Non-naturals, with a short Essay on the Chin-cough. By *John Burton*, of *York*. Sold by *C. Rivington, R. Ware, and J. Hodges*. Price 5 s.

9. *L. A. Flori Rerui Romanarum Epitome*: being an Abridgment of the Roman History. By *John Stirling*, M. A. Printed for *T. Astley*. Price 3 s.

10. *P. Terentii Afri Comediæ, Phædri Fabulæ, &c. Recensione & Notis Ric. Bentley*. Prostant apud Mess. *Knapton*, 4to. Price 12 s. 6 d.

11. The Tryal of *John Peter Zenger*, of *New York*, Printer. The 3d Edition. Printed for *J. Wilford*. Price 1 s.

12. Remarks on the Tryal of *John Peter Zenger*. Printed for *J. Roberts*. Price 1 s.

13. *Areopagitica*; or, a Speech for the Liberty of unlicens'd Printing. By *John Milton*. With a new Preface. Printed for *A. Millar*. Pr. 1 s.

14. Reasons for a Law to oblige spiritual Persons, and Bodies politic, to renew their Leases for customary and reasonable Fines. Printed for *J. Roberts*. Price 6 d.

15. A Chronological History of *New England*, by way of Annals. By *Tho. Prince*, A. M. Sold by *T. Longman*. Price 4 s. 6 d.

16. A faithful Narrative of the Capture of the Ship *Derby*, by *Angria* the Pirate. Printed for *S. Osborn*. Price 1 s.

17. The Memoirs of *Charles Lewis*, Baron de *Pollnitz*. The 3d and 4th Vols. Printed for *D. Browne* and *J. Brindley*, 8vo. Pr. 10 s.

18. The German Spy. In familiar Letters from *Munster*, &c. with a prefatory Account of them. By *Tho. Lediard*, Esq; Printed for *J. Bailey*, 8vo. Price 5 s.

19. The Mysteries of Love revealed. Printed for *W. Lloyd*. Price 1 s. 6 d.

20. The Works of Mr *Thompson*, Vol. II. Printed for *A. Millar*, 4to. Price 1 l. 1 s. 6 d.

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24. The History and Adventures of *Gil. Bliss*,

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Decision of the GOLD MEDAL Prize, for the Poems on the Subject of the CHRISTIAN HERO, being retarded on Account of the three Gentlemen, who were consulted, giving in each a different Opinion; and as it is not practicable for them to meet and confer on this Occasion; the Authors of the three Poems, which are No. I. No. IV. and No. VI. (inserted June, July and August, Vol. VI.) are desired to propose themselves some Method of determining this Affair, either by Lot, or otherwise.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

FEBRUARY, 1738.

Such as see into the Artifices and Interested Views of Writers, need not be told that there has been a very strong Combination of Booksellers, and their Dependants, the Authors and Printers of several News-Papers, in order, by Ridiculous Puffs, Paragraphs of Buffoonery, and fallacious Advertisements, to set the Publick against this MAGAZINE, which is entirely independant of them: But as a great Number of our Country Readers are unacquainted with such Arts, we hope to be excused inserting the following Remarks in our Justification.



HEAVY Charge against *this MAGAZINE* (as some suppose) having been made by the *Common Sense Journal of White-Friers, January 28.* it may seem to deserve a great deal more Regard, than any thing alledged by Persons apparently and highly Interested to sink the superior Credit and Sale of our Book. But, when it is consider'd, that this Charge from this Author (called *Common Sense*) is not supported by one Instance; when it is evident, that Resentment; 1st, for our not quoting any Thing from *his Paper*, but from the other *Common Sense*, in the foregoing Month; 2^d, for our saying the *other* bids fair for the *Attention of the Public*, because the Printer of it had the Fortune to be taken into Custody; and 3^{dly}, for our inserting the Epigram in p. 747; I say, when Resentment on these Accounts may be reasonably taken for the sole Ground of his Charge, (if really meant against *this Mag.*) his venting the fine Names, *Stealer, Mangler, Defacer, Butcher and Murderer of Common Sense*, can be a Proof only of his blind Passion, as the comparing his obscene Essays to the *Spectators* and *Tatlers* is of his extreme Vanity. As to the Share of Credit this Journalist deserves, it is easily discoverable from his Gasconade Saying, that "his Papers have met with a general *kind* Reception in less time than any thing that has gone before them;" tho' 3 lines after, in order to stigmatize the *Magazine*, (which was establish'd before any of his Papers appear'd, and which takes very little from them) he contradicts himself, and makes the *kind* Reception dwindle to nothing; even to a *Kindness without Benefit*. Such is the Consistency, and Veracity of Mr *Common Sense*! And tho' the Proprietors of the *London Magazine* have catch'd up this angry Gentleman's *polite Expressions*, omitting what he says of their *Monthly Robberies*, and have also trumpeted forth, (in their own *most accurate Phrase*,) their having *more perfect Extracts, * fewer Faults and more Perfections*, it may be found by those who will make the Comparison, that their *Extracts* are not so *perfect*, (if thereby they mean *comprehensive and faithful*) as those in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. To bring one Instance out of many, let us see how *perfectly* they extract a Passage from an Essay, which they tell us is *most to the Purpose* of any Answer to the Criticism in the *Country Journal* upon these Lines of *Virgil*,

— Cadit & Ripheus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, & servantissimus æqui.
Diis aliter visum—

With relation to this, the *London Magazine* for *January* p. 13, makes his Author say
"Suppose, for the sake of the Comment, the Expression were *strictly and literally*
"preserved in the reading; something after *this Manner*;"

Next

* See their late *Preface* hung up as a Curiosity in *Gresham College*; where a Committee of *Common Sensemen* are to meet on the first of *April*, to enquire into the meaning of a *perfect Extract* (or Fragment,) and of *PERFECTION with a few FAULTS*.

Next perish'd *Ripheus*, in th' unequal strife ;
 None liv'd more just, or more deserving life.
 But Heaven thought *otherwise*.

"I should be asked then, no doubt, What Ground for this Supplement of *more de-serving Life?*"—A School-Boy might ask the Compilers,—How! a Supplement! yet the Expression *strictly* and *literally* preserved in the rendering?—And Mr *Common Sense* may cry out, What mangling Work is here! What *murdering* of *Sense*! What *Butchering*! by *Persons* too, who boast themselves *able to give the Extract of a curious Piece, without being guilty of any Blunder, or leaving out the most material Passages.* (See Pref. to the *London Mag.* 1737.) But turn to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January p. 27, there you may find the Matter concisely and clearly stated; and that the Author requires only the word *Aliter*, to be *strictly* and *literally* rendered.

Another Period, in their *Preface*, for its Clearness, Truth and Elegance, is very remarkable; and may serve to shew, how capable they are to perform their Promise to the World, of not *publishing any Original, but what they know to be the Production of some Genius of established Character.* Attend therefore, kind Reader, to a Flourish of the *establish'd Genius* selected to write their *Preface*, wherein they affirm, that their Original Pieces (of which the said *Preface* is beyond dispute One) being *all approved by some of the best Criticks, they have no Occasion to sue for, or to purchase insignificant Scraps, at a low Rate, from obscure Persons, or from Authors of no Name in the Commonwealth of Learning, or from Poets never heard of but in Grubstreet.* "It would be easy, (*add they,*) for us to fill up our Magazine, at a very cheap Rate, with such wretched Stuff; but if we had no regard for our Readers, that Respect which is due to those who have a Share in the Government of our Country, shall always prevent our *taking any Account*, and much more pretending to give any *Extract*, of what is spoken by EITHER of them, *without having it FIRST examined and approved by Gentlemen, whose Knowledge and Judgment we can depend on.*" Not to dwell on their pretended Respect for EITHER of the Persons concerned in the Government of our Country, as if there were but TWO; nor stopping to enquire whether their *Head* or *Hands* had most Share in this *approv'd* Sentence; let us examine in what the *Knowledge* and *Judgment* of their *Examiners* and *Approvers* appear: First, then we find, that they have but an *incorrect* Copy of the *Lords Protest*; they have miserably *defaced* the fine *Address* of the *House of Commons* by leaving out TEN Words running; they have made T—s L—n, Esq; a Speaker in the Debates, tho' such Person is not in Parliament; all these, and many other Passages, where *they* blunder, you'll find correct in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. But perhaps *they* may be excused these and more *Conspicuous Blunders*, obvious to those who *know ANY thing*, since (in their *Preface* p. 7. at the bottom) they innocently declare, that 'the highest Merit *they* can pretend to lay claim to, is, not to be guilty of *such* Blunders as must appear to be *such*, even to the MOST *Ignorant* Reader.'"—Oh the vast *Regard* for their Readers! and *Delicate Expression* for a *Maker* of Speeches! SUCH AS SUCH!

But these empty *Blasterers* regard *Elegance* no more than they do *Truth* and *Decency*.—One *Falsity* which they find *necessary* to publish is, that no part of the Proceedings on *Porteous's* Affair and the *Edinburgh Riot Bill*, was in our *Magazine*, tho' these Subjects had been from *June* last monthly handled, and are now better explained there, by all the *Examinations* and more *single Speeches*, than in any other Collection.

As to *Decency*; I must own my Surprise, that any Person can expect to be regarded, who blames another, with the greatest Vehemence, for what he is guilty of himself: But this is the Conduct of the *London Magaziners*. They exclaim against *Pirating*, *Impositions*, &c. yet declare they will pirate every thing they judge for their Purpose; and have actually copied or *stolen* (to use their own Word, when not speaking of themselves) above a thousand Pages of Debates from the *Political State*, without mentioning where they had them.

*But this Deed, (like the sanctify'd Brother)
 They tell you, hath been—a very great Sin,
 Whene'er it was done by another.*

Since Mr *Common Sense* and, from him, the *London Magaziners* complain of the cutting off an *ingenious Sentiment* without Mercy, we will turn only to their very first Essay in *January*, to evince, that when a Thought, however *ingenious*, is spun out to 3 or 4 lines, 'tis shewing Mercy to our Readers, if we express it by 3 or 4 Words.

COMMON SENSE, Jan. 7. *The Importance of the Liberty of the Press.*

London Mag. for Jan. p. 10. Par. 2.

There are Arguments which might be improper for me to mention here, but which, I believe, for some Time past, have rais'd an Apprehension in every considerate Breast, that || an At-

Paragraph 3.

We need not look far back for an Instance of the Usefulness of this Liberty, when we recollect, that ||

Gentleman's Mag. for Jan. p. 28. Par. 2.

'Tis apprehended, || an Attempt to put, &c.

Paragraph 3. p. 28 B.

As to the Usefulness of this Liberty,

|| It may be objected that we have here (to use Mr *Common Sense's* Words) *cut off something that LOOKS like SPIRIT in writing*; but any one may see that the *Sentiment* is not only preserv'd; but made more intelligible by being concisely express'd. By this Method we have 14 Paragraphs in less room than the *London Magazine* has 9. So that, far from giving here a *perfect Extract*, they omit 4 or 5 of Mr *Common Sense's* most nervous Arguments; and, 'tis hop'd, the Public will allow, as they have hitherto done in our favour, that *Argument* is the Chief Object of an Abridger.

This Precaution, together with the Closeness of our Types, demonstrates, that we have more in *Quantity and greater Variety*, &c. notwithstanding the Assurance of those, who, as they have servilely copy'd our Title, Plan, and Method of Printing, so they do not stick to use those Words ostentatiously, and falsely, which the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has verifi'd from the Beginning to this Day.

To return to the aforesaid famous *Preface*, we can't forbear giving our Readers another conspicuous Paragraph, where the *London Magaziners* (tho' they have constantly copied Poems, from us and others, without mentioning whence they had them) say; "We shall never pretend to palm upon the World any printed Pamphlet, POEM, or Paper, by way of an original Manuscript of our own; at least we shall never dare to do any such thing knowingly, and with a Design to impose upon the Publick; for if we did so, the Loss of our Customers would be & least Resentment we could expect." [They have (knowingly or very ignorantly) inserted as Originals, hundreds of Pieces, printed before; but there is no danger (till they can write better) that they should palm any thing by way of original Manuscripts of their own upon the World, except that Part of it for which these fallacious Puffs, and their Raree-show Advertisements are calculated.—But they go on thus delicately reasoning;] "In Love Affairs indeed, little Frauds and Impositions, EVEN when fully detected, are often excused; but this is an Indulgence peculiar to Lovers; EVEN in Friendship it seldom or never takes Place; and THEREFORE we think it would be the height of Impudence in a Printer, Publisher, or Bookseller, to expect any such Indulgence."—What we gather from this Jargon,—an Indulgence in often excusing Frauds and Impositions, EVEN when fully detected, seems a new, and EVEN a peculiar, Quality discover'd in Lovers. And as our Readers will certainly be desirous of knowing the Authors of such a Notion, who, doubtless, speak EXPERIMENTALLY, we can do no less than acquaint them that it is promulgated in the Names of & gay and learned C. ACKERS of Swan Alley Printer, the polite and generous T. COX under the Royal Exchange, the eloquent and courtly J. CLARK of Duck Lane, and the modest, civil, and judicious T. ASTLEY of St Paul's Church Yard, Booksellers. These are the gallant and erudite Gentlemen so skill'd in Love Affairs and Indulgences! These too are the Booksellers who declare it the Height of Impudence to expect any such Indulgence for LITTLE Frauds and Impositions, in their other Affairs; but behold them Guilty of & grossest; EVEN an Attempt to impose on the Understanding of their Readers. Hear them boast in every Paragraph, of their Pains, Expence and Care, in procuring the best Pieces; observe their pretending to distinguish the Productions of Men of Genius, from those of Grubstreet Authors and Poets; mark their declaiming against Ignorance and Blundering;—then consider the Passages we have produced, their perfect Extracts, the having an Account of what is spoken, by EITHER of those concerned in the Government, examined and approv'd—BEFORE taken down, &c. After this, doubt not of their going EVEN beyond Grubstreet for assistance in this Preface. A worthy Friend, who lives next Door to the Public-House where they meet, assures me, they consulted no less a Person than the Renowned Irish Bell-Man, who address'd HIS Masters and Mistresses just in the same Strain, viz.

To Night's the Day, I speak it with great sorrow,
That we were all to be blown up to morrow;

Therefore take care of Fire and Candle-light:
For 'tis a very cold winter Morn, & so good Night.

G E N E R O S I T Y.

Generosity, according to its Derivation from the Original, * is properly, in the primary and general Sense, that Habit of Mind, by which a Person is dispos'd to imitate the Virtues of his Ancestors in his Behaviour to others: Or, that Temper of Soul, which causes him to order his Actions after a Noble and Gentleman-like manner, with respect to his high Birth and Family. It is a sort of Family Excellence and hereditary Quality, by which he is excited, either thro' a laudable Emulation, or an inherent Nobility of Blood and Preheminence of Nature, to take all Opportunities of doing that which is Fit and Right, Good and Reputable, and of promoting the Happiness of others. And this too, not from any selfish Motives of Interest; nor from any Fear, Shame, or Compulsion; but from a free, bold, innate Principle of Goodness, and from the Reasonableness of Things.

The Name of this Virtue is not, I believe, to be found in all our Holy Bible, any more than the Words, Piety, Ambition, Nobility, and several others now in common Use; tho' there are recorded some noble Examples of the Thing. Neither do I remember that I have seen much of it in any Moral Treatise, being perhaps but superficially handled, under the Notion of a secondary and derivative Virtue. However it may be learnt and understood, if not from written Rules, yet by making Observations upon human Nature and Actions. So also, in the best Classick † Authors the Abstract is never found, but the Concrete constantly denotes some Excellence, either naturally derived from a noble Stock and Lineage, or else acquir'd in remembrance and imitation of it. Thus, if apply'd to Men and Women, a generous Person, a generous Rival, a generous Queen, is one descended of good Blood, endued with a great Soul, and good Manners, in contradistinction to others of mean Parentage, Parts, and Education. If apply'd to Brute Animals, a generous Horse, Bird, or Fish, is one of the best Breed. If to the Fruits of the Earth, generous Wine, and generous Grass, signify the best Sort.

But however Time and Use have now brought it to signify indifferently a Disposition in any one to do that which is good, fit, right, and just, freely and liberally, from an intrinick Greatness and Goodness of Soul, and a true Sense of Hu-

manity, without regard to Self-interest, tho' he cannot boast of high Birth, and ancient Pedegree. Moral Philosophers call any one generous, who does good unconditionally, tho' born of mean Parentage; and him ungenerous and degenerate, who by his Inhumanity and the like Vices obscures the Lustre of his Progenitors, tho' descended of the best Families. As that Horse is counted of less Value, which retains little or none of the Spirit, Strength, or Swiftmess of the Sire. "Who, says the Poet, § will call that Man generous, who has made himself unworthy of his Family, and is famous only for a great Title? They are to be derided, says *Ælian* ||, who toss up their Heads by reason of the Deeds of their Parents and Ancestors. For we know not who was § Father of *Marius*, and yet, in spite of his obscure Birth, we admire and extoll him for the Greatness of his Actions. So we do *Cato*, *Servilius*, *Hostilius*, and *Romulus*; *Seneca* † first puts the Question, Who is a generous Man? And then answers it thus, Why, he who is well form'd by Nature for Virtue. It is the Mind, that makes a Nobleman and a Gentleman, raising a Man above his low Birth and Fortune. Virtue is the only valuable Nobility and Gentility, and there can be no true Nobility and Gentility without Virtue. Generosity then is properly the Virtue of Gentlemen, Philosophers, Scholars, Christians, Persons well born, well endow'd, and well bred; tho' it is confess'd, that many remarkable Instances of it are found in the lower Road of Life.

This is a pleasant, a comely, a plausible Virtue; of a beneficent, sublime, and princely Nature; walking not in the Steps of the Vulgar, but in a Sphere much above them; disposing the Heart to do all that is possible for the Benefit both of private Persons and publick Societies; and this too (as I have hinted) not chiefly with sinister Views, and Hopes of separate Advantage; but in some Cases with apparent Hazard, Pain, and Detriment to ourselves. There is one fix'd and leading Principle of all the Thoughts and Actions of a generous Man, from Which he never departs, and that is, To do as he would be done by: Or, in other words, To do every thing according to Honour and Conscience.

Be the Condition of a generous Man what you will, High or Low, Rich or Poor, he is one naturally made for the Good of others, and a common Blessing to the Age wherein he lives: Acting, not

§ Juv. Sat. 8. || *Ælian*, B. 14. † *Seneca*. Ep. 44.

* *A Genere, Generosus*,
Juv. Patere. *Seneca*.

† *Hor. Virg.*

by Passion, but Reason; not by Interest, but Honour; avoiding dishonest things, not so much because they are unlawful, as because they are shameful *. One of his Rules of Ethicks is, To do, not merely what is lawful, but what is decent †. The Nobility of his Thoughts keeps him above his Equals, and equal to his Superiors. It is his Business and Delight to make others happy, and therefore himself is the happiest of all Men; his Favours bestow'd on the Distress'd and Indigent return with Blessings on his own Head. For the divine Oracle affirms, It is more blessed to give, than to receive. This agrees with the Custom and Maxim of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus* ‡, who took great Pleasure in making his Friends rich, saying, It is better to make rich, than to grow rich. And the like thing is recorded of *Hieron* of *Syracuse*, that he was so generously inclined to Benefits, as to be more ready to give, than his Petitioners were to receive. The large unbounded Spirit of a generous Person defies the Censures, and refuses to follow the Precepts and Examples, of narrow Souls, and contracted Understandings, of which he is by Nature the very Reverse. In short, A generous Person gives without Asking, rewards beyond Desert, does good freely, requires no Gratuity, speaks his Mind openly, pities the Miserable, relieves to Effect, hates to be Covetous, scorns to be Revengeful. His Love is without Dissimulation, he abhors that which is evil, cleaves to that which is good, is kindly affectioned to every Man, and blesses those that persecute him, doing Good for Evil, and overcoming Evil with Good. If wealthy and powerful, his Life and Substance are spent in extensive Charities, and universal Goodness: For he frequently distributes to the Necessities of the Saints, and is much given to Hospitality.

Were things to be weigh'd in the Balance of Truth, I believe it would be found, that there is no great Man without the Virtue of Generosity, nor little one with it. If *Cæsar*'s profuse Munificence and applauded Mercy made him greater than all his Conquests: So did that Servant §, who, in the Civil Wars of *Rome*, voluntarily personated his beloved Master, and readily dy'd for him, shew that he had a Heart as brave as *Cæsar*'s. For, 'tis great to spare the Life of an E-

* *Oportet quidem quæ sunt inhonestæ, non quasi illicita, sed quasi pudenda vitare.* Plin. † *Non quod licet, sed quod decet.* ‡ *Ælian*, B. 13. and B. 9. § *Flaminius was condemn'd by Anthony, Phædria his Slave died in his Stead.*

nemy, but greater to give one's own Life for a Friend.

And now then what a contemptible Figure is a narrow Soul, and a self-ended Person, who, having no Bowels for his fellow Creatures, is so void of common Sense, as to think himself born only for himself, to regard only his own single Pleasure and Interest! How little does such a one deserve the Protection and Comfort of Civil Community, who will do nothing to support it! Truly, if we contemplate Man, we shall find him a nobler Animal, than to have been design'd purely to serve himself. The Frame of our Nature, and Manner of its Subsistence, plainly speak, that we were not born only for ourselves; and that it is contrary to the true Reason and Interest of it, intemperately or solely to regard private Advantage.

This Virtue might still be farther explained and recommended in the general, by comparing it with the opposite Temper, as a Picture receives its Beauty from a Contrast of Light and Shade. A generous Person will suffer some Inconvenience himself, in order to help the Miserable: But an ungenerous had rather see all People miserable, than be but in the least matter a Sufferer himself. One is more afraid of his own Honour and Conscience, than of any other Controller: But the other has no Honour nor Conscience, if he has nothing else to fear. A generous Mind can turn a Plebeian into a Gentleman: But an ungenerous makes Scarlet as contemptible as Russet. For what intrinsic Goodness has any one, but the Will to do good? and what publick Estimation, but what arises from visible Virtues? A generous Person can entertain his Mind with the pleasing Remembrance of past Actions, living and dying with the Love and Applause of Mankind: But an ungenerous dares not admit any Reflection of that nature, living and dying despis'd, hated, and cursed. Want of Generosity hath been the Occasion of many Misfortunes, and much Mischief in the World: But Goodness of Nature, and a Habit of Goodness, of all Virtues (says the Lord *Bacon*) is the greatest, being not only the Embellishment of Man, and the Blessing of Society, but also the very Character of the Supreme Deity.

As it may be a good Office to describe and recommend what is confessedly amiable in itself, and beneficial to others: So it may be seasonable to do it in an Age, wherein it appears to be much upon the Declension. For tho' our Nation justly boasts of some extraordinary Instances of it,

it, in our united publick Benefactions and Charities: Yet truly the ordinary Exercises of it in common Life, and in daily Commerce between Man and Man, are now become rare, not to say, with some Persons, ridiculous. Taxes and Impositions, together with Corruption and Bribery, Luxury and Profusion, Vanity, Gaming, and Excess of all sorts (the usual Parents of Want, Avarice, and Hard-heartedness) seem now to have got the better of it, and to have rendered the Mind of Man sordid and cruel. But yet, as much slighted and decry'd as it may be, this Virtue was formerly in high Esteem in the Ages, when the *Grecian* and *Roman* Commonwealths flourished. Their Histories furnish us with frequent Examples of it both in high and low Life, and such as were glorious and wonderful. Almost every Council and Battle, every Speech and Action, every private and publick Character, declare it. It was certainly taught them by the Dictates of uncorrupted Reason and Humanity, and was the natural Concomitant, or else Effect, of that Heroick Spirit, which rais'd them to the Pinacle of Glory, and Empire of the World.

May we not then justly suppose, that the Want of it debases human Nature, rendering our Thoughts and Actions low and little, and that it will by degrees extinguish all publick Spirit and Zeal for our Country? And, to say no more, I am persuaded, that if the Body of the People could be brought to be more generous, than they commonly are to each other, in their Thoughts and Actions; there would soon be more Honesty and Justice, and fewer Objects of Contempt and Pity in the World.

W. C.

Reply concerning the Question, Is God older now, &c. (See Vol. VII. p. 344.)

TH O' R. T. never durst pretend to a great deal of *Ingeniousness* and *Sagacity*; yet perhaps he may be a Match for your Correspondent, who has passed that Sneer upon him. In the mean while it must be confessed, he can't but admire his Dexterity, who could so finely raise a Dust to puzzle and confound the Reader, thereby to gain an Opportunity to slip off without answering the Question he had attempted. (See p. 17 CH)

A Man that will but rightly exercise his Reason can't but see, that every Being whose Duration is measured by a *Succession* of Time, even tho' it should be considered as infinitely extended, must be older as that Time further proceeds; and

consequently, if the Being of God be measured by an eternal Time, or Time continued eternally by Succession, he must be older now than he was at the Creation. On the other Hand, if God's Eternity is not to be measured by any *successive* Duration, if there be no such Things as *Fore* and *After* in him, there can no such Things affect his *Knowledge*, but what he knows once he knows *always* throughout the *Eternal Now* of his Existence: And therefore, if your Friend would have given my Meaning in other Words, he should have said thus,—Is God's Eternity measured by a *successive* Duration, or not?

The true Reason why I stated my Question in that Manner was this,—I have long observed that the Foundation of *Deism* (which now makes such Havock in the Church of CHRIST, and seems to threaten the utter Ruin of Christianity in this Island,) is the making God such an One as our selves; Thus an *eternal Fitness* of Things, without him, is made the Measure of his *Moral Attributes*, an *ever-growing* Idea of Time the Measure of his *Eternity*, and an *ever-growing* Idea of Space the Measure of his *Infinity*: This made me think it would bring the Dispute concerning God's *Prescience* to an Issue if the Question were only put—Is God any older NOW than he was at the Creation?—For, as the Term *Older* plainly implies a *Beginning*, Men, to avoid asserting it, would be sure to deny that God's Eternity is or can be measured by *successive Duration*; and if that is deny'd, his *Prescience* follows of Course.

Now tho' E—l has carefully avoided giving any Answer to this Question, yet he is fairly taken in his own Words; for he says he thinks my Meaning is this,—Is it longer from the Beginning of God's Existence to this Time, than from the Beginning of his Existence to the Creation?—Who sees not that he has inferred a *Beginning* from my Term *Older*? So that we have here his Opinion, That if God is older, he had a *Beginning*; and that a Being whose Duration is measured by an *ever-growing* Idea of Time, is not older as that Time proceeds, is what I am sure he can never prove: Yet unless he does this, the Question he has put, to clear up this matter, will appear absurd; for if *absolute* Eternity cannot be measured by *successive* Duration, neither can *absolute* Infinity by a right Line in *successive* Progression, and consequently his Question is founded upon a Supposition impossible in Nature—but, such as it is, let's have it.

“Supposing (says he) an infinite right Line

Line to be bounded at *one End* by a given Point."—What Nonsense this is! *at one End*—does not that imply *another End*? Let's state the Question thus,—Supposing (what can never possibly be) a right Line infinitely extended one Way, to be bounded the other by a given Point,—Well, and what then?—"And supposing another infinite right Line."—But pray what Occasion for further puzzling the Understanding, by supposing another Impossibility, another infinite right Line? Is not GOD's Eternity one and the same, and consequently, be it what it will, every Way equal to it self? Yes certainly.—Then let's state the Question thus,—Supposing a right Line infinitely extended one Way to be bounded the other by a given Point, and then let's again suppose 5,000 Miles of this Line from the given Point to be cut off; is this Line, when the 5,000 Miles are cut off, of the same Length that it was before?—Very Children may see that it is not; and if any Thing is puzzling to our *finite Capacities*, 'tis this supposing of an Impossibility: Instead therefore of proving the Equality or Inequality of *two infinite right Lines*, I have, no more to do but to prove, that GOD's Eternity is what it is, or every Way equal to it self, which is *self-evident*. Thus having been able to discover the Equality or perfect Consistency of GOD's Eternity with it self, I think I may again call for a *Direct Answer* to my Question, which your Correspondent, on that Condition, seems to think he shall be able to give; and therefore—Pray, Mr E—l, or P. T, Is GOD any older now than he was at the Creation? R. Y.

On the Subject of Terah's Age.

A. B.'s last Answer to R. Y. proving from his own Method of arguing, (Vol. VII. p. 420.) that his Reasoning is inconclusive, and his Q. E. D. without Foundation.

Mr URBAN, Aug. 7. 1737.

AS to my Mistake about Aaron's Name ever preceding that of Moses; Mr R. Y. would have done himself more Honour, and given his Argument more Force, had he been so candid, as only to have noted it for, as it really was, an Oversight.

But to come to the Point, *viz.* Whether Terah was but 145 when he died, or 205, as $\frac{y}{y}$ Masoretic Code asserts, and as was proved, (Mag. for June p. 328.) to agree exactly with St Stephen's Relation: I say, that what R. Y. makes so light of, (See p. 420.) *viz.* "One whole Word left out, and a Letter or two mistaken in two

Words more," and all this in 4 or 5 Words, is a thing unprecedented in the Hebrew Code, and would be a Matter of most dangerous Consequence, were it admitted to be possible: And therefore this glaring Difference between the Original and the Samaritan Pentateuch, is a demonstrative Proof, were there no other, that the latter neither is, nor ever was, by its first Copyists, intended to be, a genuine Copy of the Original; but on the contrary, is a spurious Copy, made at the time of the Separation, in the Samaritan Character, by, and for the use of the idolatrous Schismatics; and consequently ought to be rejected by Christians, as it ever has been by orthodox Jews; to whom, only, the Oracles of God were committed.

Now as the Gentleman frankly acknowledges, (*ib.* B C) that if Sarah were really the Daughter of Haran, Abraham's Brother, which is what I have at least presumptively proved, and in stronger Terms too, than Sir Walter has done, he must give up the Point in dispute; so except he could have proved, that Milcah was not Sarah's Sister, and consequently that Sarah was not Iscah, presumptive Proof is doubtless preferable to his bare Assertion of the contrary.

I am willing to suppose, that, as the Gentleman says; "Milcah the eldest Sister of Iscah, Daughter of Haran, and Wife of Nahor, had all her Children to the Number of eight Sons, after Abraham was departed from Haran;" tho' 'tis possible she living at Ur might have had 'em during his Abode at Haran, and yet he not hear of it till afterwards; but the Gentleman goes on and says, "consequently she could not be above 20 or 30, at most, when the Departure happened;" this I not only deny to be any Consequence at all, but will prove, that it clashes with the natural Scope and Tenor of the Text itself; and yet this Assertion is all the Ground-Work the Gentleman has to build his pretended Demonstration upon.

Now tho' Sarah was 65, at the Time of the Departure from Haran, and consequently Milcah, her elder Sister, must at least be 66, we may suppose 70;—Where is the Impossibility, where the Difficulty of her having 8 Sons after $\frac{y}{y}$ age (tho' she might have born them before?) All this might have come to pass before she was 90, Sarah's Age when Isaac was born: For tho' Sarah's Pregnancy with Isaac was, on her Account, a little Supernatural, it does not at all follow, that the same thing happened to Milcah, even at the same

same Age, much less ten Years sooner.

But that *Milcah* was not a young Woman of but 20, or at most 30 Years of Age, at the time of *Abraham's* Departure from *Haran*, is strongly intimated from *Gen. xxii. 20.* "It was told to *Abraham*, that is to say; Behold! *Milcah* also she hath born, unto thy Brother *Nahor*, she hath born Children." In this emphatic Manner it is that the Original expresses the Thing, by using the separate Pronoun **וְהִיא** *hiv'ea*, she, and that force-

able Particle **גַּם** *gam*, also, besides implying a Repetition of the Verb: And therefore from hence it is no less than implicitly asserted, that *Milcah* was at the Time of the Departure even from *Mesopotamia*, pretty well in Years, that is to say, turned of 50 at least, and perhaps had then been looked upon for some time, as a barren Woman; otherwise the News of her having Children, would not have been told to *Abraham*, full, or near 60 Years after the Departure from *Haran*, for a Wonder, whereas it is plain from the Manner of its being delivered, that it was told him as such; and yet no Miracle neither. And thus I have proved that Mr R. T.'s Q. E. D. is groundless, and his impregnable Fortress, as he calls it, founded upon the Sand. Q. E. D.

I shall now draw one Argument more from what the Gentleman himself grants, with respect to his own Chimera, of God's speaking the same Words to *Abraham* twice; and so have done with the Subject. He allows (*ib. H*) that were the Words, *the Land of thy Nativity*, mentioned, his Supposition had indeed been a Chimera: I really think the Words of our own Version, *thy Kindred, and thy Father's House*, are of little less Force, than the word *Nativity* itself: But the Gentleman would have done well, had it been possible, to have proved that the Hebrew word **מולד** *moled*, in construction **מולד** *molad*, does not signify,

Nativity, as properly as it does *Kindred*; I not only insist that it does, but also that it might, in this very Place, more properly have been rendered *Nativity*, (as it is *Gen. xi. 28, &c.*) than *Kindred*; and I challenge the Gentleman to disprove this if he can. In the Text in dispute, *viz. Gen. xii. 1.* the Words *out of thy Country, and from thy Kindred*, tho' separated by a Comma, in the English Bible, are, in the Original, joyned in close Concord; and therefore, besides the Word **מולד** *molad*, naturally signifying *Nativity*, this Word

is both more expressive, and will more easily form a Syntax of close Concord, than the Word *Kindred*; and upon the whole, the Words in Question ought to be rendered, *And God had said, Get thee from thy Country even from that of thy Nativity, and from thy Father's House, &c.* And thus I have, even in the Gentleman's own Terms, proved, that the Context indisputably justifies the translating, in this Place, the prefix'd Verb **וַיֹּאמֶר** *vaijoamer*, by a preter-pluperfect Tense, *had said.* Q. E. D. A. B.

P. S. According to the Method of writing Numbers in Words at length in Hebrew, 145. (a Number not once mentioned in the Hebrew Code) requires 6 whole Words, express'd in 24 Letters; and 205, is express'd in 4 Words containing 16 Letters, *viz.* as under. Compare the former with *Gen. xxiii. 1.* where may be found the Number *one hundred twenty seven*, and *Gen. xxv. 7.* the Number *one hundred seventy five.*

five	and	year,	forty	and	year,	100
מאה שנה וארבע שנה וחמש						
years.						
שנים:						
year.	200	and	years	five		
חמש שנים ומאתים שנה						

Account of the Garden of EDEN, by the Author of the Account of the Old World. (See Gent. Mag. Vol. VI. Page 732.)

MOSES tells us, that the Ark rested upon the Mountains of Ararat, *Gen. viii. 4.* And that afterwards Mankind journeyed from thence, and settled in the Land of Shinar: How they came to be for this long Journey, and not rather willing to take up their Habitations about Ararat, seeing the World was all before them, shall be the Subject of our Enquiry.

As Noah was a just Man and perfect in his Generation, we cannot doubt but his Habitation before the Flood, was near the Place which God had chosen to put his Name there; nor can we doubt but this Place must be very dear to him, when he had escaped that Punishment which had overwhelmed the rest of Mankind: If therefore we can discover the Place to which holy Men, among the Antediluvians, resorted to worship God, we shall see good Reason for this Journey from the East, and make several curious Discoveries, which the World in these latter Ages has not thought of.

Now that the Garden of Eden was a Place sacred to God till the Flood, we cannot

no doubt, if we do but consider that the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple, which were dedicated to the Worship and Service of GOD, and made according to the Pattern shewn to Moses in the Mount, *Exod. xxv. 9.* and to David by the Spirit, *1 Chron. xxviii. 12.* bore an exact Resemblance of it: As—— 1st. There was the same Entrance into both, *in the East*: The Way of the Tree of Life was on the *East-Side* of Eden, *Gen. iii. 24.* and the great Door of the Tabernacle and Temple fronted the East, *Exod. xxvi. 1 Kings vi.* compared with *Ezek. viii. 16.*—— 2dly, There was the same Cherubim in both. *Gen. iii. 24. Exod. xxv. 18, 19, 20, 21.*

I know all our Divines, who have treated of this Matter, would have the Cherubim in Eden to be Angels: But, I say, this is a Mistake. They were Forms visible to the mortal Eye, who were set by the ALMIGHTY to guard that sacred Place, and were called Cherubim by Adam, because of the Multitude (a) of their Visages; being thus described by Ezekiel and Isaiah—— They had four Faces, viz. Of a Lion, of a Man, of an Ox, and of an Eagle (b); *Ezek. i. 6. 10.* They had the Body of a Man, *Ezek. i. 5.* They had six Wings, viz. Two with which they covered their Faces, two with which they covered the Waters of their Feet, *Isai. vi. 2.* or (as Ezekiel says) their Bodies, and two spread forth in a flying Posture; *Ezek. i. 11.* They had the Hands of a Man under their Wings; *Ezek. i. 8.* They had straight Feet, and the Soles of their Feet were like the Sole of a Calf's Foot, *Ezek. i. 7.* Their Appearance was sparkling, like burnished Brass, or like flaming Lamps; and hence it is that *Isai. ah* calls them *Seraphim*. (c)

The true Antitype of the Cherubim was the Church (d) of CHRIST, as it compre-

(a) From \aleph like \aleph a Multitude.

(b) There can no Doubt be made, but the Cherubim bore this four-fold Figure, to signify that Understanding, Courage, Labour, and Speed, with which GOD requires his Commands to be executed.

(c) That the Seraphim of *Isai. ah*, and the Cherubim of *Ezekiel* are the same, appears beyond all manner of Contradiction, both from the Scene of the Visions (viz. the Temple) and from every other Part of the Description.

(d) That the Cherubim, or the four Beasts, as St John calls them, (alluding to the Figures born in the Standards of the several Camps of Israel in the Wilderness,) were the Catholick Church, appears plain by that remarkable Speech which is put into

hends the whole Company of true Believers; and hence they are represented as crying one to another——*Holy, Holy, Holy, LORD OF HOSTS, Isai. vi. 6.* And accordingly, when the Army of Israel march'd through the Wilderness, it was divided into four square Encampments: The first was the Camp of Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon, to the East, who bore in their Banner the Figure of a Lion; the second was the Camp of Reuben, Simeon, and Gad to the South, who bore in their Banner the Figure of a Man; the third was the Camp of Ephraim, Manasseh, and Benjamin, to the West, who bore in their Banner the Figure of an Ox; and the fourth was the Camp of Dan, Naphtali, and Asher, to the North, who bore in their Banner the Figure of an Eagle: In the middle of these four Encampments stood the Tabernacle of the LORD OF HOSTS, and the Camp of Levi, his Ministers in Israel: So that it is evident the particular Figures in the four Banners, being added together, made up that of the Cherubim, which was a Type of the Whole Host, as composed of those four Parts; and each Face of the Cherubim, being thus seated in the midst of the Camp, in a very beautiful Manner, looked over that Part of the Army of which it was the peculiar Emblem. (e)

But it has been said, that Moses by the Cherubim in Eden intends the Angels, whom he calls thus, the better to accommodate his Speech to the Capacities of the People, who might by the visible Glory of the Cherubim in the Tabernacle, be better enabled to frame an Idea of the Grandeur of those immortal Spirits.——I answer, That making use of the Name of Things which they knew referred only to themselves, was a very odd Way of giving People a Notion of the Angelical World; and it is impossible to prove that this Name is given to a created Angel, so much as once, in all the sacred Writings. In short, the Design of the

into their Mouths,——‘Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed Us to GOD by thy Blood, out of every KINDRED and TONGUE, and PEOPLE, and NATION’, *Rev. v. 9.*

(e) In Allusion to this Disposition of the Host of Israel, St John, in his Description of Heaven, has placed, first the Throne of GOD, then the 24 Elders, or the Ministers of the Old and New Testament; then the four Beasts, or the Camp of Israel bearing these in their Banners; then an innumerable Company of Angels. *Rev. iv.*

ALMIGHTY in placing the *Cherubim* in *Eden*, being to shew the Sons of *Adam* the utter *Impossibility* of ever obtaining their *first Habitation*, thereby to stir them up to secure their Interest in the Covenant of Grace; it is very plain, that *visible Forms* were much more proper than *invisible Spirits* for this Purpose; and one might as well believe, that the *flaming Sword* was *spiritual* and *invisible*, as that the *Cherubim* were so.

But to proceed; As there was the same Way of Entrance, and the same *Cherubim*, so there was—3dly, the same *most holy Place* towards the West, both in *Eden*, the *Tabernacle*, and the *Temple*; and consequently those *Latter* were made in Imitation of the *First*, and as they were built for Places of Divine Worship, the other must have been so before them. This being premised, it follows,—4thly, That there was the same Manner of Worship performed in *All*. As *Adam*, after the *Fall*, was obliged to worship without the most holy Place, before the *Cherubim*, and consequently towards the West; so did the *Israelites* in the great Court of the *Tabernacle* and *Temple*; by which the Church was then taught, that there was no Way to regain eternal Happiness, but by a Return to that *GOD*, from whom the *first Man* revolted. Upon the whole, therefore, we may observe, that this Way of Worship (*viz.* without, towards the West,) was in use in the Church, from the Fall of Man till the Death of *Christ* (f), when *Paradise* was regained, Death overcome, Satan vanquished, the Kingdom of *GOD* begun, and Life and Immortality brought to Light by the *Gospel*.

'Tis true, as *GOD* shewed himself more placable to the World, after the Flood, than he had done before, so there was some Difference in the placing of the *Cherubim*: Those in *Eden* were set with a *flaming Sword*, thereby to deter our first Parents from ever thinking of regaining their lost Happiness, by Virtue of the *first Covenant*; but the other in the *Tabernacle* were placed upon a *Mercy Seat*, to encourage Mankind to lay hold upon the *second*.

Give me leave to add, 'tis probable that when the *Burnt-Offerings* of the *Antediluvians* were brought before the *Cherubim*; if they were consumed by the *burning Sword*, it was a certain Sign that the

(f) The *Heathens* worshipped the contrary Way,——probably the *Devil* would have it so, that they might thus shew their *Approbation* of the *first Revolt*, and, in a manner, consent to that Breach between them and their Creator,

Sacrifice was accepted; and if not, that it was refused. So that there was then no Room for Men to play the *Hypocrite* before *GOD*, nor (as there are no Foot-steps of, so there was) no Room for *Idolatry* (g) in that Age of the World; but wicked Men, when they saw themselves refused, if they continued Impenitent, they departed from the Presence of *GOD* in *Eden*, and paid no more Homage to the **ALMIGHTY**: And this was another (h) great Cause of that horrible *Wickedness* and *Violence* which then reigned in the World.

Having thus discovered the *Antediluvian* Place of Worship, I shall only observe further, that the Garden of *Eden* was a *Peninsula*, lying on the *East-Bank* of the *united Stream* of *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, and formed by it, before it again divided and ran down the two Sides of the *Persian Gulph*, as has been described (i). So that *Eden* was not properly in *Chaldea*, but the next bordering Country to the South of *Chaldea*: In the Time of *Abraham* it was called *Elasser*, and had a King of its own, as well as *Shinar* (k) *Gen. xiv. 1.* In the Days of *Sennacherib* it was called, by the *Assyrians*, *Telassar*, as appears by the *blasphemous Message* of that Monarch to King *Hezekiah*, *2 Kings xix. 12.* where he asks——*Have their Gods delivered the Children of Eden in Telassar?* (l)

After

(g) The *first Idolatry* that was ever practised, was a *corrupt* Imitation of the *Antediluvian* Worship. Thus *Groves* were the *first Temples*, in Imitation of *Eden*; and the *Teraphim* the *first Idols*, in Imitation of the *Cherubim*.——*Nimrod* was the first Inventor of this Worship, as I have proved in a Dissertation, which will be printed, if *GOD* spare my Life and Health.

(h) For one great Cause see *Gent. Mag. Vol. VI. p. 602. H.*

(i) See Map of the *Old World*.

(k) And hence it is evident, that it could not be seated in *Chaldea*, which is a Part of *Shinar*.

(l) I take it for granted, that the Quarrel between *Hezekiah* and *Sennacherib*, was on a *religious Account*——*Hezekiah* had before submitted to *Sennacherib*, and paid him 300 *Talents of Silver* and 30 *Talents of Gold*; *2 Kings xviii. 14.* But this would not satisfy that proud Prince, he would needs set up the Worship of his own Gods in *Jewry*; *Hezekiah* would not suffer it, but destroyed their *Altars*, and commanded the People to worship only in *Jerusalem*. *2 Kings xviii. 22.* So that the *Blasphemy*

After what has been said, there can no doubt be made, but the Habitation of *Noah*, before the Flood, was near the *Che-rubim* on the *East-side* of *Eden*; before which he constantly resorted to worship *GOD*, and where he built the *Ark*, and was assisted in that Undertaking by *Methu-selah*, *Lamech*, and other pious Men: So that the true Reason of *Noah's* taking that long Journey from the *East*, was in Search of the antient Place of Worship; which when he came to, and found it destroyed by the *Deluge*, he, at *GOD's* Commandment (m), cross'd the *Tigris* with his Family, and settled in *Shinar*.

From the Whole therefore it is evident, that the *Ark* during the Time of the Flood had moved Eastward from *Eden* to *Ara-rat*, i. e. just the Breadth of the present Empire of *Persia*; and consequently it must be a West-Wind that brought the Flood upon the Earth; even that gentle *Zephyrus* which has always been invoked as the choicest of Blessings; and indeed a sinful Age commonly turns the greatest Blessings into the severest Curse.

Blasphemy was more directly against *GOD*, and he more interested in that Quarrel, than most People are apt to imagine. — I think that *Rabshakeh* calls the Inhabitants of *Telassar*, 'The Children of *Eden*, — not that *Telassar* was called *Eden* at that Time, but it being then well known that *Eden* was there seated, he names it to intimate, that if the God of a Place so sacred could not preserve it, how should their *GOD* save *Jerusalem*.

(m) No doubt but *GOD* gave this Commandment for their Departure from *Eden*, that so Mankind might not idolize a Place whose Worship he had put an End to.

R. Y.

Mr URBAN, Durham, 1738.

LUXURY being an Evil much complained of, as visibly encreasing amongst us, and the two Non-naturals, of Eating and Drinking, contributing largely to this Vice; I am under a strong Temptation to exhibit to the Publick, by means of your Book, a small Attempt towards correcting the Errors of my Countrymen, with respect to the latter; so far as concerns the Health of them. In order to this, let me only recommend to your Readers, the Perusal of the two underwritten Columns; which are a Catalogue of some of the peculiar Diseases arising, as certain Effects, from immoderate drinking of Wine: as also, those that specifically spring from Excess in drinking strong Malt Liquors. By thus having at

one View, in distinct Classes, the different Consequence of these general Drinkables, every Man may easily judge for himself, which of the two is the most healthful Liquor, when he chuses a cordial Draught only; or, even, which is the least of two Evils, when he has a Mind *Pergracari*.

I have couch'd the several Particulars under Technical Words, as being much more comprehensive, and little less intelligible to such Persons who are at all likely to consider this Subject. As a Physician, I can justify the Truth of every Article, as Matters of Fact, which have occur'd to me in Practice.

Perhaps, you may hear further from me, in like Manner, concerning Simple and Compound Eatables.

Wine-drinkers have Ale-drinkers have

Facies Rosacea,

Fauces Obese,

Tremor Nervos.

Tumor Abdominal.

Arthritis,

Lippitudo,

Nephritis,

Laxitas Fibros.

Rheumatismus,

Nausea,

Diabetes,

Morbus Regius,

Hydrops,

Hydrops,

Morbus Regius,

Rheumatismus.

Cephalalgia,

Paralysis,

I am

Siccitas Fibros.

Yours, &c.

Nausea.

H. B.

To the Author of the Enquiry into the Meaning of the Demoniacs in the New Testament, and the Defence thereof, in Answer to the Rev. Mr Twells, &c.

S I R,

I Have lately read your ingenious Attempt, to prove that the Persons who are stiled by the sacred Historians *Δαιμονιζόμενοι*, and which our Translators render, *those possessed with Devils*, and who were miraculously cured by our Saviour, were either Epileptical, or Mad-men; and that there was no such Thing as a real corporal Possession by evil Spirits, either before or since those Times: And after having considered what you have offered to the World upon this important Subject, I had a pretty urgent Desire to address you in a few Words with Relation hereunto; but living at a Distance from the Great City, and having not the least personal Knowledge of you, I thought it might not be improper to convey what I had conceived in my Mind to you, by means of this Paper, which, I hope you will not be offended at, in regard that your Performances are made *publici juris*, and exposed to the View and Consideration of all that are capable of reading them, or forming any Judgment about them.

I shall begin with hinting, that it is no Part of my Design to enter into a particular Discussion of the Subject of your Enquiry. I do freely own that you have shewn yourself a great Master of it, and have sufficiently discovered your Acquaintance with that Part of Learning, commonly called Philology. I cannot pretend to imitate, tho' I do truly admire your critical Skill in the Greek and Hebrew Languages. *Est mihi sane curta Supellex; et res angusta Domi.* 'Tis not in my Power to procure many Books, either of the Antients, or Moderns; but I have read my Greek Testament with some measure of Care and Diligence, and what I have to offer will be founded upon that; yet I am very far from blaming your Endeavours to explain by the Use of Words in profane as well as sacred Authors, what must be acknowledged to have a great deal of Difficulty in it: And whatever becomes of your Hypothesis, (for I can as yet look upon it under no higher a Character) even tho' it should be found not tenable at last, yet what the Poet introduces *Hector* saying in a Dream to *Aeneas*, with Reference to the Defence of his beloved *Troy*, (*Si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent*) may be, with great Reason, and without a Compliment, applied to your Performance. I believe, it will be generally agreed that you have done what can be done for the Proof of your Assertion; and I am particularly pleased with the Close of your second Discourse, in which you modestly leave your Readers to judge whether the Method you have taken, or that which your Adversaries espouse, tends most to make Revelation clear and intelligible, and free from real Objections: Concluding with this very good Prayer, 'May God direct us all to the Knowledge of the Truth, and may that be deemed and followed as the only Rule of Action, by all that love the Lord Jesus Christ in Sincerity.' To which I do most heartily say *Amen*.

I shall make no farther Reflection upon any Thing you have proposed for clearing the several Narrations, that we meet with in the Gospel, concerning our Saviour's dispossession of *Demoniacs*; but only observe, *ὡς ἐν παραβολῇ*, that it seems to me, when you come to the History of the Man, or Men, out of whom our Lord cast a Legion of Devils, that by his Permission entered into a Herd of Swine, who precipitated themselves into the Sea, and were suffocated, to the Number of about 2000: H I say, Sir, it seems to me that you are here reduced *ad Incitas*, and that *Aqua tibi hæret* in this Instance, and the best

Solution you could invent does, I think, still leave us in the Mire; for, I doubt, there are few of your Readers who will be inclined to believe, that so vast a Number of Swine should be frightened to such a Degree by a Couple of Mad-Men (and that too, so far as it appears by the inspired Writers Account, after their Madness was departed from them) as to run for Shelter into a Lake, where instead of finding Refuge, they met an universal Ruin. I would not be ludicrous in *Re se-* B *ria*, but I can scarce help saying, that according to the common Proverb, *viz. They must needs go whom the Devil drives*, the Matter is not so very strange: But it appears to me very odd, and unaccountable, that the mad Pranks which were played by two poor Men, who had been out of their Wits, but had now regained C them (tho' if you be in the Right, there was a large Spice of the Disorder left still behind) should have such a prodigious Effect upon these unhappy Brutes, as to cause them all to drown themselves to the very last Hog.

As to the other Supposition, concerning the Distemper's passing from the Men to the Swine; I think it can serve only to explain *obscurum per obscurius*, and till I can form any Idea about it, I can say nothing at all to it, and you yourself seem to lay but little Stress upon it, judging the former Part of the Alternative the most probable, and conceivable; and indeed to me they are much alike.

In short, Sir, I apprehend that in this Affair you were almost as hard put to it, as the learned and ingenious Theorist was, to find *Gog* and *Magog* in his new Earth after the Conflagration, when he had no other Expedient left but to raise them out of Mud like Tadpoles, calling them *γυναικῶν, Terrigenas, Terræfilios, e Limo prognatos instar brutorum Animalium* (though by the way Equivocal Generation had been sufficiently exploded by the best Philosophers ere he framed his Theory.) This is justly represented as an unsurmountable Difficulty in the Doctor's Hypothesis, by the curious Author of the new admirable Paraphrase and Notes upon the *Revelation*, page 251.

But to return from this Digression; that which I chiefly intended to signify to you, by giving you the Trouble of this (I fear too hasty) Scrawl is this, *viz.* That whatever becomes of your Notion, with respect to the Scripture *Demoniacs*, and the Distinction you make, and seem very confident ought to be made, *inter Δαιμόνια ἐν Διαιθέτῳ*, I should be very thankful if you would be so good as to explain yourself

self with a little more Freedom as to the latter of these. I presume you will not deny, but there are in *Rerum Natura* such malignant and mischievous Beings, as are commonly called Devils; but I could heartily wish that you had told us your Sentiments more openly. I would by no means give you any just Offence, or put any uncharitable Construction upon what you have said, or what you have omitted in your Enquiry: But I must acknowledge that it would be a great Satisfaction to me, if you would condescend to declare, a little more plainly and particularly, how far you are willing to admit the Power and Agency of Evil Spirits. I find that you tell your Answerers, p. 53. of your second Enquiry, that it is nothing to the Purpose to say, *The Devil and his Angels are not imaginary Beings*. This you seem to grant after a Sort, or for Argument's Sake; but immediately add *Let it be proved that they have a Power over Mankind, and exercise this Power so as to occasion Diseases*. And in p. 55. you say, *admitting Demons to signify fallen Angels, and that they believe and tremble: It follows then that Demons in that Sense exist, but not that they have any Power over the Bodies of Men, or that bodily Disorders are caused by their Influence: For they are, or may be, reserved in everlasting Chains under Darkness, unto the Judgment of the last Day; and whilst they are thus secur'd, there is no such Danger from them*. And thus you leave us in the dark as to any further Concessions that you may be disposed to make in Favour of the common, and, as I think, the Scriptural Account of these Matters. And I must here be so free with you, as to use the Expression of Mr Twells, which you retort upon him, and which I cannot well avoid returning again upon yourself, viz.

Tantum Rem tam negligenter!

I hope, you will pardon me, tho' I say that a farther, and more accurate Enquiry in a Matter of so great Moment, and which is so much taken notice of in the divine Volume, would be (in my poor Judgment) more useful and edifying (especially in this Age of Scepticism and Infidelity, when invisible Powers are by so many denied and derided, as mere *Μορφοδοκίαι*, Bugbears, Phantomes, or Creatures of a craz'd Imagination) than your learned and elaborate Disquisition about the New Testament *Demoniacs*. I should think it would be well worth your Pains to give us such a clear Illustration, as I cannot doubt but you are very well able to do, of the Meaning of those

Scriptures, in which we are exhorted to resist the Devil, that he may flee from us, and bidden to take unto us the whole Armour of God, that we may be able to stand against the Wiles of the Devil, and are told, that our Adversary the Devil as a roaring Lyon walketh about seeking whom he may devour. It appears to me pretty plain from all these Passages, and several others, which might be produced, and which I cannot suppose you to be a Stranger to, That these formidable Enemies of ours, are not so chained up at present, (tho' they are indeed reserved unto everlasting Chains; for so the original Words (as you well know) may be properly render'd) that we have little or nothing to fear from them, which yet your Expressions would (at least *prima facie*) seem to insinuate; and if I have misapprehended your Meaning therein, I heartily crave Pardon, and shall be most ready to make all due Acknowledgements of my Mistake, whenever you will be so kind as to convince me of it, and make it plain to every Body, that you have indeed a due Reverence for divine Revelation, according to the Profession which you have made. I hope, I am very remote from that *Δεισιδαιμονία* of *Theophrastus*, which you take notice of in the 68 Page of your second Enquiry; but I cannot read the Bible without thinking that poor Mortals are in no small Danger from, and consequently ought to be continually upon their Guard against the Snare and Temptations of the apostate Spirits, who are always ready to do all the Mischief that possibly they can to our frail Bodies, and especially to our immortal Souls, during our Continuance in this probationary State; and we have a great deal of Reason to be thankful unto God for furnishing us with such a Panoply as St Paul at large describes, and recommends to us in the last Chapter of his Epistle to the *Ephesians*; that by the Use thereof we may successfully fight with, and happily overcome those Principalities, and Powers, and spiritual Wickednesses; or most wicked Spirits, which he there tells us, we are called to wrestle with, and which sure are not imaginary, but real Beings: And (as I have already intimated) I should be heartily glad, and think myself greatly obliged to you (as I doubt not many others would do) if you would employ your excellent Pen a little more particularly upon a Subject that I cannot but think very worthy of it.

I could easily say a great deal more, as to what concerns the Being and Agency of evil Spirits, and our continual Danger from their Power, Rage and Malice, when

Almighty

Almighty God is pleased, for wise Reasons, to permit them to exert the same. But I must not expatiate further, lest the too great Length of my Letter should discourage the Publisher of the *Magazine* from allowing it a Room therein. But tho' I shall say little more at present, yet I could not well say less, when I considered the fatal Tendency of some late Attempts in favour of Infidelity, and particularly of a very late one, by a vile abandon'd Apostate, I mean the infamous, immoral Author of a most blasphemous Book, falsely, and impudently entitled, *The Moral Philosopher: A Wretch*, (whoever he is) of whom I cannot speak with Temper, and Patience, and on whom I cannot think without a just Horror and Indignation; wherein, I hope, Sir, I am not without your Concurrence, and that of all good Christians. But I shall leave him to the Correction of his own guilty Conscience (if it be not altogether cauterized) and to that of the ingenious Author of *The Immorality of the Moral Philosopher*: and may it please God to give him Repentance, if he has not sinned the Sin unto Death (for the Remission of which St *John* could give us little Encouragement to pray) as to which I must own I am not without my Fears, for surely he, if any Man, is *αυτοκατακριτής*, in whatever Sense that Word is to be taken, and will be, here or hereafter, *εαυτοντιμωρέμενος*: And God grant that he may be so in Time, that he may not be so in a sad Eternity. I add no more, but that I am,

Yours, ANONYMUS.

A DEFENCE of the QUAKERS PLEA against TYTHES: In some Reflections on a Letter in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September last, signed T. B. and wrote in support of Tythes.

THIS Gentleman in his first Letter on the Subject of Tythes, (See *Magazine* for April last, p. 199.) professing a generous Concern for the Sufferings of the Quakers, declares that his View in writing, is, with my Assistance, to discover the true Causes of the Evils complained of, and what in Reason ought to be done to prevent them. To which I answered, (Vol. VII. p. 326.) In my Opinion (and for which I had given my Reasons) these Evils are really owing to the Error of upholding Tythes, whereof, as soon as the Nation comes to be convinced, with removing the Cause the Effect will cease; in the Interim, — if a Law was made, impowering the Clergy to take all sorts of Tythe by Justices Warrant only, where could be the Damage to them? — The Quaker too would be greatly relieved, &c. To which my Correspondent now replies, (p. 541.) 'I do not ask what in your Opinion, but what in

'Reason, ought to be done.' But I not only gave my Opinion, but offer'd my Reasons for it: I proposed an Expedient, which answered all the Ends that a wise or a good Clergyman can desire, and which at the same time removes the Evils complained of. Why therefore ought not this in Reason to be done? What does he mean by rejecting my Advice and Assistance, (and yet (p. 543) asks its afresh) without shewing the Insufficiency of my Scheme, or proposing another? In support of Tythes, the grand Argument which this Author relies upon throughout his whole Discourse is, that Government may settle Property as they please, without having any Regard to religious Considerations: The Error of which is apparent from what I observed in my last (p. 324), when I quote from Dr. Cave, that the primitive Christians refused to pay the Taxes rated on them for the Support of Heathenism. For this Gentleman might have told them, as justly as the Quakers, (p. 544, &c.) What is it to you how the Publick settles Property? You are no ways concerned in the good or ill Application of their Taxes, it is no Merit or Demerit in you: Your Prosecutions are therefore owing to wrong setting out at first, and to a mischievous and erroneous Principle, that you are the only Judges how and in what manner our Ministers are to be provided for, &c. But for all this plausible Reasoning, the primitive Christians would not pay these Taxes, nor would they pay active Obedience to any Law which interfer'd with their Religion. On all such Occasions their common Answer was, I am a Christian; or else they talk'd in the Language of Tertullian, where he says to the Senate of Rome (Apol. Ch. 1.) If I impeach your Laws of Error and Injustice, don't wonder at it, for they were made by frail Man, and not the unerring Wisdom of God --- (Ch. 6.) 'Tis not Antiquity, or the Authority of the Law-giver, but an experienced Usefulness and Equity, that recommends a Law. Therefore when they have not these necessary Qualities, we have Reason to find Fault with 'em, tho' we find to our Cost that they are still in Force.

Wherefore it comes to this at last, That as the primitive Christians then (and the Quakers now) never objected to the annual Settlement of Property in all civil Cases; yet as they refused to pay religious Taxes, tho' settled in the very same Manner as other Taxes were, so it only remains for me to prove that Christ, his Apostles, and the primitive Christians are all firmly against any such Settlement of Property for Christian Ministers as Tythes are. For then, if my Reader duly reflects upon it, he will see that our Author's Reasoning equally affects the primitive Christians and the Quakers; for what have you to do with the Settlement of Property? may be said to 'em both. Wherefore if I sufficiently clear this Point, all this Gentleman's reasoning from the Anabaptists making a wrong Inference from some Places of Scripture (if he charge them truly) comes to nothing, and also all that he says about Property: And this is what I shall endeavour to make appear more fully than in my last, in which I should then have been more

more explicit, but merely for Brevity's sake, and because I thought that my *Dissertation* (which was left at the Printer's) had come to my Correspondent's Hands as well as to the Hands of many others.

I apprehend that Christ and his Apostles have recommended only a *voluntary and moderate Subsistence* for Ministers, during such Part of their Time as they are engaged in the Work of the Ministry, and *this not to be insisted upon where it is not freely offered*: in Opposition to all established Maintenance for Ministers, such as Tythes are, which (as I shew'd in my last) were introduced into this Nation by Force and Fraud, and have ever since been supported by extraordinary severe *Laws*, and may therefore justly be said to be *forced Contributions still*; for which Reason these Words, *established Maintenance*, and *forced Contributions*, when applied to Tythes, are convertible Terms, and carry the very same Idea with them. When I say, *Whether Tythes are free Contributions or no Contributions*, it is merely in Condescension to my Antagonist. My Meaning is, that as they are appointed in a manner different to what Christ, his Apostles, and the primitive Church direct, (*call them what he will*) they cannot be submitted to, without breaking that fundamental Law of Christianity; or of regarding Christ as our *supreme Lord and King in religious Matters*; so that this no ways affects any wealthy Quaker who preaches the Gospel freely. When Christ sent forth his Disciples to preach the Gospel, he commanded them to provide nothing for their Journey; for, say he, *the Workman is worthy of his Meat*: (*Matth. x. 10.*) Also (*Luke x. 7.*) when he sent forth the *Seventy*, he says, *in the same House remain, eating and drinking such Things as they give, for the Labourer is worthy of his Hire*. By the Word *Meat* in *St Matthew*, 'tis easy to conceive, that no more was intended than that the Disciples might reasonably expect all necessary Accommodations of the People they preach to, whilst their Time was taken up in the Work of the Ministry; for we cannot extend it farther, without putting great Violence upon these remarkable Words of our Lord, (*Matth. x. 8.*) *Freely you have received, freely give*: and that the Word *hire* in *St Luke* implies no more, is clear from the preceding Part of the Verse, which explains it by these emphatical Words, *eating and drinking such things as they give*: And so the learned Dr. Sam. Clarke understands it. His Paraphrase on the Passage of *St Luke* runs thus: 'For as a Workman has a just Right to his Wages; so while ye are labouring for the Welfare and eternal Benefit of Men, ye may well expect to be sustained by them for the present. The learned Dr. Prideaux (*Orig. and Right of Tythes*, p. 26.) grants that *St. Paul* refers to both these Commands of our Saviour, when he says (*1 Cor. ix. 13, 14.*) *That as those who ministered about holy Things in the Temple lived of the Things of the Temple, and those who waited at the Altar were made Partakers of the Altar, so the Lord hath ordained that those who preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel*. As therefore these Words, *so the Lord hath ordain-*

ed, &c. have Reference to Christ's own Directions, they must be understood in the same Sense; and are a Key to this Chapter, and to all such like Passages in the New Testament. Therefore the most extensive Construction that this Text will admit of is, that as the Apostles might reasonably expect kind Treatment, and sufficient Accommodations in their Travels, so *St Paul would have the Corinthians open-hearted, and treat all Gospel Ministers in like Manner*. He explains himself thus; (*1 Cor. ix. 4.*) 'Have we not power to eat and drink? have we not Power to lead about a Sister a Wife, as well as other Apostles, and as the Brethren of our Lord, and Cephas? Or I only and Barnabas, have we not Power to forbear working? As if he had said, Is it not reasonable that you should allow us present Subsistence, and necessary Christian Attendance whilst we are in our Travels, as well as the Brethren of the Circumcision? It would be hard that we should be obliged to work for our Bread, whilst we are employed in preaching the everlasting Gospel of Life and Salvation to you, especially Barnabas and my self, who have laboured so much amongst you. Agreeable to this Construction, Dr. Pyle paraphrases that Saying of Moses, *Thou shalt not muzzle the Mouth of the Ox that treadeth out the Corn*: 'Tis there commanded (*says he, Deut. xxv. 4.*) that the very Ox that labours in treading the Corn should be suffered to eat the Corn while he was at the Labour.'

So that this Power to live of the Gospel by the free Offerings of Christians is not a Right to constant Maintenance, because a Minister may happen to preach amongst them once a Week, but only a reasonable Expectation to have present Subsistence for his daily Labour amongst them: Nor has Christ told his Disciples (as my Correspondent very positively asserts, p. 452-3.) that they need not labour, for he has expressly provided that in case the People did not receive them, that is, as Dr. Clark paraphrases it, *refused to entertain them*, they were not to make a Clamour about Maintenance, much less take any Method to oblige them to it, but were only (*Matt. x. 14.*) *to shake off the Dust of their Feet*, and so depart; which necessarily might oblige them sometimes to work for their Living. When *St Paul* writing to *Timothy*, says (*2 Tim. iv. 15.*) *Meditate on these Things, give thy self wholly up to them*; (*2 Tim. ii. 4.*) *No Man that warreth, entangleth himself with the Affairs of this Life*; He tells him not that, because it might be his Duty to dedicate himself entirely to the Service of the Ministry, that therefore he may justly expect a fine rich Bishoprick; but on the contrary reminds him (*Tim. vi. 6--8, &c.*) *That Godliness with Contentment is great Gain, and if he had but Food and Raiment to be therewith content*: As much as to say, in all likelihood, those to whom thou administrest spiritual Things will administer sufficient temporal Things again, so far as Food and Raiment, with which I advise thee to be content, and great shall be thy Reward in the Kingdom of Heaven. It is thus that *Origen*, *Chrysostome*, *Jerome*, and the Council at *Antioch*, directly apply these Texts.

S. T's.

To be continued.

S. T.'s Answer to the Question proposed by Mr A. B. of Great Yarmouth, Vol. VII. p. 673.

Mr URBAN,

AS solving this Question is the same Thing in effect, as finding the Values of two distinct Annuities of 50*l.* each, to continue during the respective Lives of the proposed Annuitants; the said Values may, without any difficulty, be found by the method and curious Table calculated by the learned Dr Halley; wherein, from the accurate Observations made in the City of *Breslaw*, the Chances of Mortality are at all Ages exhibited: But as the Sum of the Process, by which the true Solution is obtained, requires too many Operations to be here inserted, it will be sufficient to shew the Result thereof, and how some one of them is perform'd, since the rest are nothing more than a continued Repetition of the same thing; and therefore, as an Example, I shall here give the Investigation of the present Worth of the 13th half-yearly Payment becoming due at the End of 6 Years. And first, either by Logarithms or Tables calculated for the Purpose, I find that 19,75*l.* present Money, will be equivalent to 25*l.* at the End of 6 Years; and by the above named Table it appears, that of 407 Persons living, of 44 Years old, but 346 of them arrive to 50; therefore, I say, as 407 to 346; so is 19,75*l.* to 16,79*l.* $\frac{5}{8}$ present Value of $\frac{5}{8}$ Gentleman's 13th half-yearly Payment, considering the Annuitants as independent on each other, which, in respect to the Seller, would be the same Thing, and therefore can cause no Error in the Solution. Again, because out of 397 People of 45 Years old, but 355 arrive to 51, I say as 397 is to 355; so is 19, 75*l.* to 16,66*l.* equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ Expectation on $\frac{5}{8}$ Lady's 13th Payment; Wherefore $16,66 + 16,79 = 33,45$ is the Value of the two Payments taken jointly. And by proceeding on according to this Method, after a tedious Process, the requir'd Values come out as follow, *i. e.* The present Worth of the proposed Annuity to commence immediately is found 1331*l.* but to commence at the end of 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 Years 1148, 985, 845, 719, or 614*l.* respectively. S. T.

Another by A. B. of London.

Mr URBAN,

THIS Question depending upon the most equitable Method of reducing the Uncertainty of human Life to a Standard, or ascertaining a proper purchasable Term for the Residue of a single Life or more; I shall offer something entirely new on that Head. The Vulgar way of esteeming one Life a Lease of 7 Years, two, a Term of 14, and three 21; is doubtless most unjust: Nor in my Opinion, is the Method of reckoning one Life 10 Years, two, 19, three, 27, &c. every time bating one; tho' more reasonable than the other, much to be prefer'd. The following Scheme for computing the Continuance of Life, I submit to the Querist, or any other competent Judges: According to it, I have, in the following Table, first reduc'd the Lives in Question to purchasable Terms of Half-years, it being by the Question so required; and then computed their Value by an universal Theorem (Mathematically to be demonstrated) for purchasing Annuities; being also the same by which Sir Isaac Newton's Tables for renewing Years lapsed in Leases are constructed, and is under annexed; that by it not only my Calculations may be examined, but the same Thing may also be cast up according to any Reduction of Life, agreed upon between the Buyer and Seller.

First, I suppose every Life, after it has pass'd the dangerous Period of 7 Years, to be a probable Term of 70 Years: And 7 Years I esteem to be the probable Life of every Child quick-born.

Second, I look upon every Life, particular Reasons to the Contrary, in particular Cases excepted, to be a purchasable Term of $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{7}$, or half the Time of its probable Continuance, according to the above Supposition.

Third, I suppose ten Lives, none of 'em under 7, to be a purchasable Term of 70 Years, or such Part of it as, at a Mean among themselves, they may according to the first Supposition, probably have to live.

Fourth, I suppose two Lives to be a purchasable Term of $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mean Time of their probable Continuance.

Fifth, I suppose three Lives to be a purchasable Term of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mean Time of their probable Continuance: Four Lives to be $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{6}{7}$, and five Lives $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, &c. and so ten will be equal to the whole probable Time of their Continuance, according to the first Supposition.

It must next be noted, that the Annuity in Question, is in its nature double, and in

in fact two Annuities; viz. One of 50*l.* on one Life, and one of 50*l.* on two Lives, Payable half-yearly; and to be computed at 4 per Cent. per Ann. compound Interest, discounted half-yearly: Tho' 4 per Cent. be the given Interest, yet as 6, or 8 per Cent. are generally used in these Cases, I have calculated the Annuities at each of them, as well as at 4 per Cent. but the Reversions are all cast up at 4 per Cent. only, discounted Half-yearly.

	at 4 per Ct.			at 6 per Ct.			at 8 per Ct.		
An Annuity of 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. to begin immediately,	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On one Life of 45, which reduces to 32 half-yearly Payments, and is worth	587		6	509	14		446	16	9
Two Lives 44 and 45, = 40 Half-years	683	14		577	17		494	16	4
The whole double Annuity	1270	14	6	1087	11		941	13	1
Two Years hence,									
On one Life 47 = 30 Half-years	559	18	2	490		3	432		6
Two Lives 46 and 47 = 38 Half-years	661		4	562	6	3	484	3	11
The whole double Annuity 2 Years hence	1220	18	6	1052	6	6	916	9	11
To be paid for now, at 4 per Ct. for the Reversion	1127	19	4	983	7	4	846	14	
Four Years hence.									
On one Life 49 = 28 Half-years	532		7	469	2	5	416	13	
Two Lives 48 and 49 = 35 Half-Years	625			537	3	7	466	12	2
The whole double Annuity 4 Years hence	1157		7	1006	6		883	5	2
To be paid for now, at 4 per Cent.	987	10		858	17		754	7	3
Six Years hence.									
On one Life 51 = 26 Half-years	503		6	446	18	4	399	11	4
Two Lives 50 and 51 = 33 Half-years	599	14	3	519	2	11	454	4	9
The whole double Annuity 6 Years hence	1102	14	9	966	1	3	853	16	1
To be paid for now, at 4 per Cent.	874	11	6	761	11	7	673	4	4
Eight Years hence.									
On one Life 53 = 24 Half-years	472	17		423	7	9	381	3	6
Two Lives 52 and 53 = 30 Half-years	559	18	2	490		3	432		6
The whole double Annuity 8 Years hence	1032	15	2	913	8		813	9	6
To be paid for now, at 4 per Cent.	752	3	8	665	7	2	592	11	5
Ten Years hence.									
On one Life 55 = 22 Half-years	441	9	2	399	16	10	361	5	6
Two Lives 54 and 55 = 28 Half-years	528		4	469	2		416	13	
The whole double Annuity 10 Years hence	959	13	2	868	18	10	777	18	6
To be paid for now, at 4 per Cent.	659	1	5	584	15	6	523	10	8

N. B. Put P = any principal or purchase Money. u = any Annuity Rent or Pension payable in equal Payments. t = the Number of Payments. R = one Pound and its In-

terest at any given Rate, for the Time between each Payment: Then, $\frac{u - R^t}{R - 1} = P$.

In the Case in question, u , will be always = to 25*l.* R = 1,02 at 4 per Cent. 1,03 at 6 per Cent. and 1,04 at 8 per Cent. and the highest Power of $R^t = R^{40}$; to be involved to the height required for every number of Half years, at each rate of Interest.

NOTE, It may be objected, that an Annuity of 50*l.* for each Life, would be equivalent to 100*l.* during their joint Life, and 50*l.* for the Survivor; in which Case the Annuities must, within a very trifle, be of equal Value. This would, I confess, be an Answer to the Question, but neither agreeable (as I think) with the precise Terms in which it is proposed, nor with strict Justice; because as the Ages are so near equal, I esteem it more equitable to look upon the Survivor's Annuity as a Lease of two Lives; there being as great a Chance for an unequal Continuance, as if the Ages had been double or triple to each other.

Now, Sir, as I have fully answered the Querist in all respects, as well as made his Question of publick Use, by adding different Rates of Interest, and also explain'd the true Manner of performing it, whatsoever the Method be whereby the Annuities are adjusted, with respect to the Continuance of Life; so I hope the Gentleman will consider the Tedioufness of these Operations, when not within the Compass of any ready-calculated Tables, as these are not, and think that I have really earned his promised Reward; who am his, and, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

A. B.

This Question is also answer'd by Mr Turner, School-Master of Beaconsfield in Bucks. His Calculations are on the following Supposition, viz.

THAT the Age of Man (according to A Scripture Account) is 70 Years; and therefore as $\frac{1}{2}$ Annuitants are allowed to be of healthy Constitutions, they are to be supposed to arrive at that Age; and consequently at 45, there remains 25 Years to be purchased; and as there is but one Year difference of their Ages, he supposes the Survivor to out-live the other one Year, which at 50*l.* 25 Years in Reversion, at 4 *per Cent.* he Values at 18*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* & Sum he adds to 25 Years Annuity of 100*l.* which at 4 *per Cent.* according to his Tables, comes to 1562*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* and the whole double Annuity to 1580*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The deducting 2 Years respectively every time from 45 Years, and discounting the Interest at 4 *per Cent.* he values the present Worth to commence

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two Years hence at	1391	12	7
Four Years hence to be worth	1217	4	11
Six Years hence	1056	0	6
Eight Years hence	906	19	3
Ten Years hence	769	3	0

Substance of another Answer.

AS the Query stated by the Gentleman of Great Yarmouth admits of a pretty deal of Variety, I could not forbear spending some Thoughts about it: The Hypothesis of Dr Halley published 40 Years ago, seems to me still the most rational one; it was from this that my Tables (published about 7 Years since in the *Gent. Steward*) were Calculated: But to the Question;

I apprehend that the Gentleman's Meaning is, that the Interest to be discounted is that of 2 *per Cent.* for 6 Months; *i. e.* at the rate of 4 *per Cent.* *per Ann.*

First, the Annuity of 100 <i>l.</i> (at 4 <i>per Ct.</i>) for the 2 joynt Lives, is	777
(by my Tables) worth	
And the Annuity of 50 <i>l.</i> to commence at the Death of one of the Lives, and continue during the Life of the Survivor, is worth	419
8.38 Years Value	
To commence 2 Years hence	1018
4 Years hence	867
6 Years hence	739
8 Years hence	628
10 Years hence	534

I have disregarded small Fractions, as useless in Calculations of this Nature, and am, Sir, Yours, &c. J. Richardson

Mr Benj. Darting of Hull, makes the value of the Annuity as under.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
The first Annuity	997	12
Two Years hence	852	12
Four Years hence	569	6
Six Years hence	367	0
Eight Years hence	222	3
Ten Years hence	119	19

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 15. 1737-8.

THE following Query is proposed to your learned Correspondents. We find many of the Hebrew proper Names in the Old Testament expressive of the Characters of the Persons who bore 'em; as for Instance,

NIMROD, rebellious.
ABRAHAM, Father of a great Multitude.
JACOB, a Supplanter.
CALEB, a good Heart, or hearty.
JOB, patient, &c. &c. &c.

Now how could this be without a particular Revelation, if given in their Infancy, as is usual with us? if not then, at what Age were they given? or were they named afresh, by the Writers of their History?

Yours

CAIAPHAS.

To LUCILLA.

YOUR last Favour gave me an agreeable Disappointment, after having done so much to forfeit your genteel Correspondence. I am from hence at present inclined to believe you a good Being, (however I may sometimes waver into Infidelity) and therefore doubt not you will forget a Fault, I have repented of; especially as it proceeded not from Ill-nature, of which your self has acquitted me, but from an odd sort of Scheme I had foolishly enough contrived of finding out my unknown Charmer. My dear Angel, I am heartily ashamed of the flat insipid Dulness and Stupidity so justly condemned by all that saw it; as being wrote not to a Woman, but to something, as I imagine,

— exquisitely fine,
Which Thought can't reach —

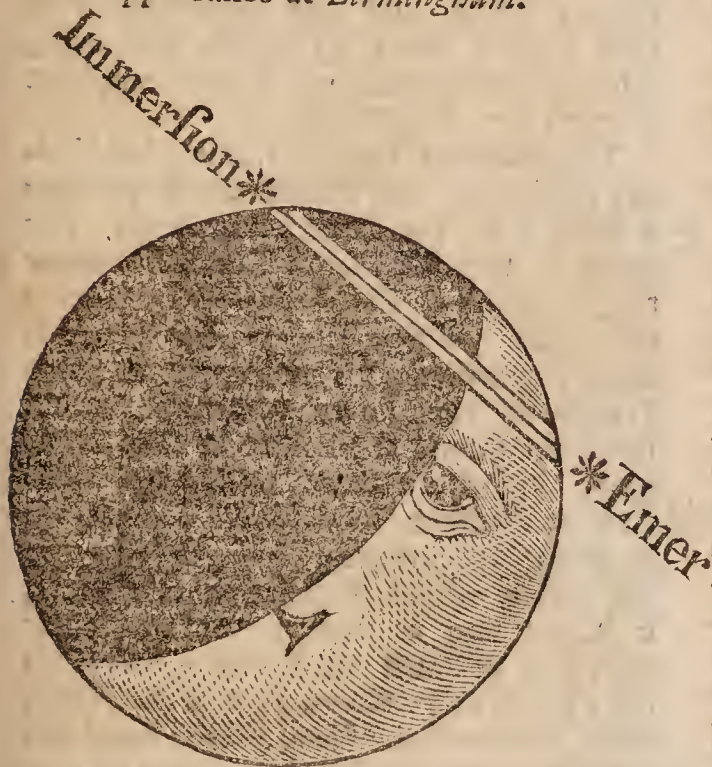
If you think my Faith sufficiently exercis'd with Riddle, and Obscurity, reward it with some further Discovery, and lead me, heavenly Guide, into the fabled Fields of Elysium, Wherever, verdant Meads, and purling Rills; Where Amaranthine Groves, &c. There we shall enjoy the fairest Opportunity, you of telling, and I of hearing the oddest Stories. How shall I be ravished with her Tongue, whose Pen can give such Delight! With what Pleasure from your Instructions learn * * * that Grand Favourite * * * sf Yours! — With what Amazement hear my Enchantress explain her secret and wonderful Art of seeing me in Ox---, when to vulgar Eyes I appeared in a very distant Place! — In the mean time think favourably of me, and hasten the Happiness you promise

Your

CASTALIO.

Mr URBAN,

I Hope the following Occultation, by the Moon of that fix'd Star of 1st Magnitude, *Aldebaran*, will oblige the Curious: Such Observations being of great Use in determining and compleating the Moon's Theory. It occurs *March 14*, 1738, at Night; and is visible to us in *England* (tho' not so large as in some Parts of *America*;) I have wrought it for the Town of *Kidderminster*, Lat. 52° 38' North, and 1° 33' West Long. from *London*, and reduc'd it to correspond with the Appearance at *Birmingham*.



Aldebaran enters the dark Horn of the Moon near her upper Limb; and appears again from her illuminated Horn, towards the western Limb of her Periphery, as by Figure.

The Moon being in the Occidental Quadrant, and near the Horizon, her enlightened Horn is turn'd towards the Horizon, or, as the Vulgar speak, *The Moon lies on her Back*, as by Figure.

Apparent Time.
at Kidderm. at Birm.
h. m. s. h. m. s.

Immersion, or Beginning	10	37	18	10	33	33
Middle	10	55	25	10	56	42
Visible Conjunction	10	57	27	10	58	44
Emersion, or End	11	13	32	11	14	50
Whole Duration	0	36	14	0	36	17

Yours, &c.

Daniel Silk.

Mr URBAN,

I Have read Mr *Harte's* Sermon, entitled, *The UNION and HARMONY of Reason, Morality, and revealed Religion*, preached before the University of *Oxford*, and do take the Author to be a very ingenious Gentleman. But yet, I think, with

all due Submission, there are some few Things in the former Part of the Discourse, which want to be clear'd up by him. He says, p. 3, 4th Edit. 'The Reason of Things, is that Difference which results from the unchangeable, eternal Nature of Right and Wrong, Good and Evil.' And p. 6. he says, that, 'as God is the first Cause, so of course he is Antecedent to Things themselves, (nay even to Ideas;) and of Consequence to the Relations and Reasons of Things.' Is there then any Priority, any Antecedence in Eternity?—But, *God*, he declares, is Antecedent even to *Ideas*.—What, or whose *Ideas*? Ours? That cannot be the ingenious Author's Meaning. Is *God* then Antecedent to his own *Ideas*? No, surely. Did not the infinite Mind of *God* eternally comprehend all the *Ideas* of Justice and Goodness, and Truth, of Regularity and Beauty, &c? And does not the Deity proceed and act continually according to the *Ideas* of his own Mind?

Page 7. The Author says, 'That the Relations and Reasons of Things flow from *God's* own internal, invariable Rectitude.' And is not *God's* Rectitude, strictly and properly speaking, Eternal? Is it not of the same Duration with the Deity itself? And if so, with what Propriety can *God* be said to be Antecedent to the Relations and Reasons of Things; these very Relations and Reasons which flow from *God's* internal, invariable Rectitude? Wou'd not the Acquisition of a new Idea be inconsistent with the Perfection of *God*, with respect to his Knowledge and Wisdom?

Yours,

HULLENSIS.

THE Parenthesis objected to, doubtless, may be defended or explained, so as to take off Exceptions. Its Meaning seems to be this; That as *God* is the first Cause, so of course he is antecedent, [not to Man's *Ideas*, which is a needless Assertion, nor to his own *Ideas*, which is a wild ill grounded Supposition] but he is antecedent to the abstracted Reasons of Things, and the *Ideas* about them.

When *God* is said to be antecedent to Things, and the *Ideas* about them, it is signified, that the Idea of *God*, according to our Comprehension, must be prior to any other Idea whatsoever. And when the Sermon-Writer says, that these *Ideas* of Things flow necessarily from the divine Mind, he can hardly mean, that there is a Point of Time supposable, when the divine Mind was, and they existed not in it; but he speaks only as to human Conception, which considers the Subjectum of Properties before the Properties themselves.

K

The

The following LETTER was sent by some Gentlemen of Bristol, to a worthy Bookseller in London, to be shewn to the Author of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and after that to have it publish'd.

Mr. URBAN,

THE dissingenuous Manner of your Antagonists Proceedings in many Cases has something so mean and unfair in it, that we could not forbear giving you notice of one pitiful undermining Artifice, which perhaps you may be ignorant of, viz.

All your Magazines for January and Supplements, which are sold in this City, have undergone the Operation of these inclos'd Covers, which you may perceive have been unstitch'd from your Book, and have had pasted on them the inveterate Advertisements publish'd against you by the Proprietors of the London Magazine. Your Books also appear cut in an unusual Manner, and what other Injury is done, tho' we have Reason to suspect, we do not yet find. This Information, rather the Effect of common Justice due to all Mankind, than any particular Partiality in your Favour, is sent to be made a proper Use of: We shall only observe, that when Merchants, or Booksellers, take the Liberty of defacing one another's Wares, as they pass through their Hands, and publish sham Advertisements in the Names of those they would rival in Trade; they must thereby give the World a very low Opinion of their Integrity. As such Facts are, in themselves, the highest Demonstration of bad Principles; we can assure you, upon the Indignation shown on this Occasion, such Practices are not likely to meet with Encouragement in this Mercantile City.

We are,

Yours, &c. unknown.

A. A. B. B. C. C.

QUESTION.

AND Esau said in his Heart, the Days of mourning for my Father are at hand, then will I slay my Brother Jacob, Genesis xxvii. 41.

Query, Why should Esau choose the Days of mourning for his Father, before any other Time, to be revenged of his Brother Jacob for stealing the Blessing?

E. T.

From the Weekly Miscellany, No. 265.

Deists, Infidels, Dissenters and Papists, all against the Church of England.

THE Church of England has received great Honour, even from the Op-

position which has from Time to Time been made to her. She is the Eye-sore of Popery, whose Pen and Sword have been ever pointed against her: While the various Sects, dissenting from her, have been left unmolested, nay sometimes treated with Complaisance and Favour, having such essential Flaws and Defects in their Composition, as give no Umbrage to the Court of Rome, confident of an easy Victory over them, when unsupported by the Dignity and Excellence of the National Religion. Nay some of them are justly believed to be the Offspring of Popery itself, and one Contrivance of that restless Patty to divide a Church, which, united, was sure to be triumphant over all her Adversaries.

The modern Infidel, the boasted Enemy to Bigotry and Priestcraft, is perhaps a Shoot from the same bitter Root. But however that be, Deism is unquestionably the Religion of the Jesuits, who regard only their political Ends: For Deism is equally convenient for those, who by pious Frauds for their own Advantage would maintain among the People a false Religion, and those who, to indulge their Ease or Pleasure, would have none at all. It saves Appearances, and prevents the universally odious Appellation of Atheist, it leaves Men at liberty to frame their own Rule of Faith and Practice, and gives full Play to every Corruption of the Heart, and Caprice of the Head. God has been pleased to reveal his Nature and Attributes, that Men might not fall into Mistakes in a Matter so essential to their Direction in Life, and the several Offices of it; and the Duty of Man is written in such large Characters, that he who runs may read them. But this once set aside, there will be, in a Sense, as many sorts of Gods, as there are Men, and Degrees of Understanding and Wickedness among them. When every one is to find and dress out his God, he will do it according to his Whim and Convenience, and will make him what he pleases, as easily as with a Chissel out of Wood or Stone: The Relation and Fitness of Things shall be, as he chuses to see them; and his Plan of Duties, if he ever makes any, shall be sure not to interfere with his Pleasure or his Profit: His Idol shall have as much of one Attribute, and as little of another, as he has occasion for; and his Laws shall be easy enough, since the same Person makes them, who is to obey them. The Author enumerates a great many other Shapes the Infidel assumes; in all which being thwarted by the Church of England, she therefore incurs his hottest Displeasure.

The

The Literary Courser of Grubstreet. No 5.
FEB. 2.

Observations on BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

THE Original of *Boarding Schools* seems to be owing to various Causes.—Sir has lost his Lady by the fatal Hand of Death; and then a pretty House-keeper, or a new Spouse, becomes a necessary or decent Companion, and young Master's Presence grows *ipso facto* a Nuisance.—Madam may have so large an Acquaintance, that three Maids and a Footman may have enough to do to rig her Madamship out for, and wait upon her in her Visits: Or, perhaps she may have an Intrigue of that Nature, that peeping little Rogues may spoil Sport. And in general, 'tis very hard, that a Lady of Fortune should execute the mean Office of a School-mistress. What teach Children? truly 'tis—enough to beget and bear them.

Among a lower Rank, Mrs STITCH puts on a pleasant Air, when she can answer a Tea-table Gossip, inquiring after Master's Health, That he is at a Boarding-School with Master such a one, (Son to her Husband's best Customer :) and 'tis pity to deprive Mrs STITCH of an agreeable Posture of her Eyes and Mouth.—The Doctor has a good Share in this Case: He often has Skill enough to know, that Nature is the better Physician of the two, and then Change of Air becomes a sovereign Remedy.—I cannot deny, but this Manner of Education may, in some Exigencies, be very convenient; nay, even necessary. But I wish that the good of the Child may, in general, be the prevailing Motive,

Well, let us enter the House. There we may observe the Diet, the Morality, and the Learning.

I will not judge all Mistresses of Boarding-schools by one, who, I am well assured, was wont to order the Cook to send in the Meat half-dressed, lest the Children should eat too much. This may be noted, that Women, who have the Intendancy of the Diet, are, for the most Part, worldly; and Interest, a powerful Enemy, stands here in Competition with a full Belly. Besides, 'tis the general Custom of Boarding-schools to sweeten the Tooth with extraordinary Entertainments on the Approach of a Breaking-up; which has a visible Design: And 'tis well known, that a Pastry Cook meets with good Neighbours in Boarders. By this short Allowance Children incur an insatiable Gluttony, so expensive to themselves, and offensive to others.

As to the Morality: There is a Vice, of which a Boarding-school seems a very fertile Nursery. Servants, both Men and Maids, are generally well versed in this Case, and are ready to oblige young Master with a Share of their Knowledge.

A A Parent must have a very good Opinion of a School-master, to think him either more capable or more willing to instil the necessary Directions of Life into his Son, than he is himself. A School-master seems generally very well satisfied, if his Pupil offers no Complaints against the Orders of his House, and makes a Shew of Progress in Learning. 'Tis well observed of PHILIP, Father of ALEXANDER the Great, that he was bred for some Years in the House and under the Discipline of the brave and learned EPAMINONDAS: by which the Author seems justly to ascribe his succeeding Grandeur to the early Instructions of that great Man. A Child, educated under the steady Discipline of a knowing Father, and a virtuous Mother, is less exposed to the Cheats or Vices of the Age. When a Child comes Home but twice a Year, the Parent has but little Time to inspect the Disposition of his Mind; and probably the Child thinks it his Business to be very circumspect for that Time. 'Tis requisite, that School-masters should be Gentlemen of as complear Morality, as consummate Learning; but it cannot be expected, that a School-master should have either Capacity or Improvements equal to all the Parents of his Pupils. A Nobleman must be bred a Nobleman, a Commoner a Commoner, &c. and who can be better able to qualify them for their several Stations of Life, than those that represent those very Characters in Life?

As to the Learning, it may be as good as in other Places, I know no Impediment *ex natura Rei*. This may be observed, that an immediate Account is not taken of the expected Progress, and if a Boarder falls into a lazy Fit, if the Master be not very vigilant, the Habit will be strong before the Parent discovers it. I knew one old Sophister, who, about two Months before a Vacation, used to employ his Pupils in Authors far superior to their Standing or Capacity; and then assure their Parents that they were Prodigies, could construe such a Book (naming one above their Years) in any Place: For the Proof of which, he would refer himself to the accidental opening of the Book, which doubtless would fall into that Position, in which the poor Boy had held it and pressed it for two Months past.

Yours, &c.

E. M.

Grubstreet

The Craftsman Feb. 4. N^o 604.

A Manuscript written by a great Uncle of mine, who dy'd soon after the Revolution came lately into my Hands. It is a Sort of chronological Animadversion upon the Plays and Pastimes of Children; by comparing w with y Times, when He supposes them to be invented, he would shew that they were so many political Satires, to ridicule such Follies and Corruptions, as it was not safe to do in any other Manner—My Uncle was a very honest Man, a great Lover of Liberty, and in the main a Man of Sense; but a little whimsical in his Writings, as will be seen by this Abittract of his Manuscript.

Hot-cockles, and more Sacks to the Mill, were certainly invented in the highest Times of Ignorance and Superstition; when the Layety were hoodwink'd, and a Parcel of Monks were saddling their Backs, and bastinadoeing Them.

Blindman's Buff was a Ridicule upon Harry the 8th, and Woolsey; where the Cardinal Minister was bewildering his Master, with Treaty upon Treaty, with several Princes, leaving him to catch whom he could, till at last He caught his Minister, and gives him up to be buffeted—When this Reign was farther advanced, and many of the Abbey-Lands had been alienated, but the Clergy still retain'd some Power, the Play most in Fashion was, I am upon the Fryar's Ground, picking up GOLD and SILVER.

Edward the 6th was a Child himself; but a Child of a pious and studious Disposition; and this good Example of the Prince was generally follow'd by his People, who gave Themselves up more to Study than Play, which was but little practis'd in this Reign.

In Queen Mary's Reign, TAG was all the Play; where the Lad saves himself by touching of cold Iron—By this it was intended to shew the Severity of the Church of Rome; and that if People had once gone off to the Reformers, tho' they were willing to return to their old Idolatry, they must do it upon hard Terms—But in later Times, this Play hath been alter'd amongst Children of Quality, by touching of Gold instead of Iron.

There is great Reason to believe, says my Uncle, that Queen Elizabeth herself invented the Play, I am a SPANISH MERCHANT; and that Burleigh's Children were the first, who play'd at it. In this Play, if any one offers to Sale what He hath not his Hand upon, or touches, He forfeits—This was meant, no Doubt, as an Instruction to Traders not to give Credit

to the Spaniards. But when that glorious Queen had reveng'd the Injuries of her Subjects, upon that pyratrical Nation, the Play of COMMERCE succeeded, and was in Fashion during all her Reign.

With King James the 1st, and the Scottish Nation, was introduced the acting of Proverbs and Games of Dumb-shew; which lasted till the Power of the Star-Chamber grew so exorbitant, that to expose and ridicule it, the Game of SIMILES was mightily play'd at.

This Game gave Way, some Time before the Troubles, to Crois-Purposes; which was play'd at by Children of all Parties.

Upon the Death of that misguided King, Charles the 1st, the Ridicule of the Times turn'd against Monarchy; which, during the Commonwealth, was burlesqued by every Child in Great Britain, who set Himself up in Mock-Majesty, and play'd at Questions and Commands—As, for Instance, King I am, says one Boy; another answers, I am your Man; then his Majesty demands, what Service He will do Him; to which the obsequious Courtier replies, the BEST and WORST, and ALL I can.

During all Oliver's Time, the chief Diversion was, the PARSON hath lost his FUDDLING-CAP; which needs no Explanation.

At the Restoration of Charles the 2d, when Nothing was thought of but Pleasure and Gallantry, a Parcel of Love Games were introduced; as I love my Love with an A; a Flower and a Lady; and I am a lusty Wooer; which that merry Monarch was said to have often play'd at Himself, with many of the Court-Ladies; and the Children went on a long Time, to their great Prejudice, in these effeminate Plays. But when the People began seriously to reflect on the vast Sums, which the Restoration of this Family had cost, and what ill Returns were made Them; when They saw unnatural Alliances enter'd into with their Enemies; the Power of France rais'd; the Dutch neglected; the Liberty of the Press restrain'd; Plots forg'd, in order to raise Armies; Papists countenanc'd; and many other Things done, which threaten'd their Liberty; all true Lovers of their Country exerted Themselves; the Plays were chang'd; and the latter End of this Reign, as well as all King James the 2d's, the Children of England, except the Children of a few Courtiers, play'd at the Game, I am come to torment you.

At the Revolution, when all People recover'd their Liberty, the Children play'd promiscuously at what Game They liked best—But the Impartiality of an Historian obliges me to acknowledge that the most

favourite one was Pufs in the Corner. Every Body knows that, in this Play, four Boys or Girls post Themselves at the four Corners of a Room, and a fifth in the Middle, who keeps Himself upon the Watch to slip into one of the Corner-Places, whilst the present Possessors are endeavouring to supplant one another—This was certainly design'd to ridicule the Scrambling for Places, at that great Conjunction; and I wish I could say that it is not too much in Fashion at present, amongst the Children of England, both spiritual and temporal.

I shall now set down the Game of SIMILES at large, with my Uncle's Reflections upon it.

I think, says he, there can be no Doubt that the Play call'd Similes was invented to ridicule the forced Innuendoes and arbitrary Judgments of the STAR-CHAMBER; for as, in that Court, the Judges wrested the Words of the Party accused, according to their Interpretation; so, on the contrary, the Party, in the Play of Similes, hath leave to give his own Construction; and if He can make out the remotest Similitude between his Word and the Word whisper'd, He saves his Forfeit; which should the Judge demand of Him, He is to be try'd by a Jury of the whole Company, and if the Judge cannot prove his Interpretation, He forfeits Himself. When the Person, who receives the Forfeit, hath whisper'd a Word to the next, every one of the Company is required to give another Word aloud; which suppose, for Instance, as follows—A Norfolk Dumpling—An Urchin—Quick-Silver—Shining Sand.—A Forest—A Bishop—A Cuckow—A Charcoal-Fire.—A Spanish Lady—A Privateer—The Word whisper'd was Conde Olivarez, formerly Prime-Minister of Spain. Then each Person was either to forfeit, or make out some Similitude between the Conde and the Word He gave; as thus;—The Conde is like a Norfolk Dumpling; being hard and heavy of Digestion. — Like an Urchin; for He withers the Teat, that nourishes Him. — Quick-Silver; because his Favours are chiefly bestow'd on Persons of the most debauch'd Constitutions. — Shining Sand; He puts the same Gloss upon Truth and Falshood—Forest; He maintains Beasts of Prey—A Bishop; sweet, sour and intoxicating.—A Charcoal-Fire; which consumes, without blazing—A Cuckow; makes others maintain his Family—A Spanish Lady; is always veil'd—A Privateer; plunders the Innocent.

This Round of Similes made so strong an Impression upon Me, though I was

then but very young, that it is still fresh in my Memory; and several of my Play-mates have since distinguish'd Themselves in the Cause of Liberty, even with their Lives, against our old Enemies the Spaniards, who will never cease to plunder and insult Us, whilst They can do it with Impunity.

Common Sense, Feb. 11. N^o 54.

Of Taste in its proper Sense, and the Abuse of it among the Quality.

TASTE is now the fashionable Word of the fashionable World, every Thing must be done with Taste—that is settled; but where and what that Taste is, is not quite so certain, for after all the Pains I have taken to find out what was meant by the Word, and whether those who use it oftneft had any clear Idea annex'd to it, I have only been able negatively to discover, that they do not mean their own natural Taste; but on the contrary, that they have sacrificed it to an imaginary one, of which they can give no Account.—They build Houses in Taste, which they can't live in with Convenience, — they suffer with Impatience the Musick they pretend to hear with Rapture, and they even eat nothing they like, for the Sake of eating in Taste.

*Not for himself he sees, or hears, or eats,
Artists must chuse his Pictures, Musick, Meats.*

POPE.

I take Taste (when not used for the Sensation of the Palate, which is its proper Signification) to be a Metaphor to express that Judgment each Man forms to himself of those Things, which are not contain'd in any certain Rules, and which admit of no Demonstration; thus Circles and equilateral Triangles allow of no Taste, they must be as they are; but the Colours they are drawn in, or the Materials they are made of, depend upon Fancy or Taste.—In Building there are certain necessary Rules founded upon Nature, as that the Stronger must support the Weaker, &c. but the ornamental and convenient Parts, are the Objects of Taste; hence arises the Propriety of the Metaphor, because Taste in every Thing is undetermined, and Personal, as in the Palate, and all other Senses; nay even our Minds are as differently affected as our Palates, by the same Thing, when those Things are not of a Nature to be ascertain'd and demonstrated.

However this Right of tasting for oneself, which seems to be the natural Privilege of Mankind, is now totally surrender'd even in the proper Sense of the Word,

Word, and if a Man would be well receiv'd in good Company, he must eat, tho' with Reluctance, according to the Laws of some eminent Glutton at *Paris*, promulgated here by the last imported *French* Cook, wishing all the while within himself, that he durst avow his natural Taste, for good native Beef and Pudding.

The Absurdity as well as the real ill Consequences of this prevailing Affectation has, I confess, excited my Wrath, and I resolv'd that the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom should not go on to ruin their Fortunes and Constitutions without hearing, at least, the Representations of Common Sense.

Eating itself seems to me to be rather a Subject of Humiliation, than of Pride, since the Imperfection of our Nature appears, in the Daily Necessity we lie under of recruiting it in that Manner. So that one would think the only Care of a rational Being should be to repair his decaying Fabrick as substantially and as cheap as possible. But the present Fashion is directly contrary, and Eating now is the general Pride, Business, and Expence of Life; and that too not to support, but to destroy Nature.

The frugal Meal was antiently the Time of unbending the Mind by cheerful and improving Conversation, and the Table-Talk of ingenious Men has been thought worth transmitting to Posterity.—The Meal is now at once the most frivolous and most serious Part of Life.—The Mind is bent to the utmost, and all the Attention exerted, for what? The critical Examination of compound Dishes, and if any two or three People happen to start some useful or agreeable Subject of Conversation, they are soon interrupted, and overpower'd by the extatick Interjections of *Excellent! Exquisite! Delicious! pray taste this, you never eat a better Thing in your Life: Is that good? Is it tender? Is it season'd enough? Would it not have been better so?* Of such wretched Stuff as this does the present Table-Talk wholly consist, in open Defiance of all Conversation and Common Sense: I could heartily wish that a Collection of it were to be publish'd for the Honour and Glory of the Performers; but for Want of that, I shall give my Readers a short Specimen of the most ingenious Table-Talk I have lately heard and carried on with most Wit and Spirit.

My Lord having tasted, and duly consider'd the *Bechamele*, shook his Head, and then offer'd as his Opinion to the Company, that the Garlick was not e-

nough conceal'd, but earnestly desired to know their Sentiments, and begg'd they would taste it with Attention.

The Company, after proper Deliberation, replied, That they were of his Lordship's Opinion, and that the Garlick did indeed distinguish itself too much: But the Maitre D'Hotel interposing represented, that they were now stronger than ever in Garlick at *Paris*; upon which the Company, one and all, said,—*That alter'd the Case.*

My Lord having sagaciously sinelt at the Breach of a Rabbit, wiped his Nose, gave a Shrug of some Dissatisfaction, and then inform'd y Company, y it was not absolutely a bad One, but that he heartily wish'd it had been kept a Day longer; *Ay, said Sir Thomas, with an Emphasis, a Rabbit must be kept,—and with the Guts in too,* added the Colonel, *or the Devil would not eat it.* Here the Maitre D'Hotel again interposed, and said, that they eat their Rabbits much sooner now, than they used to do at *Paris*—Are you sure of that, said my Lord, with some Vivacity. Yes, replied the Maitre D'Hotel, the Cook had a Letter about it last Night. I am not sorry for that, rejoind my Lord, for to tell you the Truth, I naturally love to eat my Meat before it stinks. The rest of the Company, and even the Colonel himself, confess'd the same.

This ingenious and edifying Kind of Conversation continued without the least Interruption from Common Sense, thro' four Courses, which lasted four Hours, till the Company cou'd neither swallow nor utter any Thing more.

Tho' such a Degree of affected Gluttony, accompanied with such frivolous Discourses, is pardonable in those who are little superior to the Animals they devour, and who are only *Fruges consumere nati*, I am surprized and hurt when I see Men of Parts fall into it, since it not only suspends the Exercise of their Parts for the present, but impairs them, together with their Health, for the future; and if Fools cou'd contrive, I should think they had contrived this Method of bringing Men of Sense down to them; for it is certain, that when a Company is thus gorged, gluttet, and loaded, there is not the least Difference between the most stupid, and the wittiest Man in it.

*What Life in all that ample Body, say,
What Heavenly Particle inspires the Clay?
The Soul subsides, and wickedly inclines
To seem our mortal even in sound Divines.*

POPE.

The

Tho' an Excess in Wine is highly blameable, it is surely much more pardonable, as y^e progressive Steps in it are chearful, animating, and seducing; y^e Melancholy are for a while reliev'd, y^e Grave are enliven'd, and the Witty and the Gay seem almost inspir'd; whereas in Eating, after Nature is once satisfied, which she soon is, every additional Morfel carries Dulness and Stupidity along with it.

Moreover, these glorious Toils are crown'd with the just Rewards of all Chronical Distempers; the Gout, the Stone, the Scurvy, and the Palsy are the never failing Trophies of their Atchievements.—Were these Honours like simple Knighthood, only to be enjoy'd by those who had merited them, it would be no great Matter; but unfortunately, like Baronetship, they descend to, and visit their innocent Children.—It is already very easy to distinguish, at Sight, the puny Son of a compound *Entremets*, from the lusty Off spring of Beef and Pudding; and I am perswaded, the next Generation of the Nobility will be a Race of pale-faced, spindle-shank'd Lilliputians, the most vigorous of whom will not come up to an Abortion of *John of Gaunt's*; nor does the Mischief even stop here, for as the Men of Fashion frequently condescend to communicate themselves to Families of inferior Rank, but better Constitutions, they enervate those Families too, and present them with sickly helpless Children, to the great Prejudice of the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Some People have imagined, and not without some Degree of Probability, that Animal Food communicates its Qualities with its Nourishment.—In this Supposition it was, that *Achilles*, who was not only born, and bred, but fed up too for a Heroe, was nourish'd with the Marrow of Lions; and we all know what a fine Lion he turn'd out at last.—Should this Rule hold, it must be a melancholy Reflection to consider, that the principal Ingredients in the Food of our principal Nobility, is *Essence of SWINE*.

The *Egyptians*, who were a wise Nation, thought so much depended upon Diet, that they dieted their Kings, and prescribed by Law both the Quality and Quantity of their Food. It is much to be lamented, that those Bills of Fare are not preserved to this Time, since they might have been of singular Use in all Monarchical Governments: But it is reasonable to be conjectured from the Wisdom of that People, that they allow'd their Kings no Aliments of a bilious or a cholerick

Nature, and only such as sweeten'd their Juices, cool'd their Blood, and enliven'd their Faculties, if they had any.

The common People of this Kingdom are dieted by Laws, for by an Act pass'd about two Years ago, not less advantageous to the Crown than to the People, the use of a Liquor which destroy'd both their Minds and their Bodies was wisely prohibited, and by repeated Acts of Parliament, their Food is reduced to a very modest and wholesome Proportion. Surely then the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom deserve some Attention too, not so much indeed for their own Sakes, as for the Sake of the Publick, which is in some Measure under their Care: For if a Porter when full of Gin could not do his Business, I am apt to think a Privy Counsellor when loaded with four Courses will but bungle at his.

Suppose, for Instance, a Number of Persons, not *over lively* at best, should meet of an Evening to concert, and deliberate upon publick Measures of the utmost Consequence, grunting under the Load and Repletion of the strongest Meats, panting almost in vain for Breath, but quite in vain for Thought, and reminded only of their Existence by the unsavory Returns of an Olio, what Good cou'd be expected from such a Consultation? The best one could hope for would be, that they were only assembled for Shew, and not for Use; not to propose or advise, but silently to submit to the Orders of some one Man there, who, feeding like a rational Creature, might have the Use of his Understanding.

I would therefore recommend it to the Consideration of the Legislature, whether it may not be necessary to pass an Act, to restrain the *Licentiousness of Eating*, and assign certain Diets to certain Ranks and Stations—I would humbly suggest the strict Vegetable as the properest Ministerial Diet, being exceedingly tender of those Faculties in which the Publick is so highly interested, and very unwilling they should be clogg'd or incumber'd.

But I do most seriously recommend it to those who, from their Rank and Situation in Life, settle the Fashions, and whose Examples will in these Sorts of Things always be follow'd, that they will by their Example (which will be more effectual than any Law) not only put a Stop to, but reform the ridiculous, expensive and pernicious Luxury of Tables;—they are the People whom all inferior Ranks imitate, as far as they are able, and commonly much farther:—It is their fatal Example that has seduced the Gentry,

try, and People of smaller Fortunes into this nasty and ruinous Excess. — Let their Example then, at last, reclaim them; — Let those who are able to bear the Expence, and known not to grudge it, give the first Blow to this extravagant Folly; — Let them avow their own natural Taste (for Nature is in every Thing plain and simple) and gratify it decently, at a frugal and wholesome Table, instead of purchasing Stupidity and Distempers at the Expence of their Time and Estates: And they may depend upon it, that a Fashion so convenient to the Fortunes, and Constitutions of their Fellow Subjects, will chearfully be follow'd, and universally prevail, to the great Advantage of the Publick.

Craftsman, FEB. 18. No. 606.

Mr D'ANVERS,

I Find my last (See Page 26, &c.) has most grievously nettled the mercenary Scriblers, since three of them have unconscionably fallen foul upon Me all at once (See p. 29,) which I am not a little surpris'd at, since my Remarks had no Relation to domestic Corruptions, but were entirely confin'd to those of Troy; a City demolish'd almost 3000 Years. Now if it be expected, that I should answer all their Cavils, I must reply in the Words of *Penelope* in *Ovid*.

Vix Priamus tanti, totaq; Troja fuit.
i. e. in Mr Rymer's elegant Dress,
Not twenty Troys were worth all this ado.
I shall therefore at present only make some few Animadversions on the *Daily Gazetteer* of Jan. 18. in which he endeavours to vindicate his Misconstruction of one Passage in *Virgil* by another, which he construes as absurdly. '*Virgil* says he, ' must be thought profane, if he says, ' that the Gods suffer'd a Man to be taken ' off, who seem'd by his Justice to deserve ' a longer Life. Is it not as profane, to ' assert, that the Gods destroy'd a whole ' Nation, that seem'd to deserve a better ' Fate? And yet the same *Virgil* sings ' boldly out in the next Book, ' *Postquam res Asiae, Priamq; evertere* ' *Immeritam visum Superis,* — [Gentem The Word *Immeritam*, according to our Critick, implies that the Trojan Realm deserv'd a better Fate; or, as Mr Trapp renders it, was *guiltless*. Now, with all due Deference to the Authority of such able Penmen, I cannot be persuaded that so modest a Poet as *Virgil* would ever arrogantly presume to oppose his own Judgment to that of the Deities; or peremptorily pronounce a Nation *innocent*, which

they had condemn'd for guilty. The strongest Partiality in Favour of a People, from whom the Romans boasted their Descent, could not possibly erase the Memory of those black Crimes, for which they were doom'd to suffer so severe a Punishment. 'Tis not improbable that *Virgil* had read that beautiful Ode of his Friend *Horace*, (Book III. Ode III.) in which he introduces *Juno* charging Fraud, Breach of Contract, Sacrilege, and Perjury upon *Troy*, as so many national Sins:

But undoubtedly *Virgil* must have read, before he concluded his *Aeneid*, that passionate Soliloquy of *Dido*, in which she appears conscious of the Perjuries of the Trojan Nation,

— *Nescis, heu, perdita, necdum*
Laomedontæ sentis Perjuria Gentis?

And if one should object, that this may be nothing more than a spiteful Reflection of a disappointed Woman, enraged for an Injury received from her fugitive *Aeneas*, the Poet elsewhere repeats the same, speaking in his own Person;

— *Satis jam pridem Sanguine nostro*
Laomedontæ luimus Perjuria Trojæ!

Now if the Crimes already specified, together with others hereafter to be mentioned, were not of a Nature sufficiently malignant to lay *Troy* level with the Ground, I should be glad to be inform'd when any Nation may be said to have fill'd up the Measure of its Iniquities.

Since therefore *Virgil* could not be ignorant that *Troy* had justly suffer'd so severe a Doom, we must look out for some Meaning of his *Gentem immeritam*, different from that affix'd to it in the *Gazetteer*; and what so natural and obvious, as the Idea convey'd to us in the very Etymology of the Word *immeritam*? *Immeritam*, id est, *sine merito*, says the learned *Belchamdwheezius*. *Gens immerita* must be an *undeserving Nation*; a Nation of *no Merit*; a *worthless People*; and consequently (in the Language of the Apostle) *Vessels of Wrath fitted to Destruction*.

The *Gazetteer*, therefore, had little Reason to expostulate, as he does, *What Measures destructive to his People did ever King Priam enter upon? — Was Troy destroyed by the unjust Government of Priam? — Children know the contrary.*

Neither Children, nor Men can know the contrary, when they reflect that this fatal Quarrel with *Menelaus*, which was ultimately attended with the total Ruin of his People, was unjustly grounded, and indubitably a woeful Instance of Male-Administration in that unfortunate Prince. How much better had it been for him to have follow'd the Advice of that discreet

and

and honest Counsellor *Antenor*; and, by restoring *Helen* to her injured Husband, have put an End to the War he had so inconsiderately engaged in, than by Force of Arms, and an obstinate Resistance of the *Confederate Greeks*, to vindicate the *Ravisher*, who had basely abused the Hospitality of a *courteous* and *unsuspecting Monarch*? May we not exclaim, with our incomparable Tragedian, *Otway*!

Who was the Cause of a long Ten Years War, And laid at last old Troy in Ashes? Woman.
—— Not half so much as *Priam*.

How WIDOWS and YOUNG GENTLEWOMEN, may live comfortable on 15*l.* a Year; in answer to the Question p. 40. H.

Mr URBAN,

THE Proposer of the Question in the Name of an *Orphan*, is to observe, that the Gentleman who advanc'd that an *Orphan* might live comfortably on 15*l.* a Year, did it by way of Answer to the Objections against lowering the Interest of Money to 3 per Cent. and on a Supposition, that some of the most burthensome Taxes would in Consequence of such Reduction be taken off. And it seems that as soon as the *Duties* on *Coals*, *Candles* and *Soap*, should be taken off, a Company of Merchants of this City intend to fit up a large House, where any Gentlewoman of a good Character may *Board* and *Lodge* for Nothing, provided she can either *weave Lace*, *spin*, *knit*, *embroider*, or *work Plain-Work*, and will do as much Work in a Day for the Benefit of the Company, as a common working Woman usually does in Half a Day. Both the Lodging and Victuals are to be as good as any Gentlewoman can *modestly* desire; and in Case the *Duties* on *Tea* and *Sugar* should be taken off, or very much lowered, the Lodgers are to have *Tea* every Morning for Breakfast. They are likewise to be attended by Physicians, &c. at the Company's Expence, in all *Distempers* but the *Vapours*: and are to be furnished with Books of all Kinds, except *Romances*, *Novels*, and *smutty Plays* or *Poems*: Therefore, the *Orphan*, who desired to know where she might live comfortably on 15*l.* a Year, may, upon the Ceasing of these *Duties*, live more comfortably, even in the City of *London*, upon 15*l.* a Year, than she can now do upon 20*l.* a Year, provided she has been taught to *weave Lace*, *spin*, *knit*, *embroider*, or *work Plain-Work*; and if neither of these honest Employments has been made any Part of her Education, this young Gentlewoman may think herself too well bred; but, we are sure, it

would be the Interest of every Society to have no such well-bred Ladies belonging to it; for those who are not taught to amuse themselves with doing Good, generally learn to amuse themselves with doing Mischief.

Weekly Miscellany, Feb. 17. N^o 269.

The Disadvantages of the Female Sex in a Marry'd State.

I Know nothing that can more dispose a Man to receive the chaste Precepts of Christianity than a rational and virtuous Commerce with a modest Woman. That inward Satisfaction of Mind, That orderly Oeconomy in the Family, That Regularity of Behaviour which would be the natural Result of such an agreeable Harmony between them, could not fail of begetting and encreasing a virtuous Frame of Mind.

I shall mention here a fashionable Practice, which betrays the greatest Corruption of Heart, and want of Good-manners; I mean, immodest Writings: And I know no Author who has more notoriously violated all Rules, even of common Decency, than a weekly Writer, who calls his Paper *Common Sense*. This Author, though reputed a Gentleman, an essential Part of whose Character is Good-breeding, has so superlatively offended by the fulsome Lewdness of his Images, that it is impossible for any one, not wholly prostituted, either to justify him, or to be pleased with him: I could not help taking some general Notice of him, but I cannot descend to Particulars without defiling my own Pen while I correct the Licentiousness of his. It is as if a Gentleman, forgetful of his Distinction and Character, should run naked about the Streets, all over dawb'd with Mud and worse Nastiness; every modest Person would be greatly shock'd and endeavour to avoid the Sight of him, but no body would care for the Office of taking him up.

The two Paragraphs above are wrote by Mr Hooker, to introduce the following Letter, from a Female Correspondent.

Satirizing the Vices or Follies of Women is become the Threadbare Topic of every Scribbler. But if it be true that the Women are daily going on from bad to worse, I am sure the Men have not in the least receded from their antient Privilege of walking before us.

But what can be said when a Man complains that his Wife is unfaithful to his Bed, when at the same time he keeps perhaps more than one Mistress, without making either a Scruple, or a Secret of it,

it, since he finds it does not in the least impair his Credit, either at *Court*, or *Exchange*. Another is so unfortunate as to have one that loves a *Dram*, and by the Force of a wretched Habit is unable to leave it off, tho' her Husband chides, and tells all the World of her: For possibly those Moments, in which her Strong-water warms her Imagination, are the only ones of her Life, wherein she can forget her Misery, and fancy herself happy; for we all give it up, as the undisputed Right of the *Husband*, to spend his Evenings in a *Tavern* or worse Place; and, instead of coming Home a *Friend* or *Companion* to his Wife, either nauseates her with fulsome Caresses, or terrifies her with the Dread of some unnatural Violence; just as the Liquor operates upon his Temper, or Constitution. A *third*, who has tyrannized from the first Month of his Marriage, and whose private Conversation with his Wife consists chiefly in *Oaths* and *Curses*, shall yet be extremely offended at a dry or harsh Expression, spoken at a Time when in public he assumes the Air of a good humoured merry Fellow. How strange to see the *Man*, with all his boasted Talents, degrading himself below a *Brute*; and yet with the most ridiculous Folly expecting that the *Woman*, who is not allowed to have half so many, should be as faultless as an *Angel*! Let us suppose a Person free from enormous Vices, and with the Reputation of an honest good natured Man; and a Woman virtuous, and in the general agreeable; might not such a Woman with some Appearance at least of Reason and Justice, expect Protection and Indulgence, according to their Circumstances of Life or Fortune, while she continued innocent and obliging? And if she should possess any superior Graces of Mind or Body, might she not hope for some farther Allowances of Tenderness and Respect from such a Man? Now pray tell me, where is the *Batchelor* that will not promise all this, and more than this, while he is making his Court? But, good Sir, point me out the Man that performs this, or half of this after his Marriage. How soon is the painted Scene changed, and the same Woman, that just now personated a *Lady*, is anon to be a *Waiting-maid*, a *Cook*, and a *Nurse*: And well it is, if after all she can gain the Applause and Approbation of her Proprietor. Now if a Man would in so many plain Words tell a Woman, that, when she has intirely given up her Fortune, her Liberty, and her Person into his Keeping, she is immediately to become the *Slave* to his Hu-

mour, his Convenience, or even his Pleasure, and that she is to expect no more Favour from him, than he in great Condescension thinks fit to grant; I believe there would be few Women, in this case, however young or weak, that would accept the Offer. But to set the matter in the most favourable Light; let us look round among the People of a more elevated Rank and Capacity; and single out from them two Persons of distinguished Merit, who are so mutually charmed with each others Conversation, that they really think, it would be the highest Happiness of their Lives to spend them together. But now the Gentleman made easy, secured in the Possession of his beloved Mistress, and certain that he can have her delightful Company whenc'er he pleases, betakes himself, with fresh Pleasure, to the Field; and after his Absence has been regretted for almost half the Hours in the four and twenty, comes home and entertains his kind expecting Wife with some extraordinary Exploit, performed by himself, his Horse, or favourite Hound; and with his next Breath stops the fond Expostulation that trembles on her Lips with inquiring after the Provision of his Table, for he expects half a Dozen Friends, that is, such as hang upon his *Fortune* or his *Pleasure*, to come and take a Dinner with him; which is no sooner over, but the fine Lady retires to her *Nursery* or her *Closet*, to divert herself for the rest of the Day; unless she is now and then called out to partake of the improving Conversation of some of their Tenants Wives and Children. Thus would you pursue the Thought through every Amusement or Employment of Life; through every different Taste or Turn of Mind, you will find the Sequel much the same. But Oh! what Pen can delineate, what Words express the Anguish of the throbbing Heart, conscious perhaps of no greater Crime than a Tenderness that makes it too sensible of Wrongs! whose Owner remembers a Time when every Accent of her Tongue was hearkened to with Delight! Each Motion of her Eyes watched with assiduous Care! And the least heaving of her then undisturbed Bosom, inspired either Hope or Fear! When she comes to find the same Person, *him* to whom she only can, *him* to whom she only would complain, deaf to her Sighs, regardless of the silent Language of her Eyes, and viewing all her Actions with so cold an Indifference as neither to be pleased when she is chearful, nor concerned when she is sinking under Pain or Sorrow!

Sorrow! But, supposing a Calamity, of whatever kind it be, shou'd fall to *my Husband's* Share, how would all *your* Sex, how would even *our own* exclaim against the *Woman* that should behave in such a manner to him! Then the tender Wife, the kind Friend, the diligent Nurse, the faithful Servant, would all be expected to concenter and exert themselves in her.

Nonsense of Common-Sense. N^o 7.

Of indecent Writers.

AS my Papers are intended for short Essays of Morality.—I shall leave to the Authors of *Common-Sense*, the full Possession of their Puns and Ordures, both now and evermore; and to the *Gazetteer* the happy Talent of such easy Panegyrick and polite Satyr, that none of his Readers would be able to guess what Paragraph was design'd for either, if he did not with great Humanity instruct us in his Meaning, by signifying to us the Names of those he intends to write of

I would willingly renew, amongst Readers, that Taste which was once so universal, when Sir *Richard Steele* entertain'd, before he appeared attached to any Party, but that of Virtue and good Sense.—That Gentleman had the Glory of pleasing, without the Assistance either of *Lewdness* or *Malice*.—I am willing to believe there yet remains so much Politeness in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that a great Number of both Sexes are still capable of being delighted with what is rational, rather than what is absurd, and do not want any of those *Haut-Gouts* to relish a Paper.—It is indeed a Proof of a very depraved Appetite, when the Taste of reading must be excited by coarse Raillery, or such wretched *double Entenders* as can mean but *one* Thing.—Such Writers seem to have forgot the great Authorities of the Earl of *Roscommon*, the Earl of *Mulgrave*, and Mr *Cowley*; the first of these has declared, *that the want of Decency is the want of SENSE*, and in the Art of Poetry, we find this manner of Style mentioned with the greatest Scorn.

Bawdry barefac'd, that poor Pretence to Wit.

So Mr *Cowley*, speaking of Wit,

Much less can that have any Place,

At which a Virgin hides her Face.

Such Dross the Fire must purge away. 'Tis just—
The Author blush there, where the Reader must.

It is impossible to avoid these Reflections, on reading the late Productions of the Club of People who think they have monopolized *Common-Sense*; and if they mean by that Pretension, the Sense of the

Common People, I agree, they appear possessed of the way of Thinking that used to be peculiar to the lowest of that Class. The Papers of *Jan. 21*, and *Jan. 28*. seem to be wrote by the very Inspiration of *Gin*, and calculated for the Amusement of all the blind Allies in and about *Holborn*, *Fleet-Ditch*, and the *Seven-Dials*. There are scattered in them many anti-ent Water-Jokes, which shew the Author's Inclination to *Plagiarism*, tho' he wants Taste to steal what is valuable, and puts me in Mind of Petty-Larceny Dealers, who with great Art and Contrivance rob Country Yards of old Brooms, broken Glass-Bottles, and decay'd Washing-Tubs. These very Fellows would perhaps spare Plate or Jewels if they lay in their Way, either from Ignorance of their Value, or not knowing what to do with them when they had got them; but I do not think the Meanness of the Mischief any Excuse for committing it: When a Creature does all the Harm in its Power, tho' that should happen to be but very little, it is a very mischievous Creature; and a *Flea* is as ravenous after Blood as a *Lion*, and has no better Plea for Mercy.

I am exasperated by these Insults on Modesty, tho' I am convinced the Attempts are too dull, and too gross, to corrupt even the lowest Form in the Boarding-School; and I am more than ever determined to write in Defence of moral Virtue, tho' I should be opposed by all the Printers, Ministers, and Patriots that flourish in this Age.

The Taste of the Times is wholly turned to Joking, and the general Affectation of it has even introduced it into the most serious Assemblies, and where the most important Matters have been considered. I am a Friend to Mirth, but I am shock'd with it when it is improperly imploy'd, or endeavour'd to be raised at the Expence of Decency or Morality. *Tully* has said justly, *It is very possible to be extreme Happy without being extreme Merry*; and I have often observed the loudest Laughters to be the dullest Fellows in the Company.

I would for once address myself to such, tho' I can hope for small Amendment from those who seem to have lost all Sense of Shame.

My Lords, Gentlemen, and Others,

I do verily believe there is not one amongst you, but may in some Capacity or other, be Useful or Ornamental, either to the Publick or to your own Families. Your very Papers, such as they are, shew

me you have been at School, and learned your Book tolerably well.—If you will write from a Redundancy of Fancy, or to get Money for *menu Plaisirs*, remember that you are then speaking to your Country; that the Notions of Virtue, tho' you may perhaps fancy you see thro' the Fallacy of them yourselves, are necessary to be propagated, and without them, even you, with all your Wit, Beauty, and Learning, will be cuckolded and cheated by your Wives and Servants. Consider also that if you go on in writing at this dirty Rate, it will be in the Power of a very ordinary Author to out-write you in your own Stile, especially if he can afford to keep a Girl that understands her Trade: Take my Word for it, these stale Attempts at Humour meet with no Applause, but from the Admirers of *Dursey's* Ballads, who sing the *Winchester* Christening, because there is a pretty Jest in it. Leave them to the miserable Writers for Daily Bread, with the Two-pences that they collect by such little Arts from Green-sickness Misses, and Boys, before they have learned *Latin*.

Common Sense; or the Englishman's Journal. FEB. 18. No. 55.

Of Letters of MARQUE.

I Look upon *Great Britain*, with respect to its Neighbours, to make much the same Figure as *Athens* did of old amongst the States of *Greece*.

Demosthenes in some Orations to the People, tells them, that it was not the Policy of *Athens* to enlarge her Territories; that it was her Character neither to commit Insults herself, nor to bear them from others; that this Reputation had rais'd her to be the Umpire of *Greece*; that while she protected the Weak, she kept the Ambitious in Awe; that she did not only preserve her own Liberties, but was the common Patroness of the Liberties of Mankind; and that her Decision was the Law of Nations: But since you have had the Misfortune (says he) to be govern'd by Magistrates weak, ignorant, and corrupt, how is the Majesty of *Athens* sunk! whatever Disturbances now happen in *Greece*, no State resorts to you for Justice; for what Protection can they expect to find from those who have not Courage to defend their own Rights? Every Day brings an Account of some new Outrage committed against yourselves; but Injuries and Affronts are become so habitual to you, you seem to have lost your Sense of Feeling.

I have heard an heroic Saying of a Mi-

nister in the Reign of *Q. Anne*, That he hoped to see the Day that there should not be a Shot fir'd in Europe, without the Permission of Great Britain, or at least without a good Reason given wherefore it was done.

When a Nation raises herself to be of this Consequence, she appears amongst other States like a Queen amongst her Attendants,—such is the Respect that is paid her, they do not presume so much as to quarrel in her Presence.

As to the Treatment we have receiv'd from *Spain* for many Years past, I cannot help thinking that *Spain* has been govern'd by very false Politicks;—their venturing to go on thus, plundering our Merchants, after so many repeated Complaints, has something in it that Common Sense cannot account for: It amazes me that they should not stand in Awe of the great Abilities of our present Ministers; sure the Fame of their Wisdom must have reach'd beyond the Pillars of *Hercules*.—

I must allow that it is not prudent to proclaim War immediately upon a Ship of another Nation plundering one of our Merchants, but as our Merchants have been long complaining of the Robberies committed upon them, let us enquire what has been practis'd at other Times when the like has happened.

When the Subjects of *England* have been plunder'd upon the Seas, it has been usual to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal to the Sufferers, to make good their Losses upon the Subjects of that Prince by whom they were plunder'd.

The Author of a Treatise entitled, *De jure maritimo, et navali*, tells us, that not only by the *Jus Gentium* and Civil Law, but by the municipal Laws of this Kingdom, Merchants that have been plunder'd upon the Seas, have a Right to Letters of Marque and Reprisal, under such Restrictions and Limitations as are prescribed by Law.

First, for Example. Oath must be made of the Depredation committed, with the Time, Place, and to what Value.

Next, an Entry must be made in the high Court of Admiralty of the Names of the Ships or Vessels fitted out to make these Reprisals,—their exact Burthen,—their Number of Men,—Guns, Ammunition,—for how long Victual'd, and the Names of their Commanders.

All this must be done before the Ships are put to Sea.

There have indeed been some Formalities usually observ'd previous to the granting these Letters of Marque.

As

As first, Application to the Prince (by whose Subjects these Depredations were committed) for Restitution: This is to be done by the Minister of the Nation whose Merchants have been plunder'd, residing at that Court; if there be no Minister, by the Consul; if no Consul, the Merchants themselves may appoint some Person to solicit for them, having Letters of Request from the Ministers of their own Prince.

If Justice be either deny'd or delay'd, (for in these Cases a Delay is looked upon the same Thing as a Denial) then Letters of Marque and Reprisal are to be granted.

The Reason why Delays are looked upon to be the same Thing as Denials, is, that where the Depredation is proved, and Princes have no Mind to make Restitution, they never peremptorily refuse to do so,——their Custom is to defer the Matter from Time to Time, under various Pretences, that the Sufferers may be wearied out, if not ruin'd by applying——so that the Time limited for full Restitution to be made has usually been 18 Months from the first Application.

In the Reign of K. Charles the second two rich Ships, the *Bona Esperanza*, and the *Henry Boneadventure*, belonging to Sir William Courten and Partners, were plunder'd by the Dutch,——the States General were applied to for Satisfaction to be made to the Owners, which being delay'd, Letters of Marque and Reprisal were granted, in which Letters of Marque there is the following Clause.

And whereas several Addresses made by Sir George Downing Knight and Baron, our Envoy Extraordinary to the States General, (to whom we gave our special Command so to do) nothing effectual has been done for Relief of our said Subjects, (whom we take ourselves in Honour and Justice concern'd to see satisfied and repaid) we lately commanded the said Sir George Downing to intimate and signify to the said States General, that we expected their final Answer, concerning full Satisfaction to be made for the said Ships and Goods, by a Time then prefix'd, and since elaps'd, that we might govern ourselves thereupon, that our Subjects aforesaid might be relieved according to Right and Justice, and yet no Satisfaction hath been made, so that we cannot but apprehend it to be not only a fruitless Endeavour, but a prostituting our Honour and Dignity to make further Application, after so many Delays and Slightings.

Men first form'd themselves into Societies for the Sake of mutual Defence and

Preservation; when it was found that one Man could not guard himself against Violence by his own single Strength, he enter'd into a Compact with others in the like Condition, and this was the Original of all Government; as these Societies grew very populous, they found it necessary to appoint some Persons amongst them to watch for the publick Weal, and to contribute some small Part of their Property to make a Publick Stock for their Defence; so that whenever a Member of a Society was attack'd either in his Person or Goods, it became the Quarrel of the whole, and the Publick Stock, as well as Publick Strength, were to be employ'd in his Defence; he had a Right to Protection because he pay'd for it; and if that Publick Fund to which he had contributed, instead of being employ'd in defending its Members from Violence, was dissipated in maintaining a few Particulars in Luxury,——Government, which was intended as a Benefit, is turn'd into a Curse upon Mankind.

As to our Parts, it is certain no People in the World pay so much for Protection; but then no People in the World are so well protected: If our Taxes are high we see good Armies and good Fleets maintain'd out of them, and so far from being afraid to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, that we are able to blow any that shall insult us out of the Sea; yet I cannot help being of Opinion, that if these Letters of Marque had been granted several Years ago, it might have saved some Millions to this Nation. What I have to presume in this Case is, that our Merchants did not apply for Letters of Marque and Reprisal, or that some of the other Formalities requisite were not observ'd; if it be so, they have no Right to complain; for we are not immediately to declare War, especially where less expensive Methods of doing ourselves Justice lie open to us.

OLD WHIG, FEB. 23, No. 155.

Of ENTHUSIASM.

WHEN this Religious Knight-Errantry gets into a Person of a restless Spirit, it works up his Ambition to the utmost Extravagance, by persuading him that he is singled out to execute the Designs of Providence. From that Moment he is stung with a Fury not to be controlled: Unable to resist the violent Impulse, he hurries into Action: Consideration would be Loss of Time; and he stands acquitted to himself, by a prompt Obedience to the fancied Call. Thus powerfully possess'd, every wild Project that glows

glows in his Imagination is an immediate Ordinance from Heaven. He flies a Pitch above common Mischiefs; and dreams now of nothing less than overturning the Laws and Constitution either of his own Country, or of the Nations he intends to invade. So that from one who might have proved an active, beneficial Member of Society, he is (by the strong Delusion of *Enthusiasm*, become a sanctified Disturber of the Peace and Happiness of Mankind. And suppose he should not be able to accomplish his frantick Purposes; yet the Miseries, the Confusion, and the Desolation, his very Attempts are often attended with, are sufficient to make sober Men dread the fatal Consequences, which even an unsuccessful *Enthusiasm* may produce.

But then it is to be consider'd, that this Enormity (extravagant as it seems) bids fairer for Success, than many a vertuous Project only conducted by Prudence.

No Malignity spreads its Infection speedier, and more universally through the Populace, than *Enthusiasm*: And the Phrenzy of it (like any other Madness) does, for the Time, double the natural Strength and Spirit of Man, and animates him to exert his Vigour to a Degree, seemingly more than human. The Infatuation of the Enthusiast sets him above the Fear of Death. If he happens to fall in Action, or to suffer for his Crime by the Hand of the Executioner, he is ravished with the Conceit of dying a Martyr for the Cause of God; and he sees the Heavens open to receive him. But his undoubted Assurance of Success in his Undertaking gives him still a greater Contempt of Danger; and in this Particular, grant him but his first Principle, he reasons very consequentially. If he is, indeed (as he imagines) miraculously appointed to subdue Mankind, to overthrow Kingdoms and States, and to reduce the Powers of the Earth under his Obedience, no doubt Heaven will prosper him in the Execution of the mighty Work it authorises him to undertake. But notwithstanding this Persuasion of his be wholly groundless, yet as long as he is thoroughly possessed therewith, it prompts him on with the same Resolution and Vigour, as if it were undeniably true. And as *Enthusiasm* animates him, the fierce and sometimes horrid Aspect and Intrepidity of Behaviour which that Fury gives him does, in Proportion, dishearten and terrify his Adversaries. His Rage and Desperateness in attacking his Enemies, makes them weak and timid in their own Defence. Upon the whole, so powerful often is the Influence of his Intoxication, when it actuates a

Multitude that (like a Torrent) it beats down all before it; and when it rages its full Vehemence, Opposition only serves to Augment its Force.

A But the worst Effect of Enthusiasm is that it disposes Men to be cruel in prosecuting their Designs, and tyrannical in the Exercise of Dominion, when they obtain it.

Since the Enthusiast soars above the Rules of Justice and Equity, in forming his Schemes upon the Supposition of a Divine Authority, there is no Reason to believe, that he will stoop to those Regulations in the Prosecution of his wicked Designs. He has one short Argument to justify all his Crimes; they are Divine Injunctions; the Will of God is notified to him; That Will is not to be circumscribed within the narrow Limits of Human Laws and Human Reason; he has a positive Commission to see it executed to a Tittle: Whoever, therefore, pretends to withstand him, opposes the Almighty. In consequence of this Prepossession, he denounces the worst of Woe upon his Enemies; and the Terrors that scatters round him are the Terrors of the Lord. But what renders the Insolence of this Enthusiast more insupportable is that while he deals out Mischiefs without measure, he is only securing the Happiness of Mankind, and showering down inconceivable Blessings upon his Fellow Creatures.

Lastly, If the Heroick Enthusiast happens to beat down all Opposition, if he successfully accomplishes his Projects, and becomes fully possessed of Power and Dominion, he never fails to rule his Subjects with a Rod of Iron. He fixes upon himself some imaginary, insignificant Point, on which he will have the Honour of God, and the Happiness of Mankind, to depend. This all Men must acknowledge to be authentick, and submit to it without Reserve, or undergo the severest Displeasure. The Wretches whose Consciences are scrupulous, and their understandings untractable through the Force of Reason, must be convinced by Fines and Imprisonments; by Racks and Gibbets, and Flames; in order to mollify the Hardness of their Hearts in the Reception of Opinions, they cannot conceive; or which, if they do conceive, they abhor.

The Craftsman, FEB. 25, N^o. 607.

The British Rights in America asserted.

THE Spanish Advocate, in answer to this Paper of Jan. 28. Set out with Quotations of Article 3. of the Tri

y of 1667, and Article 14. of that of 1670. which are nothing to his Purpose. For in the first Provision is made, that no *Letters of Reprisal* shall be granted till Justice has been *deny'd* or *delay'd* above 6 Months by Commissioners appointed to relieve and hear such Demands: And yet have we not in several Cases waited to no Purpose 7 or 8 Years? Is not this *denying* or *unreasonably delaying* Justice? By the other Treaty, viz. of 1670, The King whose Subjects suffer Wrong, may upon *Denial* or *Delay* of Justice grant Letters of Reprisal.

With the same *Satisfaction* that he gives up our Right to *Campeachy*, he disposes of whole Kingdoms, that were never conquer'd by the *Spaniards*, particularly *Darien*, which is in Possession of the *Aborigines*. I wish, for the Sake of my Country, he had not foisted in that unfortunate Expedition of the *Scots*, which can never be mention'd but with Dishonour to the *English Nation*.

The Report of the Board, in relation to the Bay of *Campeachy*, he passes over in Silence, tho' made by Persons of Experience and great Abilities, and furnish'd with *Authentic Vouchers*, and *proper Papers* to support their Opinion.

The following Paragraphs in it I shall recommend to the Consideration of him and his Masters:

Therefore we are humbly of Opinion, that the Subjects of this your Majesty's Kingdom, for some Years before, as well as after the Conclusion of the *American Treaty*, in 1670, did enjoy an uninterrupted Liberty of cutting *Logwood*, in the *Laguna de Terminos*, and in other Places not inhabited by the *Spaniards* in the Province of *Jucatan*, either thro' Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence.

That the said *American Treaty* did establish a Right in the Crown of Great Britain, to the *Laguna de Terminos*, and the Parts adjacent; those Places, at the Time of the Treaty, and for some Years before, being actually in the Possession of the *English Subjects*.

That the royal *Cedula*, issued out by the Court of Spain, was a Violation of the *aforsaid Treaty*; forasmuch as the carrying on the Trade to the *Laguna de Terminos* was thereby interpreted an Invasion, and the *Logwood Cutters* accounted *Pirates*.

And that your Majesty's Subjects having been (at least) suffer'd to enjoy the Liberty of cutting *Logwood* as *aforsaid*, before the Conclusion of the *American Treaty*, although your Majesty should not insist on your said Right to the *Laguna de Terminos*, yet that the SAME LIBERTY is absolutely granted and confirm'd by the Treaty of Commerce made at *UTRECHT*.

Mr D'ANVERS,

HAVING read some of your Papers, relating to the late *Spanish Depredations*, I take the Liberty of sending you two Cases, which may possibly have escaped your Notice; and tho' neither of them may exactly tally with the Case in Point, nor suggest any proper Method of Redress to the *unhappy Sufferers*; yet as they are remarkable in their Kind, they may at least divert some of your Readers.

King Ferdinand * having appeased all the Disturbances of his Kingdom, march'd at the Head of a powerful Army against the *Moors*, advancing as far as *Martes*, where a remarkable Accident happen'd to him; to wit, two Brothers, *Peter* and *John de Carvajal* by Name, were taken into Custody upon Suspicion of the Murder of *Gomez de Benavides*, who was assassinated at *Palentia*: for which Crime some other Person had been before taken up and examined, but nothing appearing against them, were discharged. In fine, these poor innocent Gentlemen were try'd and condemn'd on circumstantial Evidence only, and that very frivolous. Their Punishment was to be thrown headlong from a Summit of a Rock. Great Intercessions were made to the King in their Behalf; but he would not grant their Pardon. As they were leading to Execution, they invoked God to witness to their Innocency, and appeal'd to his Tribunal, to which they summon'd the King to appear in 30 Days Time. He laugh'd at them. Nevertheless some Days after he fell sick, and went to a Place call'd *Alcaudet*, to divert himself, recover his Health, and shake off the Remembrance of the Summons, if he could. Accordingly the 30th Day being come, he found himself much better, and after shewing a great deal of Mirth and Chearfulness on that Occasion with his Courtiers, and ridiculing the *Illusion*, retired to his Rest, but was found dead in his Bed.

The King of Spain (says Mr † Selden) was outlaw'd in *Westminster-Hall*, I being of Counsel against him. A Merchant had recover'd Costs against him in a Suit, which because he could not get, we advised to have him outlaw'd, for not appearing; and so he was. As soon as *Gondomar* heard that, he presently sent the Money, by reason if his Master had been outlaw'd, he could not have the Benefit of the Law, which would have been very prejudicial, there being then many Suits depending between the King of Spain, and our *English Merchants*.

I am, SIR, &c.

* Richers's *Abridg. of the Hist. of Spain*, 1724, p. 186.

† Table Talk, 2d Edition, p. 89.

The London Journal, Feb. 25. No. 968.

Of Voluptuous Eating.

*The mighty Talents of Man's noble Mind,
Shew that for sensual Joys they're not de-
sign'd;
But as ally'd by Heaven's Ætherial Fire,
With God-like Views they should the soul
inspire.*

THERE was nothing formerly more contemptible in Britain, than a professed Lover of his Belly; but of late Eating is become a Science, and, which is still more extraordinary, a Reputable Science. A Man is not only heard with Patience, but with Attention, if he runs thro' the Composition of the Oglia; and a very considerable Library might be drawn together, where a Man can afford it, on the Mysteries of the Table, and the several Arts of disguizing Food.

How many of late place all their Happiness in living after this Manner, and are mad enough to say they cannot live without it! But without what? Why, without that which a wise Man would scorn, and a good Man detest; without the Happiness of a Sow, a Creature placed in the lowest Rank of Beasts, for being naturally what these Men make themselves, gluttonous and insatiable. But to what End is all this wasted? Why to destroy the very Appetites they would gratify. That *A sharp Stomach is the best Sauce*, is a Saying as true as it is common. In *Ulrick Hutton's* Book on the Virtues of *Guaiacum*, there is a very singular Story on this Subject; he says that the Relations of a very rich German Ecclesiastick carrying him to drink the Waters for the Recovery of his Health, and passing by the House of a famous Quack, he enquir'd what was the Rev. Gentleman's Distemper? They told him, a total Debility, Loss of Appetite, and a great Decay in his Senses; the Empiric, after viewing his enormous Chin, and comparing it with the Size of a no less enormous Paunch, guessed rightly at the Cause of his Distemper, and agreed, for a certain Sum, to bring him home, on a Day fixed, perfectly cured. Upon this the Doctor was put into his Hand, who treated him after the following Manner: He furnished him every Day with half a Pound of excellent dry Bisket, to moisten which he allowed him three Pints of very good Spring Water: He suffered him to sleep but few Hours in 24, and when he had brought him within the just Proportion of a Man, he obliged him to ring a Bell, or work in the Garden

with a Rolling-Stone an Hour before Breakfast, and four in the Afternoon. At the stated Day, he produced him, so perfectly cured, that his Friends, who at first scarce knew him, paid the Money with many Thanks, and, if the good Canon recovered his Wits with his Health, no doubt he was as well pleased as any of his Relations.

Nice Eating destroys the Health, let it be ever so moderate; for the Stomach, as every Man's Experience must inform him, finds greater Difficulty in digesting rich Dishes than Meats plainly dressed: To a sound Man Sauces are needless; to one who is diseased, they nourish not him, but his Distemper, and the Intemperance of his Taste, betrays him into the Hands of Death, which could not, perhaps, have master'd his Constitution. The famous *Lewis Cornaro* brought himself into a very wretched Condition, while a young Man, by indulging his Taste; yet when he had once taken a Resolution of restraining it, Nature did that which Physick could not do; it restored him to perfect Health of Body and Serenity of Mind, both of which he enjoyed to an extreme old Age.

But, it may be, some of our fine Gentlemen will object, that a grand Table is the greatest Ornament of a great Fortune; which in some Sense may be true. I am no Advocate for Penury, or a narrow Way of Living; Hospitality is an ancient Virtue, and was never practised any where more remarkably, than in Britain: But Hospitality is destroyed by nice Eating; twenty Legs of Mutton would have made a Marriage Feast for our Ancestors; we now mangle them to furnish out a Dish, and that but a small one: Ought this to be called Luxury or Madness? A Man's Table ought to be proportionable to his Estate; but it is the singular good Qualities of modern fine Eating, to fit no Estate, and to agree with no Stomach. These strange exotic Modes of disguising British Meat have introduced such a Multitude not only of Technical but foreign Terms, that I would recommend it to some Connoisseur in Eating, who would at once display his Skill, and gain the Purchase of a great many good Dinners, to compose a *Lexicon Culinarium*, or *A Dictionary of Kitchen Terms, for the Use of Cooks who were never out of England*. I dare say, such a one would meet with a great many Subscribers, especially if it were properly accented, that every fine Gentleman might tell us, in a proper Tone, how he con-
founded,

founded, or, as the present Phrase is, *melted* a Guinea.

If Vanity, and the Desire of appearing *Men of Taste*, be, as I suspect it is, one of the chief Motives to this Profusion on A Victuals, let me entreat these Gentlemen to consider that, whatever those Gentlemen who dine with them may tell them, yet History hath recorded, and recorded with Ignominy, such as have piqu'd themselves upon Eating, or lavished Estates to support the Excesses of their Table. *Lucullus*, one of the greatest of B the Romans, a Man who had endeared himself to his Country by many glorious Actions, and whose Virtues will ever make him remembered, rendered himself contemptible while living, and hath tarnished that Glory which would have attended his Memory when dead, by affecting to be the nicest Man of his Time. *Plutarch* has given us such an Instance of his Taste, as may serve to shew us, that tho' we may be Fools in the same Way, yet few of us can hope to be as expensive Fools as he: *M. Tullius* and *Pompey the Great* met him one Afternoon in the Forum; and, that they might see whether D what the World reported of his Luxury were true, or not, invited themselves to Supper, on Condition that he would provide nothing extraordinary for them; to which he yielded, provided they would give him Leave to tell his Servant in what Room he would sup; which was E on their Side also accorded. *Lucullus* then called out to his Slave, *Go home, tell my Servants I sup in the Apollo*. When the Hour came, they went all together, and were entertained in a Manner superior to all Report. When this Mystery came to be revealed, it appeared that *Lucullus* F had given Name to every Dining-Room in his House, and fixed Bills of Fare for each of them; so that signifying only where he intended to sup, was Instruction sufficient for his Steward and Cooks: The *Apollo* was indeed the chief, and the Appointment for a Supper there was G Five Thousand Crowns. There was one *Apicius*, a celebrated fine Eater, who, that he might enjoy all Things in a grand Way, set apart ninety Millions of Sesterces to the Service of the Kitchen, but even this immense Sum being in a great Measure wasted, and great Demands coming, he was forced, against his Will, to look into his Affairs, when finding upon an exact stating of Accounts, that there H was little more than Eighty Thousand Pounds *Sterling* left, he was so frightened at the Apprehension of not eating so nicely as formerly, that he poisoned himself.

It is evident, from Reason and Experience, that this Practice of fine Living, with which some People are so much taken, tends to an extravagant Consumption of Time, Health, and Money: That it is so far from bespeaking the *Gentleman*, that it shews a Man to be a *Slave*, in the Sense of the Philosophers, and certainly exposes him to a Multitude of Inconveniences, which but for this preposterous indulging of his Appetite, could never affect him. *Freeman*.

Universal Spectator. N^o 489.

Against the Fear of Death. An Essay for Lent.

U Nwillingness to die, tho' it seems to arise from Nature, can never be founded on Reason and Virtue. The Majority of Mankind chuse to live; but why should they fix on such a Choice, since so few, in the common accepted Sense of Felicity, can be accounted happy? Why should the Minority, who are endow'd with Sense and Virtue, be unwilling to die, when they cannot be happy 'till Death? Is this Love of Life, from the Sweetness we find in its Solaces, in the Enjoyment of Pleasure, and the Gratification of our Appetites? Or is it the Pain or Horror of Death that affrights us? Is it the Fears and Doubts of what shall become of us hereafter? Or rather, is it not the Guilt of Conscience already condemning us, by the Pre-apprehension of future Punishment? If Death was to all equally terrible, we might reasonably fear to die; there would be then more in Death, and even more in Life, than we imagine: But we see some as willing to die, as others to live; some as willing to leave the World, as the wise Man, when old, is to leave the Court; some, with Resignation, meet it in all its Tortures; some seeming piously to wish for it; and all those are Persons who are esteem'd wise as well as virtuous.

Every Man in the Play of this World, besides being an Actor, is a Spectator likewise: When the Play is new begun with him that is in his Youth, it promises so much that he is loth to leave it: When it grows towards the Middle, the Act of Manhood, then he perceives the Scenes grow thick, and as they are fill'd with Business, would gladly understand the End of it; but when the Catastrophe draws near, and he knows what it will be, he is content to make his Exit, and leave the Stage of Life to new Successors, The Notions of Death are different in two different Sorts of Men: One Kind lives

From the *Gazetteers*.

IN several GAZETTEERS of this Month Mr FREEMAN gives us Memoirs of false PATRIOTISM: As we can't follow him into Particulars, it must suffice to quote some Passages to shew the first Drift of his Argument.

Whenever (says he) & Pressure of foreign Affairs would permit, the Athenians were always divided into Parties among themselves. Such as were for the Constitution, were, generally speaking, held publick Enemies, and those who were for putting all into the Hands of the People, were cried up as the only true Patriots, the generous Champions of Liberty, and Pillars of the State of Athens. But in the Day of Distress, the People knew well enough where to look for Counsellors and Generals, and had Wit enough to chuse those whom they hated when in Prosperity, to take the Helm of the Republick, when the Waves ran high. Yet when the Storm was over, the Demagogues, i. e. the Popular Orators, were exalted to the Skies, and the Nobles who had fought and conquered were neglected, and if they did not take Ingratitude kindly, were banished.

The servile Creatures of the People procured Decrees, whereby the Funds which had supported Fleets and Armies, were assigned to the Theatres; in Consequence of which, their Youth became Witlings, Demi-Criticks, and Speech-makers, instead of good Citizens, good Soldiers, and honest Men. No Wonder that when the Athenians sunk so far below their Ancestors, the State declined apace; but most amazing it is, that while they remained the most penetrating People in the most polite Part of the World, neither the Exhortations of Friends, nor the Reflections of Enemies, had Force enough to make them enter into their own Conduct, and perceive the Folly of all Measures, except a thorough Reformation. But incorrigibly fond of that Licence they miscalled Liberty; they abandoned Demosthenes, Miltiades, Themistocles, Cimon, &c. whose Treatment he recites, and concludes thus.—I have shewn, that as Athens rose and was ungrateful to true Patriots, so she was undone by her growing fond of false Ones.

R. FREEMAN.

MR FREEMAN in the GAZETTEER of the 24th, proceeds to prove from the Spartan History, that the People, or the Ephori in their Names, getting too great a Share of Power, kept their Kin

lives in a full Joy, he sings and revels, and sports as if his Harvest was continual, and as if the whole World was as mad and wanton as himself: This Sort of Man would do any thing rather than die; A for he tells us by expressive Actions, tho' his Tongue mention it not, that he expects a worse Estate hereafter: Another lives hardly, with a heavy Heart, as if he was only born to act the Sad Man's Part, and then die; this Man often wishes for Death, and hath it not; intimating, B that by Death he expects a far better Condition. These Instances shew, that there is expected a Misery or Joy to attend a Man after his Departure from hence: The like is also evident in the good Man and the bad; one avoiding what the other would wish, at least not with Unwillingness refuse the Offer; for the good Man I reckon with the wise, C who can equally die or live; he knows while he lives the Supreme Being will protect him, and when he dies receive him; and it was an excellent Reflection on Death, made by a Father of the Church, when he said, *Non ita vixi, ut me vixisse pudeat; nec mori timeo, quia bonum habeo Dominum*: I have not so D liv'd, that I am ashamed that I have liv'd; nor do I fear to die, as I have a merciful

The State of Living I should think could never be quiet, till the Fear of Death is entirely conquer'd: Every Spectacle of Mortality affrights; every casual Danger terrifies: The Fear of Death is worse than Death itself: The Fear of Dying often kills us, Death can kill us but once; I like therefore the Saying of the Emperor Julian in his last Moments; He that would not die when he must, and he that would die when he must not, are both Cowards alike: What we know we must once do, why should we be afraid to do it at any Time? What we cannot do till F our Time comes, why should we seek to do it before? That Person is most happy who can die willingly when God would have him die, and can live as willingly when God would have him not die: To fear Death argues an evil Man, at least a very weak one: One of the best and wisest Men in the Pagan History has set a notable Example for a Behaviour in relation to the Unwillingness to die: It was Socrates; who told the Athenians, That they could do nothing but what Nature had ordain'd before, condemn him to die: How unmov'd did he drink his Poison! how bravely did he meet the Ap- H proach of Death! *Nihil est in morte quod metuamus, si nihil timendum vita committit*: Death is not terrible, if our Life hath not made it so.

in awe, and proceeded to banish, imprisonment, and even murder them; and so instead of protecting brought to ruin that Commonwealth which had subsisted in a State of Independency 600 Years.

OLD COMMON SENSE, *this Month, has two Papers upon Vision (too long for us) in the Temple of Common Sense; in which he introduces something personal of his Brother Common Sense, whom the Goddess also reproves for the wretched low Stuff, Ribaldry, and Obscenity, which he has blasphemously publish'd under the sacred Name of COMMON SENSE. Another Paper is a Sequel to his Fool at Court (See p. 36.) In a 4th this Writer publishes some Remarks relating to our Book; which Remarks having been particularly well received by the Town, we have inserted them almost in the same Words at the Beginning of this Magazine.*

Whitefriars COMMON SENSE Feb 25, has an Old Paper publish'd in June last; the Substance of which we have in our last Vol. on the Arguments for reducing Interest to 3 per Cent. page 739, 742, 779.

An Impartial and clear Decision of the Controversy, between the Followers of Sir I. Newton, and Mr Facio, concerning the Sun's Parallax.

I Publish now a most easy and decisive Method of observing the Sun's Parallax; that I may overcome, at once, those almost universal Prejudices, which would not yield, hitherto, even to the clearest Demonstrations.

2. I was not quite eighteen Years old, when I did write down this Method, in a long Letter directed from Geneva to the illustrious *Monsieur Cassini*: It contained some Mathematical and Astronomical Discoveries, as I conceived; and among them the Method of finding the Parallax of the Sun, by the Distance between the Time, or the Place, wherein the Light of the Moon seems terminated by a right Line; and the Time or the Place of the Moon's coming to her Quadrature.

3. I demonstrated, in the same Letter to *Monsieur Cassini*, the Theorem which I had then discovered, and which has enabled me to find the Sun's Parallax; namely, That two Points S and T being given; and the Line S L being to L T in a given Proportion; the Locus of the Point L is a given Spherical Surface. So early did Providence give a Sign, or Token, of her manifesting one Day, as she does now to Mankind, that Great and abstruse Secret, so long and so earnestly sought for; but which hitherto has been an Occasion of great, not to say prodigious, Errors! And in that Letter I demonstrated also, from the straight Fascia, which *Mr Hugen* had so often observed in the middle of the Globe of *Saturn*, that the Axis of that Planet, about which it may be supposed to revolve, must be sensibly parallel to the Plane of *Saturn's* periodical Orbit.

4. *Monsieur Cassini's* Answer was very kind, and disposed me to go to *Paris* in April 1682. But as he was prepossessed with the prevailing Opinion, That the Parallax of the Sun was very small; he concluded, in his Answer, that it could not be found by this Method.

5. I say then, at present, that the Sun's Parallax may be easily found, by means of the Arc in the heavenly Sphere, intercepted between the two apparent Places of the Center of the Moon, when her Light seems terminated by a right Line, and when she comes to her apparent Quadrature.

6. Or else, in other equivalent Terms, I say, That the Sun's Parallax may be easily found, by means of the Time intercepted between the Two Moments when the Light of the Moon seems terminated by a right Line, and when she comes to her apparent Astronomical Quadrature.

7. When $\frac{1}{2}$ Section or Limit $\frac{1}{2}$ divides $\frac{1}{2}$ dark Part of the Moon from her enlightened Part appears as a right Line; then, the Line drawn from S the Center of the Sun, to L the Center of the Moon, is perpendicular to the Plane of that Section. And the Observer's Place being called O, the Measure of the Parallaxic Angle L S O depends on the Distance betwixt the Centers of the Sun and of the Moon; or (which comes to the same) on the Distance betwixt the Center of the Sun and the Observer.

8. If the Sun's Parallax be only of $10'' 30'''$ or of $9''$, as *Sir Isaac Newton* did sometimes suppose: And if we reckon the apparent Semidiameter of the Sun to be of $16' 10''$: Then, the Semidiameter of the Moon apparent to the Sun would result to *Sir Isaac Newton* of $2'' 24$. And this being subtracted from $16' 10''$; there would remain $16' 7'' 26$ for the Breadth of the Zone of the Moon enlightened directly by the Limb of the Sun, over and above the Moon's Hemisphere.

9. And to this Breadth adding $1' 6''$, for the additional Zone enlightened upon account of the Refraction of Light in the Atmosphere of the Moon; we shall have $90^\circ 17' 13'' 26$ for the whole Zone enlightened by the Sun, and measured in any great Circle of the Moon, situate in a Plane passing thro' her Center and the Center of the Sun.

10. At the Time of the Moon's Quadrature, any Astronomers provided with proper Instruments, may observe most nicely the apparent Diameter of the Moon; and the Breadth of her enlightened Part, when it seems terminated by a right Line. And by that means they may satisfy themselves also, about the Quantity of the Refraction of Light in $\frac{1}{2}$ Moon's Atmosphere.

11. And at the same Time, they may make also the necessary Observations for determining accurately the Moment when the Distance, betwixt the Centers of the Sun and of the Moon, appears to be of Ninety Degrees.

12. And likewise, with good Telescopes, having a Bit of raw Silk or small Silver-wire stretched in the Focus, and passing thro' the Axis of the Telescope, they may determine, as nicely as possible, the Moment when the enlightened Part of the Moon seems terminated by a right Line. For if the raw Silk &c. did not pass thro' the Axis of the Eye-glass, which I

Suppose to be convex; that Silk and the rectilinear Section of the Moon would appear curvilinear, with their Convexity turned toward the Axis of the Eye-glass.

13. Now, according to Sir *Isaac Newton*, the Time between those two Moments will be but small; and will not amount to half an Hour.

14. But, according to my Demonstrations, That very same variable Time will amount to about four Hours and perhaps three quarters. A Difference easily observable even by Persons unacquainted with Astronomy; but helped with a common *Ephemeris* of the Motions of the Moon! And thus I appeal to the Heavens and to Mankind, that is, to proper and faithful Observations of this sort, for a clear and sensible Decision of the Controversy, between Sir *Isaac Newton* or his Followers; and me; concerning the Sun's Parallax. For Astronomers have wholly neglected to observe those most important Moments, when the Section of the Moon appears straight.

Worcester; Jan. 21. 1738. N. FACIO.

To the Author of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Earl of Roscommon having imitated one Scene of Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd of Guarini, Mr Lockman has lately done Part of another, which he introduces by observing that Sir Richard Fanshawe's Translation done above 100 Years ago, is not much to the Author's Advantage; but that the Earl's is very beautiful. I only beg leave at present to lay before the Publick Sir Richard's and Mr. Lockman's Translations, leaving to those that are Judges, whether there are not Beauties in the Translation of 100 Years standing, which Mr. Lockman has secluded.

The VIRGIN and the ROSE.

By Mr LOCKMAN.

AS in some rural paradise a ROSE
(Which veil'd by leaves, and hush'd in
calm repose,

Beneath the dusky mantle of the skies,
On its fair stalk, in sweet oblivion lies)
Wakes gently, soon as the first orient beam
Calls slumbering nature from its transient dream;
To Phæbus, who its glowing form beholds,
A bosom, rich with crimson hues, unfolds:
Whence the wing'd bee (soft-breathing amorous
Extracts the lucid nectar as he flies: [sighs]
Blest flower! and yet if it ungather'd stay
Till Sol, high mounted, dart a scorching ray,
Pining, it droops with the declining light,
And all its glories glide away from sight:

Thus the young VIRGIN, whilst her mother's care
From flatt'ring man conceals the dawning fair,
The fair secludes love's ardours from her breast,
And the soft woes which break a maiden's rest.
But should some *Thyrsis* dart a wanton eye,
And she attend to the sweet tempter's sigh,
Instant her heart its inmost folds displays,
And her, now love-sick soul, is on a blaze.
Then, if or bashfulness or fear restrain
The melting nymph, and she disguise her pain,
To hated silence doom'd, she weeping lies,
Eclips'd the lovely lustre of her eyes,
Her graces fade, and she untimely dies.

Sir RICHARD FANSHAWE'S.

AS in a curious garden a fair ROSE,
Which (cloister'd up in leaves) did late
repose,

Under the sable canopy of night,
Upon its mother-stalk, with the first light
A Raises it head, then opes its tender eye,
When whisp'ring Bees suck Nectar as they flye;
Then to the Sun, which on its form does gaze,
Its purple and perfumed breast displays:
But if it be not gather'd then, and stay
Till it be kiss'd by the meridian ray,
Before the Sun to t'other world be fled,
Upon its mourning stalk it hangs the head;
B So pale, so shrunk, so without life it shows,
That one can hardly say it was a ROSE:
So a young Virgin, whilst her mother's care
Shuts and preserves her from the blasting air,
Shuts her own bosom too against desire:
But if she finds some amorous youth to eye her,
And hears him sigh, she opes him straight her
heart,

C And in her tender breast receives love's dart.
Then if by fear, or else by maiden shame,
She be withheld from shewing of her flame,
(Poor soul!) concealment, like a worm i'th'
bud,
Lies in her damask cheek sucking the blood:
So all her beauty's gone, if that fire last;
And all her lovers, when her beauty's past.

FONDNESS cur'd.

DAMON, once amorous, now grown cold,
Thus *Phyllida* addresses;
False Shepherd! now some other fool
Thinks she thy heart possesses.

E A worthless conquest shall she find;
Like me thou soon wilt leave her.
Oh! would she serve thee in thy kind;
With pleasure I'd forgive her.

Eager you clasp'd me in your arms,
And press'd my panting bosom:
Swore, *Phyllida* was all o'er charms,
Her kisses beans in blossom.

F I saw thee (*Damon* stern reply'd)
With *Mopsus* in yon arbour.
A rascal Deer my manly pride
Forbad me to unharbour.

Empire and Love no rival bear,
Too near was injur'd *Damon*;
I'm now too wise, as thou less fair,
To play that silly game on.

G Coral and pearl thy mouth adorns,
Each lip exceeds a ruby;
But know, fond girl, my passion scorns
The leavings of a booby.

Came too late for this MAGAZINE,

1. The VOLUNTEER LAUREAT, No. 7. on the Death of the Queen, address'd to his Majesty. By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;
2. Lines on Mr. Lockman's Lyrics.
3. Verses to a Rev. Play-wright, and Murderer of French Plays.

The First will be printed singly, pr. 6d.

An ODE on the TIMES.

Addressed to -----, the HOPE of BRITAIN.

VE bold Offenders, quick atone
Your fathers vices, and your own.
From awful Jove's suspended hand,
Behold, in the vindictive sky,
The ready light'ning wing'd to fly,
And blast our guilty land!

II.

While yet, O Britons, while 'tis given
To deprecate offended heav'n;
Cease, unrepenting, to presume,
The lifted bolt shall stop its rage,
Or longer spare an impious age,
Devoted to their doom.

III.

That lawless Force, and secret Wiles,
Infect our all-corrupted Isles;
That hissing Envy points her stings;
That jars arise, and foul debate;
That restless factions vex the state,
From Irreligion springs!

IV.

To that dire source the nations owe
Their late distress, and present woe.
Hence Jealousy, with jaundic'd eyes;
Hence Pride, that swells the vulgar great,
And Pow'r with ill-gain'd wealth elate,
And publick Rapine rise.

V.

Hence modest Merit lies obscure,
Deprest among the virtuous poor;
Retiring from a fawning crowd,
Abjeet, imperious, shifting sides,
With giddy Fortune's various tides,
Vain, ignorant, and loud.

VI.

Lo Infidelity begins
A Deluge with her flood of sins;
Rise, ***, rise, and stem their force!
The rapid torrent roars along,
Earth groans beneath the driving throng,
Impetuous in their course!

VII.

Each pigmy with gigantic strides,
Wisdom omnipotent derides.
The strutting emmets of a span,
Wou'd fathom, with their scanty line,
The boundless depths of pow'r divine,
Unsearchable to man!

VIII.

Now Blasphemy with Wit's rash aid,
That shocks alone, nor can persuade,
Dares with infernal fury driven
At majesty supreme to spurn,
And 'gainst th' Almighty's self to turn
The noblest gift of heaven.

IX.

Nor learning, modesty, nor truth,
Are now th' accomplishments of youth;
O glory of an age refin'd!
'Tis want of state to think, or read,
And shameful, as to know the creed,
To cultivate the mind.

X.

To fawn, to lie, betray, and smile,
To practise ev'ry gainful wile,
To flatter those whom we despise,
To ruin Virtue which we hate,
Are the sure means, ye conscious great,
The modern arts to rise.

XI.

An open robber, vers'd in ill,
Bold Calumny, resolves to kill!
A lurking thief, with mean surprise,
Insidious Slander, strikes the blow,
That none the murd'rer's hand may know,
While Virtue bleeding dies!

XII.

Lo! Treach'ry spreads her guileful snares,
Envy the mask of Friendship wears;
And Brib'ry lures with powerful gold:
See Honesty by knaves decoy'd,
Behold superior Worth destroy'd,
And mighty Kingdoms sold!

XIII.

Lo! Civil Discord shakes the land,
Ambition lights her flaming brand;
The Fury flies with bar'rous haste,
Tramples divine and human laws,
And in some royal madman's cause
Lays the Creation waste.

XIV.

Is man by nature thus deprav'd,
Thus by congenial vice enslav'd?
Born in a state of war and blood,
Have we no love of human kind,
No social virtue in the mind,
No principle of good?

XV.

Or have we neither pow'r nor will,
By constitution good, or ill?
O! better we had never been,
If changing atoms sway the whole,
If subtle matter be the soul,
And man a poor machine!

XVI.

Or say, does Interest turn the scale,
And Self in ev'ry thought prevail?
Does that sole motive prompt each deed?
Is that the star to steer our course?
Do vice and virtue from that source
Precariously proceed?

XVII.

Far hence! O far! such thoughts prophane,
Ingrateful, sordid, weak and vain!
Dire schemes! which demons darkly plan
Invidiously, with curst design
At once to sink the power divine
And dignity of man.

XVIII.

Cease, cease; ye sceptics, who degrade
Abstracted reas'ning to a trade,
Berwild'ring us with vain disputes;
Cease serious trifles to devise,
What makes us nor more good nor wise,
But ranks us with the brutes!

XIX.

Sin, by degrees, from habit grows
The baneful source of human woes,
At which our better natures start;
Till in our breast the monster breeds,
That sprung from adventitious seeds,
And foreign to the heart.

XX.

Lo! man in uncorrupted youth,
With purity of genuine truth,
Inclines to follow virtue's road;
With his creator's image born,
The world to govern and adorn,
Vicegerent of his God!

N

XXI.

XXI.

Ere yet we lose the modest grace,
Ere Guilt has bronzed the blushing face,
While curst example would entice
With fear and shame, unpractis'd, young,
We listen to the Siren's song,
The blandishments of Vice.

XXII.

Thus artless innocents begin
To learn the rudiments of Sin,
And practise what they first abhor'd;
Defying with Goliath's boasts,
The armies of the God of Hosts,
And him the living Lord.

XXIII.

Legions of Demons straight infest
Thy mansion, Peace! the late calm breast,
Extinguishing the heav'nly spark,
Reason! thy intellectual ray,
While poor benighted mortals stray,
And wander in the dark.

XXIV.

Lo! Vice that from a pigmy rose,
Like Fame each hour, each moment grows,
Till swelling to enormous size,
Gath'ring accumulated strength,
Tow'ring from earth to heav'n, at length
The giant scales the skies.

XXV.

From Custom date progressive Sin,
Till all is anarchy within,
Till passions rage without controul,
Till lustful Appetite pull down
Unguarded Reason from her throne,
And sensualize the soul.

XXVI.

Ye sophists, ye detractors know,
From Choice our acts spontaneous flow;
Not led by Instinct's blind decree,
Forc'd by no absolute controul,
Exerted by the power of soul,
And with Reflection free.

XXVII.

Lo! ev'n in these degenerate times,
Polluted with nefarious crimes,
One man among st th' untainted few,
Who dares engage in Virtue's cause,
And stand the champion of her laws,
Without a venal view.

XXVIII.

Gen'rous in manners as in blood,
He tow'rs by inclination good,
Superior to the wiles of state;
Whose native worth ev'n courts refin'd,
But never could corrupt a mind
Inflexible as fate.

XXIX.

Thy delegate, fair Justice! hail,
*****, who holds thy even scale,
Awful, collected and prepar'd,
Thy sacred dictates to obey,
To rule the land with righteous sway,
And punish or reward.

XXX.

Freedom of Will and sacred Choice,
In him shall silence Slander's voice;
The love heav'n planted in his mind,
Diffusive to his species flows,
A patriot of the world it shows,
And friend of human kind.

To Mr. H— at Bath, on Painting Miss
B—'s PICTURE.

INGENIOUS Painter, whose nice art
Hath drawn the nymph that sways my heart;
Say, did thy pencil ever trace
Such symmetry in any face?
Thou by her matchless form art taught,
What beauty is without a fault.
Apelles striving once to frame
The pourtrait of a Grecian dame,
Enamour'd of her features grew,
And languish'd for each grace he drew.
Tell me, by virtue of what charm,
Didst thou escape receiving harm?
So many darts were flying round,
'Tis strange that thou hast felt no wound;
There must be more than eagle's sight
To bear unmov'd so strong a light.
Oft as her beauties I survey,
They steal me from my self away.
Trembling and pale, each sense I lose,
My falt'ring tongue forgets its use;
My head with dizzy languor swims,
And chilly damps bedew my limbs.
Thee with the same amaze I view,
As men a shipwreck'd sailor do,
Who guided by some unseen power,
Unhurt last reach'd the distant shore.

Hast thou not read *Salmonus'* fate,
Who rashly dar'd to imitate
The arm and thunder of great *Jove*?
Nor less our wonder dost thou move,
Who with advent'rous hand durst try
To represent B * * * * *'s eye.

The Universal CHARMER.

WHEN CUPID, who surprizes hearts,
Strives to extend his sway,
At diff'rent swains he throws his darts,
Who diff'rent nymphs obey.
His fond mamma, love's pow'rful queen,
Assisting his design,
Gives *this* a face, and *that* a mien,
Which most resistless shine.
But when they would mankind subdue,
By the most certain aim,
Let *Kitty Dashwood* come in view,
She'll all the world enflame.

W. B.

To a young Lady on seeing her in a FEATHER
HAT. By a Scotch young Gentleman.

NATURE for thee has cull'd her store,
Then why shou'dst thou, fond maid,
Pretend to make thy beauty more,
In borrow'd charms array'd?
The radiant plumes no more delight,
Nor once our thoughts employ,
While thy own native charms excite
Our wonder and our joy!
Believe me, Nymph, their glories fade,
Plac'd near thy brighter eyes;
Brilliants on you appear decay'd,
On others they'd surprize.
Since then, Heav'n-deck'd, you win all hearts,
Make dress no more your care;
To meaner beauties leave those arts,
Which yours so well can spare,

To the Duke of DEVONSHIRE,
The Petition of JOHN WARD.

IN terms most humble presents to your Grace
His very small fortune, and very hard case ;
That oft disappointed on none he depends,
But is left to the world without merit, or friends.
Unacquaint'd with parties, unknown to the great,
Unaccustom'd to toil, yet the pastime of fate,
Forsaken of all, all methods he tries,
If ought may avail, to make himself rise.
Whose only estate is exalted so high,
Dull mortals contemn it, as plac'd in the sky.
For wits, let their fame be as great as they will,
Are the offspring of sloth and poverty still,
The lasting neglect of the vain and the mad,
Yet the scourge of the foolish, and lash of the bad,
Inur'd to no trade, and brought up to no art,
Not help'd by acquaintance, nor crown'd with
desert,

To mankind in vain I should call for redress,
None know my occasions, and few men will guess.
In state most desponding, by the light of a taper,
With thoughts dull and dark as my wax or my
paper,

Yet still most submissive I come to your Grace,
In accents most modest to beg some small place ;
Some pretty neat portion in th' army or state,
For life not too small, nor for virtue too great.
That blest with such easy and competent wealth,
I might drink once a day your Lordship's good
health :

And put in so even, sufficient a way,
I might scorn to connive for love, or for pay.
O might I once get a subsistence so fair, (air ;
I'd write no more rhimes, nor build towns in the
The faults of my youth and my life I'd reclaim,
Nor knowing more guilt, would be curst with
more shame ;

I'd sit down in quiet, in no great man I'd trust,
In all my thoughts calm, in all actions just.
The censures of hate and of pride I'd defy,
No mortal, my Lord, wou'd be more blest than I.
Ev'n pleas'd with the hope, I already prepare
To dispel my sad gloom, and to banish my care.
Oh ! might I behold that most fortunate day,
Your Grace's most thankful for ever shou'd pray.

Dublin, 10 Feb. 1737-8. JOHN WARD.

HORACE L. II. ODE 10.

IN life, my friend, when rocks appear,
Too far to trust the main forbear ;
Or loud when winds and billows roar,
To press too near the shelvy shore.

Above the hamlet's humble scene,
Below the bustling pomp of state,
The man who loves the golden mean,
Escapes at once contempt and hate.

The tallest pine a tempest rends ;
The tow'r in smouldring ruins bends ;
Nor can the mountain's height secure
Its summit from the lightning's pow'r.

The man collected, firm, and wise,
No flattery sooths ; no straights appall ;
Deprest he hopes again to rise,
And when exalted, dreads a fall.

The Sun alternate seasons forms,
Each season fill'd with calms and storms :
And Phœbus sometimes tunes the lyre
To melting strains of soft desire,

On seeing Miss BACON, Miss DASHWOOD,
and Miss AFFLECK, at Bury Fair.

WHILE an estate, not real love's the
snare,
Which into marriage often tempts the fair,
And thence of bitt'rst woes ensue a train,
Which they must feel, yet, feeling, not complain ;
Three nymphs together Bury Fair adorn'd,
Who all this view so mean and sordid scorn'd,
Who all, with the most gen'rous minds endu'd,
Thus to their sex a bright example shew'd ;
Since them alluring riches fail'd to move
To wed those men, they thought they could not
love.

To whom belongs this glory ? — might I name,
'Tis Bacon's, Dashwood's, and 'tis Affleck's fame.

A RIDDLE.

NOR form nor substance in my being share,
I'm neither fire nor water, earth nor air ;
From motion's force alone my birth derive,
I ne'er can die, for never was alive :
And yet with such extensive empire reign,
That very few escape my magick chain.
Nor time nor place my wild excursions bound,
I break all order, nature's laws confound ;
Raise schemes without contrivance or design,
And make apparent contradictions join :
Transfer the Thames where Ganges' waters roll,
Unite th' equator to the frozen pole ;
Midst Zembla's ice bid blushing rubies glow,
And British harvests bloom in Scythian snow ;
Cause trembling flocks to skim the raging main,
And scaly fishes graze the verdant plain ;
Make light descend, and heavy bodies rise,
Stars sink to earth, and earth ascend the skies.
If nature lie deform'd in wintry frost,
And all the beauties of the spring be lost,
Rais'd by my pow'r new verdure decks the ground,
And smiling flow'rs diffuse their sweets around.
The sleeping dead I summon from the tomb,
And oft anticipate the living's doom ;
Convey offenders to the fatal tree,
When law or stratagem have set them free.
Aw'd by no checks, my roving flight can soar
Beyond imagination's active pow'r ;
I view each country of the spacious earth,
Nay visit realms that never yet had birth,
Can trace the pathless regions of the air,
And fly with ease beyond the starry sphere ;
So swift my operations, in an hour
I can destroy a town, or build a tow'r.
Play tricks would puzzle all the search of wit,
And show whole volumes that were never writ.
In sure records my mystick pow'r's confess,
Who rack'd with cares a haughty tyrant's breast,
Charg'd in prophetick emblems to relate
Approaching wrath, and his peculiar fate.
Oft to the good by heav'n in mercy sent,
I've arm'd their thoughts against some dire event ;
As oft in chains presumptuous villains bind,
And haunt with restless fears the guilty mind.

ELIZA.

VERSES on the Death of Capt. WEEKLEY,
the late eminent Tobacconist in Fleet-street.
Wrote when smoaking some bad Tobacco.

O Thou ! (what e'er thou art, where e'er in-
shrin'd,)
That once wast Weekly, turn thy kind regard

A while on me.--- Behold me fit disconsolate!
With down-cast eyes, by vile mundungus curst!
Yet thus deprest'd, mark (warm'd with grateful
love)

My sinking genius struggling with her fate,
Clasp the last remnant of departing song,
And aim to sigh in mournful sounds thy praise,
To sing thy requiem in her latest verse.

Oh! friend to life; to virtue; soul of both!
To death, thy victor, most effective foe!
Oh! kind dispenser of the sovereign plant,
With all its native virtues, genuine sweets,
Ne'er did thy hand with touch unhallow'd dare
Debase for gain what god-like *Ravleigh* gave ---
How have I blest'd thee, when surrounding joys
Brought on the balmy gale (the Zephyrs left
And all the plaintive plain) have clapt their wings,
And hover'd round my soul! when all the *Nine*
With each delightful whiff have pour'd their fires
In streams of transport on my swelling breast!
When *Bacchus* smil'd, as conscious that his glass,
Thus introduc'd, would more than doubly please;
When *Venus* laugh'd with all her Loves around;
For *Venus* and the Loves so soft and fair,
(Whatever vain coquets and fops may do)
Still court the fragrance of the spicy breeze.
Yet still the soul (her guardian, *Pallas*, near)
Shun'd the false joy of the superfluous glass,
Nor Beauty charm'd but when the Virtues led.

But now alas! how chang'd the blissful scene,
What sullen murmurs rise at partial fate!
While with dejected mien I breath a gale
Rank, noxious, burning hot! that prompts, alas!
The sip eternal, void of genuine joy!
That leads, with dwarfish steps insensible,
That foe to peace, gigantick drunk'ness on.
Reflecting deep on all the varying woes,
In varying shapes that load the wings of time,
On fortune's sport with sublunary joys,
(Those fleeting visions of deluded man,
For ever boding future wants and woes,
Their time a moment, their existence air,
When mis'd vexation, yet when grasp'd a cloud!)
But chief, oh! *Weekly*, on my loss in thee,
Now fly the *Nine*, as once from *him that sung,
Or strove to sing, on true Tobacco's sons
Sarcastick lay, while folly tun'd the verse.
Oh! ere they leave me, *Weekly*, let me blest,
Oh let me blest, the hand that blest'd so long,
Thy hand now cold: but ah! they haste away.
Rest to thy dust --- and transport to thy soul!
Blest be thy mem'ry --- and eternal too!
More struggles in my breast -- but -- puff -- alas,
This drowsy weed -- binds up my faltering tongue,
Damps all -- puff -- my thoughts -- and -- puff --
I sink to slumbers, and can -- sing -- no more.

* See some Lines called, The Smoaker smok'd,
in MAG. for Decemb. 1736. p. 743.

BRANDY. By a Youth.

LOV'D BRANDY'S fame my panegyrick
draws,
A greatly popular, yet ruin'd cause:
Once kindest gift of neighbour *Gallia* deem'd,
By every party, rank, and sex esteem'd;
That to all palates could its charms commend,
Was the beau's toast, the lady's chamber friend.

What rais'd the jovial song? what mirthful glee?
The hum'rous guest? the conversation free?
Made niggards prodigal, dull coxcombs smart,
Gave to the bashful, tongue, the coward, heart? 10
What chas'd the nymph's reserve, the lover's fear?
'Twas BRANDY, BRANDY, that renown'd
Monseigneur!

From smallest wines, that light and thinly flow,
This pow'rful lymph's original we owe:
Not as of spurious native birth we find
From malt produc'd, a gross degen'rate kind!
Nor such as artificers, by novel skill,
From raisins, or from orchard fruit distil:
But that from *Nants* or *Coniack*'s choicer name
Long known, deserv'dly plac'd the chief in
fame. 20

Delightful dram! if plain and simply us'd,
Or drank with *Snakeroot*'s cordial drug infus'd;
Rich flavour'd by the *Raspb'ry*'s cool supply,
Or tinctur'd with the *Cherry*'s sable dye.

Mix'd with the mild *Sherbet*'s attempting
juice,

Thy plenteous floods luxurious *Punch* produce.
Lo! in the ample bowl prepar'd by art,
What choice ingredients their supplies impart!
To foreign climes the vent'rous sailor roves,
And seeks the Orange in their fragrant groves; 30
And the rich spice, the sugar's luscious store
Brings, welcome freight, from *India*'s distant shore.

How in the *Summer*'s thirst-inciting hour,
Its draughts refresh, beneath the gelid bow'r,
When with choice friends to solace we repair,
View chearing twilight, and breathe balmy air!
In winter, chill'd beneath the freezing pole,
When slow, when dully on the minutes roll,
How does the social evening sweetly pass,
PUNCH! kindly clear'd by thy enliv'ning glass! 40

Oh! Who my nightly steps shall friendly guide
To *Wenman*'s fam'd resort, by *Thames*'s side,
(Where China bowls the waiting *Naiads* fill)
Or let me *Ashley*'s taste on *Ludgate-hill*,
Where od'rous orange-peels, in rows thick-strung,
Trophies of num'rous past exploits are hung:
Here when to man-hood grown mature and ripe,
Wou'd I each eve exhale th' ambrosial pipe;
Content and pleas'd my humble fortune prize,
Nor crave th' immortal nectar of the skies. 50

To Miss B---N.

THO' gloomy cares involve my troubled soul;
Tho' all my moments but confus'dly roll;
Yet will the daring *Muse* attempt her lays:
Proud of thy favour, em'lous of thy praise;
Read then, what the in humble strains indites,
Forgive her faults, and pardon him who writes.

While here I pass my anxious hours alone,
And only to the winds must make my moan;
Absent from her I love, from all that's dear,
No more thy musick charms my list'ning ear.
--- Ah! *Stella*'s gone! where can I comfort find?
Or where allay the anguish of my mind?
Where can my tortur'd soul obtain relief?
Or where O B---n! ease my racking grief?
Believe me, only thy melodious strains
Can lull my torments, or can sooth my pains;
Make me forget the cause of all my woes,
The dear destroyer of my once repose.
A while they might my love-sick thoughts employ,
And yield my breast a momentary joy.

This woman's tongue will talk a man to death.

Lady Bet.] For pride, my Lord, and to attract
the throng,

Your gilded chariot rolls in pomp along :
Within you loll with careless air, and easy,
And think you charm each female eye that sees ye.

I vow, for my own single part, that I
As soon could love a gaudy butterfly ;
A while they teaze us, and then disappear ;
But fops are drones that plague us all the year,
And buz their tender nonsense in one's ear.

Ld Fop.] Her clack is still ; if possible, I'll try
If I can put a word in by the bye ;
Faults I may have, yet still I am no sham,
My dress discovers what I truly am.

A poor insipid thing that's made for show ;
For sense, --- none thinks to find it in a beau.
But a coquet's a two-leg'd walking cheat,
Whose every look, and motion is --- deceit.
At every glass you meet, your airs you try,
To smile affected, and to play your eye ;
Your cheeks are reddened with vermillion art,
To make your face as false as is your heart ;
Nay, ev'n your dress is falser than your face,
And your own work's put off for *Flanders* lace.

Ly Bet.] A truce, since both our 'scutcheons
have a blot,

[*Ld Fop.*] And we but play the kettle and the
pot ;

Ly Bet.] By us be warn'd, ye fair, be warn'd
ye beaus !

For merit lies not in embroider'd clothes.

Ld Fop.] Within bestow your fin'ry and ex-
pence,

And lace your minds with virtue and with sense ;

Ly Bet.] Coquets alone are caught in coxcombs
snares,

Ld Fop.] And only coxcombs prize coquettish
airs.

Ly Bet.] In our sir Charles, and in his virtuous
wife,

Ld Fop.] Behold two patterns for the marriage
life.

Ly Bet.] Like her, gallants, may all your wives
be fam'd ;

Ld Fop.] Your husbands, ladies, like sir
Charles reclaim'd.

To Mr L....ry, on being by him desired to write
on the *QUEEN'S* Death.

ENCOURAG'D, Sir, by your indulgent praise,
I strove the mournful, languid *Muse* to raise ;
In vain, alas ! she's stupify'd with woe,
Her griefs in tears, and not in numbers, flow.
Nor *Cave*, nor *Grotto* now, to verse invite,
Nor grand designs, nor royal plans delight ;
Grim *Sorrow* spreads an universal gloom,
For *Death* exults o'er *CAROLINA'S* tomb.

' An end of all perfection now we've seen,
All human glory in the matchless *Queen*.
She, that in virtue as in rank excell'd,
She, who was blest as often as beheld ;
She, who ne'er spoke, but hearts with rapture
glow'd,

For wisdom from her tongue in kindness flow'd ;
She, who religion early made her choice,
Nor listen'd to ambition's tempting voice ;
She, who for *Britain's* happiness was born,
Ordain'd to bless, to govern, and adorn ;
She, who was lov'd, rever'd, almost ador'd,
By weeping nations now, in vain ! deplor'd :

She, that was good, and lovely, great and wise,
Is now by *Death* held as his captiv'd prize !

--- But tho' *Death* triumphs o'er her mortal part,
Her *fame* and *soul* tow'r far above his dart ;

To time's great period her just *fame* shall live,
And to all future *Queens* a pattern give ;

Her *soul* ascends the empyreal height,
And shines distinguish'd in the realms of light ;

Well she those blissful regions could explore,
Her conversation oft was there before :

The robe of righteousness she there puts on,
Her steady faith, and charity had won ;

Her earthly diadem, unconcern'd, laid down,
With rapture there receives her heav'nly crown ;

Th' illustrious *QUEEN* is glorify'd a *SAINT* !

--- But here ---

Expression fails --- and ev'n ideas faint. [essay]

Let Y --- K E, and L --- V the high t eme

Eaglets, undaunted, face the fount of day ;

The *Muse* her glowing fire breath'd in each breast,

Both are with learning and a genius blest ;

'Tis *theirs* to draw thro' ev'ry splendid scene,

The *Princess*, *Guardian*, and the glorious *Queen*.

While I contemplate in her *private* life,

Th' instructive *parent*, and the prudent *wife* :

How wise ! how happy ! the well-judging *dame*,

Who emulates *her* in domestic fame !

In whom the social *virtues* all combine,

Which lately shone in royal *CAROLINE* :

Who copies her maternal care and love,

With precept and example can improve ;

Who love, with duty, knows to reconcile,

And awes her duteous offspring with a smile ;

With temper rules, and with discretion guides.

Blest family ! where *such* a *wife* presides !

Such is the greatest blessing man can have,

And *such* the *spouse*, which heav'n to H-D-K E gave.

M.....A.

EPITAPH upon a very antient and very pious
Lady.

EQUAL, as age advanc'd, her virtue grew,
And heav'n, her aim, still nearer shone in
view ;

So vast th' increase at length, faith chang'd to sight,
And the full prospect beam'd, intensely, bright :
Mortality, oppress'd, no more could bear ;
But sunk to rest, and sleeps in silence here.

To DELIA.

THO' now, my *Delia* ! we must part,
Yet still with thee I leave my heart ;

Tho' fate forbids the am'rous kiss,

Yet still, my dear ! deny not this :

Receive the guest, nor bid him come

Sullen, and discontented home ;

Give him that place wherein to rest,

Which his affection paints the best,

Excuse him --- if 'tis in your breast : ---

Deep lay him there, and amply blend

Him with his dearest charming friend ;

Let him with transports seize thy heart,

And, thus united, can we part ?

No, *Delia* ! no, tho' adverse poles

Our forms may hold, yet still our souls,

Without the aid of fortune's grace,

Will mingle in a sweet embrace ;

Enjoy the dear transporting bliss,

And *Delia* *Strepson*, *Strepson* *Delia* kiss.

AMUSEMENT.

Various my form, to various tasks assign'd,
I please or displease numbers of mankind.
A nearer access to the fair I gain,
Than all their beau-admirers can obtain;
They, without blushing, suffer me to sip
The melting nectar of their balmy lip:
But, in another dress, when I attend 'em,
A guard to what may mightily befriend 'em;
Tho' I appear more neat, more spruce and bright,
They'll even nauseate at my very sight:
Yet higher honours some esteem my due,
Than ever tyrants wish'd, or virtuous princes
knew:

Transform'd, by others, I must needs appear
A dragon, lion, scorpion, or a bear;
Nay, some will whimsically change my shape,
To *Turk*, or *Pope*, to magpye, or an ape.
I'm capable by nature arms to bear,
And, thus equipt, insensible of fear:
But, arm'd or not, my station I maintain,
Tho' forc'd from hill to hill, from plain to plain:
I'm always faithful on whate'er employ'd,
And never quit my post before I am destroy'd.

B. B.

The WIFE.

HOW happy he, and how sincerely blest'd!
The man who by propitious fate,
Is of a virtuous wife possess'd!
A careful, kind, and loving mate;
No cares nor fears his quiet can destroy,
Nor shake the solid basis of his joy.
The sweet, the winning, gentle air,
The soft, engaging, graceful mien,
Peculiar to the virtuous Fair,
Where charming innocence is seen,
Dispel the rugged storms that break his rest,
And calm the anxious tumults of his breast.
If fortune throws her adverse dart,
If cares and losses are assign'd;
She soothes his grief, and cheers his heart,
To bear them with a steady mind;
Distresses in her presence die away,
And grief resigns to joy her rigid sway.

But if a soft and milder fate,
If skies serene his journey crown,
He's doubly blest in this estate,
For all her joys enhance his own,
Equal their joy or grief, one mind, one soul,
Informs, and acts, and animates the whole.

How blest must such an union be,
Which *Hymen* makes, and virtue binds!
How much heaven's favourite is he,
Who this celestial treasure finds!
Their joys shall as their love immortal prove,
Exceeded only by the blest above.

H. Oats.

From the Greek of the 4th Ode of Anacreon.

In seipsum.

MYrti somnifera teneræ projectus in umbra,
Aut Phrygiæ viridi recubans sub tegmine loti,
Laxabo curas, & corda oblita laborum,
Plurima lætifici ducens carchesia Bacchi.
At puer Idalicus, tunicam cervice ligatus,
Pocula suppeditet valido mihi plena Lyæo.

*Eheu! nam volucris labuntur tempora cursu,
Aufugiunt nunquam redituræ tempora vitæ
Præcipiti citiora Noto, volucrisque sagitta.
Jam celeris vitæ fatalia stamina rumpet
Atropos, & pulvis, tenuisque jacebimus umbra.
Quid duo purpureo spumantia pocula Baccho
Fundis humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro?
Quid valet unguentis, sertisque ornare sepulchrum?
At potius, dum res, & tempus, & atra sororum
Dant mihi fila, diem, fugitivæque gaudia carpi.
Tu potius roseis cingas mea tempora sertis,
Et nardo perfunde caput myrrhæ; Sabæa,
Eliciasq; mihi forma præstante puellam.
Nam prius ad choreas cæci irremeabilis orci
Quam rapiar, mæstis animum volo solvere curis.*

Anonymus Tickle-Pitcher.

Remainder of the BOUTS RIMEZ from
Vol. VII. p. 761.

2.

WHILE some at crowded levees meanly *Fawn*
On garter'd knights, or prelates rob'd in *Lawn*
While some on riches place the venal *Heart*
And others talk of *Cupid's* gentle *Dart*
Give me, ye Gods! in calm retreat to *Sing*
And shade me safe beneath the Muses *Wing*

3.

When *Chloe* smiles in youth and beauty *Warm*
When *Mopsa* frowns without the power to *Charm*
The soul to love when *Chloe's* accents *Bend*
The ear with din when *Mopsa's* clamours *Rend*
Doubtful I stand, unknowing where to *Turn*
For here alas! I shiver, there I *Burn*

BARDUS.

2.

WHEN *Sylvia* smiles, less gay than I the *Fawn*
That wanton frisks along the flow'ry *Lawn*
Such pleasing raptures playing round my *Heart*
Are owing, *Cupid!* to thy golden *Dart*
This prompts my muse in jocund strains to *Sing*
And rise successful on a bolder *Wing*

3.

While, *Pope*, thy tuneful lines our bosoms *Warm*
Not love itself can with such raptures *Charm*
But if with *M----* we'd our cares un- *bend*
With the harsh gingle shock'd, the page we *Rend*
In vain to hunt for sense his leaves we *Turn*
Then rise inrag'd, and the dull volume *Burn*

DUNCIUS.

2.

WHEN on a summer's eve I view'd a *Fawn*
With sportful play bound o'er the flow'ry *Lawn*
I thought she was an emblem of my *Heart*
Before it was transfix'd by *Cupid's* *Dart*
But now in vain I hear the warblers *Sing*
As thro' the verdant groves their way they *Wing*

3.

I like the nymph whose soft attractions *Warm*
The yielding heart, and all the senses *Charm*
To such a lure who cannot chuse but *Bend*
My heart, alas! they never fail to *Rend*
But when with mutual love she makes re- *turn*
In am'rous flames who would not chuse to *Burn*

TOM-THUMB.

The following Epistle was written some Months since, by Mr John Bancks, whose Works are now printing by Subscription in two Volumes, 8vo.

To Mr. THOMAS ARIS; Printer.

JUST sev'nty-two short Lines, you say,
(And you insist to have your way)
Adorn'd with notes upon the text,
Should stand, "The Specimen annex."
Without this taste, by way of bribe,
You'll not proceed: for who'll subscribe?
Sure, Sir, you'll read before you print!
See what my manuscript hath in't.---
Tales, Odes, Epistles, Fables, Songs!
Say to what class my Muse belongs:
Her various merit who can reach,
Except she gives a taste of each?

A tale or song, of proper length,
May shew her wit, but not her strength:
For this she soars to Jove's abodes,
In grave Essays, and num'rous Odes:
Nor these, nor those, can aptly prove
Her past'ral art, and warmth in love.

For *Butler's* manner when we look.
We dip at random in his book:
Be *Ralph* or *Hudibras* harranguing,
We think of hypocrite and hanging.
But I should call that leaf a liar,
Which held a specimen of *Prior*.
Read *Emma*, *Solomon* and *Carvel*,
His varied numbers make you marvel!
Your wife has bought a *Holland* smock,
Knows she by that the draper's stock?
Or *Wilkey's* China could she rate,
For having seen a single plate?
Yet neither chapman can compare
With me --- for choice of diff'rent ware!
"Arms and the man" shall we begin,
And fill your ears with pompous din?
Excite the Muse to shew her best,
And leave the world to judge the rest?
Ere she can reach the epic road,
She names her theme, invokes her God;
That is, employs above two pages;
Then, by degrees, her work engages!
And sure, 'twere but an awkward way,
To give the Prologue for the Play.

A lady's charms no bard recounts,
And takes her just as when she mounts:
But let the Graces round her meet,
And then she wounds across the street.
'Tis just the same with lady *Muse*!
Her usual forms would you refuse,
And bring her forth on great affairs,
Before she paints, and says her pray's?

Thus you have reason and example
Why my proposals shew no sample.
Still to neglect them would be rude:
This we shall prove, and then conclude.

First, I have toil'd by day and taper;
Cast off my lines, bespoke the paper;
And paid th' engraver for two plates:---
You know, few bards have large estates!

My truth, my honour, next depends;
For I have promis'd all my friends:
They cry where e'er I walk about,
"Well! when come these proposals out?"

"Your words the fable of a tub."---
I dare not speak -- in lodge nor club!
In short; my friend may act his will;
But I must yet conceal my skill;
Lest wilful wits should think at once,
The printer apt, the bard a dunce!
You then, whose method still abides,
The same in two as twenty fides,
May print ev'n this, to prove your art:
Mine the two volumes shall impart.

AN EPISTLE to a Friend in the Country.

ABSENT from you, by *Chloe* uncared's'd,
No pleasure now can warm my frozen breast;
But cold, damp chills hang heavy on my mind,
And fleeting joys leave anxious cares behind.
While you, perhaps, the tim'rous hare pursue,
And distant hills in rising prospects view:
Up the steep cliff with arduous haste ascend,
And all the windings of the chase attend;
Or in your chaste *Belinda's* arms embrac'd,
Extatick bliss, and virtuous rapture taste:
Belinda, pattern to her changeful sex,
Born only to delight, and not perplex.

When Spring with op'ning flow'rs adorns the plains,
And larks salute the morn in early strains;
Belinda's charms the fairest flow'rs appear,
And larks forget to sing when she is near.

When Summer fluctuating pleasure spreads,
And ripening fruit a fragrant odour sheds:
E'en Summer too must own its powerful sway,
And sweetest fruit her sweeter charms obey.

When plenteous Autumn gilds the loaded ground,
And promis'd harvest gaily smiles around,
The ruddy farmer sees with cheerful eye,
A rich return for all his labours nigh.
But sure, dear friend! *Belinda's* beauties yield,
A much, much nobler harvest than the field.

When Winter's chilly blasts benumb the swains,
And creeping cold steals thro' our frozen veins;
When trees are whiten'd with the falling snow,
And hid in ice, the grass neglects to grow:
If thy *Belinda* smiles, the cold is gone,
And nature its recover'd grace puts on;
Where e'er her wondrous beauty she displays,
Enlivening joys in ev'ry bosom blaze;
Nor can the gladsome swains, when she is near,
The utmost force of hoary Winter fear.

But while I thus wou'd paint your happy state;
My mind recoils on my own wretched fate.
O quit those scenes of rural sweets, my friend,
And to my wishes gratefully attend;
Let not the Country's too inviting charms
For ever keep thee from my longing arms:
Return, return to love-sick *Delio's* aid,
Perhaps thy counsel may subdue the maid.
But if fair *Chloe* then obdurate prove,
Nor listen kindly to my vows of love;
Thy friendship will allay my heavy grief,
And give my tortur'd bosom some relief.

DELIO.

N. B. Since the Reader will scarce find that any of the foregoing Poems have been before printed, his seeing or hearing of certain Pieces being in other Collections, under Names that used to appear in this, will only suggest to him, that they have been jostled from hence by other Correspondents; and as Original Manuscripts long since in our Hands will prove we were favour'd with the first Offer, to say more at present will not be decent.

For FEBRUARY, 1738.

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ADVICE to CELIA.

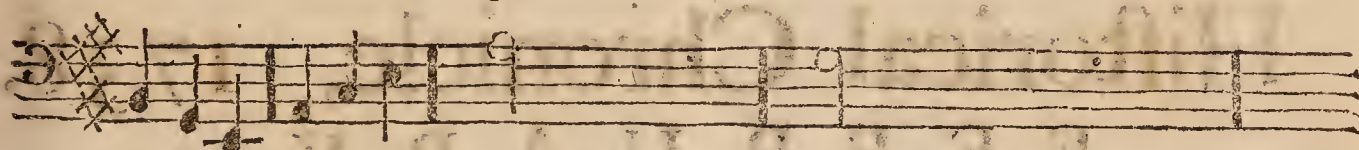
Set to Musick by Mr STANLEY.



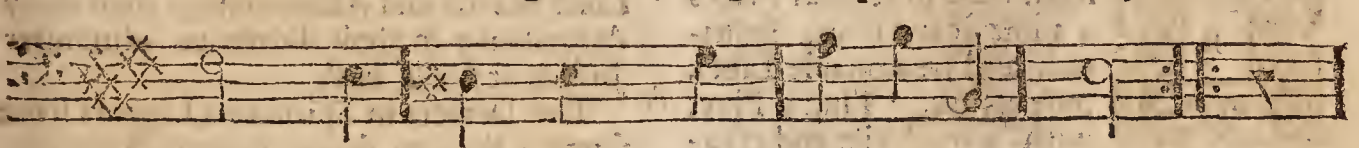
Ah *Celia*! re—call thy lost Hours, And Duty, and



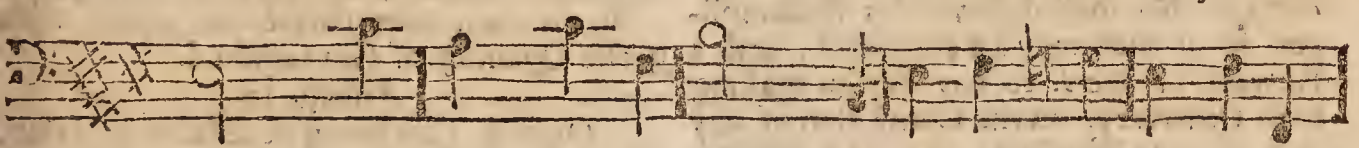
Reason o—bey, De—spise Love and all those false



Powers, That first gave young *Strephon* the Sway. Be—



lieve me, the Swain is a Rover, Nor con—stant to any can



be; Then prithee dis—card, dis—card such a Lc—ver; And

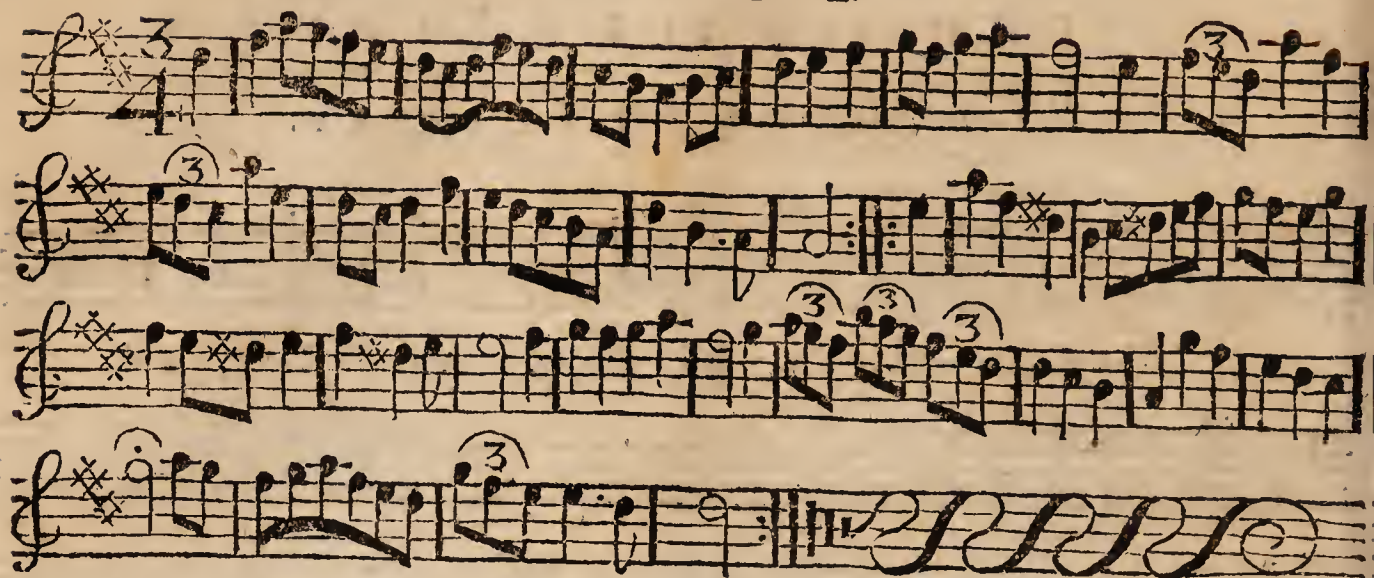


once more re—solve to be free, And once more re—solve to be free.



N

FLUTE



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

F E B R U A R Y.

Wednesday, FEBRUARY 1.

LEICESTER.



BEFORE Day-light was affixed here in several Places a most scandalous, seditious, and treasonable Libel, purporting, 'That a Play, with a most vile and treasonable Title to it, would be perform'd on the 10th of *June* next, and that some certain Papers would be then burnt.' His Majesty has promised his gracious Pardon to any one of the Persons concerned, that shall discover his Accomplices, so as they may be convicted; and a Reward of 100 *l.* to any Person making such Discovery, on the Conviction of any one of the Offenders; or, in case there shall be more, 50 *l.* for every Criminal convicted.

Thursday, 2.

Being *Candlemas-Day*, was observed at Court as a high Festival; the Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and *Bath*, appear'd in the Collars of their respective Orders.

The same was kept by the *Jews* as a solemn Fast, on Account of their Law being burnt in a late Fire in *Duke's Place*.

Friday, 3.

Was held a Court of Common-Council **D** at *Guildhall*, when Elections were made of the several Committees for the Year ensuing, *viz.* For the *Irish Society*, the City Lands, *Gresham* Committee, the Mansion-House, and Commissioners of the Sewers. — Resolved, That the Qua-

lification of a Sheriff for *London* and *Middlesex*, for the future shall be 15,000 *l.* and the Court returned Thanks to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for their daily Attendance in their Turns to administer Justice at *Guild-hall*.

A The Dealers in Spirituous Liquors have found a Way to defeat Informations, *viz.* The Buyer comes into the Entry of the House, and cries *Puff*, to which a Voice from within answers *Mew*: A Drawer is then thrust out, into which the Buyer puts his Money; the Drawer being pull'd in, is soon after thrust out again, with **B** the Quantity of Gin required.

Friday, 10.

Oxford. This being *St Scholastica's Day*, a certain Number of the principal Burgeses did publickly pay each One Penny, in Token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University. The Occasion of this Custom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* against the Persons and Goods of several Scholars, which drew a great and just Amercement upon the Criminals. The City pretended they were not able to pay the Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this, by the farther Favour of the University, was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgement, *viz.* That the Mayor, and 62 such Townsmen

as had been sworn that Year to preserve the Privileges of the University, should yearly, upon this Day, repair to St Mary's Church, and should then and there offer 63 Pence, in Memory of the barbarous Murder of 63 innocent Scholars.

Monday, 20.

About 8 o'Clock the famous Dr Urban, having some Time past been possessed with a violent Frenzy, broke loose from his Nurse, and run all thro' the Streets of London and Westminster distributing Quack-Bills, swearing he would go visit his beautiful Garden of Eden; raving against Common Sense, and the London Magazine, and singing a mad Song set to Mulick by Peter the Wild Youth; but being at last secured, was conveyed to his Lodgings in Moorfields, where he continues uttering horrid Imprecations against several Booksellers and Printers. 'Tis thought this poor Man's Misfortune is owing to his having lately perplexed himself with Biblical Questions, Mathematical Problems, Astronomical Equations, and Methods to find the Longitude. ——— This silly Paragraph, and such like Buffoonery, inserted in the News Papers at the Charge of the Proprietors of the London Magazine, is all the Answer given to the Remarks on their inimitable Preface, some Passages of which are quoted in the Beginning of this Magazine.

His Majesty held a Chapter of the Garter in the old Council Chamber at St James's, when he was pleased to create the Right Hon. the Earls of Essex and Waldegrave Knights Companions of that most noble Order, in room of the Earls of Peterborough and Berkeley deceased.

Tuesday, 21.

THE Post-Boy bringing the Bristol and Bath Mail to London, was set upon and robbed by a single Person on Foot, about seven o' Clock in the Evening, at the End of Sunning-Lane, two Miles on this Side of Reading.

—The Post Master General thinks proper to make it publicly known, that whoever shall apprehend the Person who committed this Robbery, will, upon Conviction, be entitled to a Reward of 200*l*. besides the Reward by Act of Parliament for apprehending Highwaymen; or if any Accomplice in the said Robbery shall make a Discovery of the Person who committed the Fact, such Accomplice will be entitled to the said Reward of 200*l*. and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

—The Person who committed this Robbery is described to a middle siz'd Man, had on a Great Riding-Coat, with a whitish Velvet or Plush Cape.

Friday, 24.

A remarkable Trial happened at Guildhall, the Decision of which must very much influence the Conduct of all military Officers in Garrisons belonging to Great Britain; some Account of it will be acceptable to our Readers in such Places.

A Carpenter who had lived for some Time in Gibraltar, had a Wife who pleased one of the subaltern Officers there so well, that they had frequent Appointments together. The Husband one Day happening to discover the House where they were, went to claim her, and did it in so unpolite a Manner, that the Lieutenant came to turn him out of the House; on a Struggle ensuing the Lieutenant getting the better, threw the Carpenter to the Ground, where he kept him untill a File of Musqueteers was sent for, who conducted the Carpenter to a Dungeon. Next Day he was tried by a Court Marshal, who sentenced him to receive 300 Lashes at the Whipping-Post, and to be banished the Town. The Reader must observe, that the Governor of Gibraltar, for the Time being, has Power to mitigate or to remit the Sentence of any Court Marshal of which he himself is not the President, and likewise that such Sentence must be confirmed by him. As the honourable Person who is Governor there now was not in the Court Marshal which sentenced the Carpenter, therefore, all that was done in Pursuance of their Sentence, was, in the Sense of the Law, continued to be done by the Order of the Governor. The Fort Major, whose Province is to take Care that all military Sentences be duly executed, had Orders after the Carpenter was stripped and tied to the Whipping-Post, to mitigate, or to remit the Sentence as he saw proper, if the Delinquent would ask Pardon. This he bravely refused to do, Saying, *He had been guilty of no Crime, and stood in need of no Pardon.* Accordingly the Sentence was inflicted with a Cat and twelve Tails, three extraordinary having been added to the flogging Instrument on this Occasion; so that the Sum total of the Lashes he received was 3600. It was likewise proved, that every second Lash brought away the Flesh or Skin from his Back; after this he was banished the Town. Upon which he brought his Action before a London Jury and an English Judge for 10,000 *l*. Damages against the Governor.

—In the Pleadings none of the Matters of Fact, as stated above, were denied by the Council for the Defendant, who were Mr Serjeant Skinner and Mr Marsh: But they

they attempted to prove, that under former Governors the same Power had been exercised upon the Inhabitants, and that the Plaintiff, as being employ'd in Works belonging to the Garrison, was properly subject to a Court Marshal. The Generals *Wade*, *Grove*, *Barrell*, and a great many other Gentlemen of the Army, were examined as to this Fact, and it appeared that a Taylor had been formerly hang'd there for Theft: But it was reply'd by Mr *Strange* and Mr *Murray*, who were Council for the Plaintiff, 1st, That if there was such Precedent, it could have no Weight in the present Case; for it was found necessary for that, and other Steps of the same Nature some Years ago, that the Crown should pass an Act of Indemnity for all the Actions of the Gentlemen who had been Governors of *Gibraltar*, during the Time of their Government. C 2d, That the Plaintiff was a Man of Substance, and was an Inhabitant of the Town, wherein he had several Houses, and was employed by the Officers of the Garrison only as they would do any other Workman belonging to the Town; which was proved by several Witnesses from *Gibraltar*. 3dly, That they were ready to produce (and it was accordingly produced) an authentic Copy of a Letter from Mr *Pelham*, Secretary at War, to the Judge Advocate, by which the Power of judging and determining in civil Cases, was vested in the said Judge Advocate and two Merchants of the City; and that if the Carpenter had been guilty, his Crime properly came under their Cognizance. The Council for the Defendant insisted much upon the Governor's private Character, upon the strict Eye which a Governor of a Town, surrounded as *Gibraltar* is with Enemies, and that too at their very Gates, must have upon the Inhabitants, and on the Rigour which Prudence obliges him to observe in discouraging the least Encroachment upon the Rights of the Garrison.

— After a Tryal of about nine Hours before \S Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, the Jury gave the Plaintiff 700 l. Damages, and G Costs of Suit.

FEBRUARY 28,

N. B. *An ingenious Essay towards setting the Christian Revelation in such a Light as that it shall appear one of the strongest H Proofs, even of the Being of a God and Providence, and of all the other Points of natural Religion, in Answer to CHRISTOPHILO's Question, is come to Hand, and will be inserted in our next.*

The Business of the House of Commons was interrupted from the 21st to the 28th; the Right honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; being greatly indisposed.

Mr *Haines*, Printer of the *Craftsman*, A was try'd for that of July 2, 1737, before Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, and a Special Jury; who brought in their Verdict *Guilty*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

Jan. 30. L ADY *Frances Harpur*, Sister to the D. of *Rutland*, and Wife of *John Harpur*, Esq; deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

FEB. 21. Lady of Sir *Wm Yonge*, Bart, — of a Daughter.

22. Lady of the Lord *Vere Beauclerc*, — of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Jan. 31. Wm *Underwood*, Esq; of *Endfield*, married to the Relict of *Richard Darby*, Esq; late Treasurer of *Gray's-Inn*.

FEB. 10. *Penry Williams*, Esq; of *Penpoint*, *Brecon*, — to Miss *Smith* of *Stoke* near *Ludlow*, *Shropshire*, with 15,000 l.

11. *Edw. Ratcliff*, Esq; Turkey Merchant — to Miss *Anderson*, Daughter of Sir *Stephen Anderson*, Bart.

14. *Godfrey Clarke*, of *Chilcot* near *Derby*, — to Miss *Pole* Daughter of *German Pole* of *Radbourn* in the said County, Esq;

Dr *Tho. Tennison*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*, — to Miss *Smith*, 5000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

Jan. 11. THO. *Broughton*, Lieut. Governor of *South Carolina*.

31. Lady *Dowager De la War*.

FEB. 1. *Robt Arwood*, Esq; Turkey Merch.

3. *Rich. Pryse* of *Tremyllan*, *Montgomeryshire*, Esq; Justice of Peace for that County under Q. *Anne*, for whose Memory he had such a particular Respect, that he desir'd to be bury'd as near her Effigie in *St Paul's Church-yard* as possible, which was done accordingly.

4. Rev. Mr *Batty* Preacher at *St John's Clerkenwell*, and Lecturer of *St Dunstan's* in the *West*.

Hen. Johnson, Esq; a Clerk in the *Navy Office*.

Hen. Finch, Esq; at *Laughton*, *Suffex*.

6. Rev. Mr *Humbds*, Vicar of *Tottenham*, *Middlesex*, and Junior Cardinal of *St Pauls*, *London*.

Mr *Jos. Mitchell*, Author of \S *Shoc-Heel*. The *Totness Address* versify'd, &c.

9. Miss *Pitt*, of *Norfolk*, aged 19; her For-

fortune 20,000*l.* goes to her Sister, aged 17.
10. *John Lane*, Esq; Capt. of an independent Company; in *Red-Lyon-street*.

Wm Grove, of *Derbyshire*, Esq;

11. Mr *Wm Bowles*, the Antiquarian, A aged 95.

Rev. Mr *Wheatland*, Lecturer of *St Stephen*, *Coleman-street*.

John Helden, Esq; at *Egham*, in the County of *Surry*; he lived many Years in the Island of *St Christophers* where he was one of the Council and Collector of the Customs in the Reign of *Q. Ann*, B and the late *K. George*; he came from thence in the Year 1730; and had lately made a Purchase at *Egham*, where he lived much beloved and died greatly lamented.

12. *James Sherrard*, M. D. (formerly an Apothecary) worth upwards of 150,000*l.* C at *Eltham*, *Kent*.

Hon. *Dodington Grevile*, Esq;

Wm Colbourne, Esq; Capt in *Hawley's* Regiment.

Samuel Russel, Esq; Sheriff of *London* in the Mayoralty of *Sir Francis Child*.

13. Rev. Mr *Robt Bragge*, a Dissenting Minister.

James Heywood, Esq; of *Maristow*, *Devon*.

Col. *Bettesworth*, Dept Governor of *Fersey*.

Wm Curzon, Esq; Member for *Clithero*; *Lancashire*, of a Consumption at *Aix la Chapelle*.

14. Hon. and Rev. Dr *Finch*, at *York*.

15. *Wm Moleworth*, Esq; at little *Chelsea*.

Lady *Stradling*, Relict of *Sir Edward Stradling*, Bart, and Sister of late Lord *Mansel*.

18. *Jacob Banks*, Esq; Member for *Shaftsbury*.

23. *Sir James Wood* (lately) Brigadier General, and Col. of the Royal Regiment of *Scots Fusiliers*. He serv'd in *Flanders* in the Reigns of *K. Wm* and *Q. Anne*.

Col. *Quincey*, Agent for *New England*, of an Inoculation.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

EARL of *Granard*, APPOINTED Governor of *New York*, in Room of Col. *Cosby*, decd.

Col. *Horsley*,—Governour of *South Carolina* in room of *Robt Johnson*, Esq; decd.

Mr *George Woodcraft*,—Under-Sheriff.

Col. *De Veil*,—Inspector-General of the Customs, in room of

Charles Horatio Walpole, Esq;—Usher of Exchequer.

Owen Brereton, Esq;—Paymaster of the Lotteries, in room of late *Tho. Spence*, Esq;

Viscount *Irwin*,—Ld Lieutenant of the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, and Town and County of *Hull*.

Capt. *Drury*,—appointed Capt. of Grenadiers in the first Reg. of Footguards,

Benjamin Theaker, Esq;—Capt. in Major General *Kirke's* Reg. at *Gibraltar*.

Capt. *Watson*,—Capt. of the *Garland* Man of War.

Lieut. *Swanson*,—Capt. of the *Saltash* Sloop.

Capt. Lieut. *Swan*,—Col. of a Company in the first Reg. of Footguard, in room of late Col. *Williamson*.

Mr *Rastall*,—Eldest Sub-brigadier of the first Troop of Horse-guards, in room of Capt. *Prew* decd.

— *Acourt*, Esq; Brother to *Pierce Acourt*, Member for *Heytesbury*—Lieut. in Col. *Churchill's* Company, in the 2d Regiment of Footguards.

George Drummond, Esq;—Commissioner C of Excise for *Scotland*.

Lieut Gen. *Dormer*,—Captain and Colonel of the first Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards, in room of *Sir Charles H. tham* decd.

SHERIFFS for the Year 1738.

D *Cornwall*, *John Honey*, of *Trenant*, Esq;

Devon, *Francis Drew*, of *Grange*, Esq;

Lincolnsh. *St John Wells*, of *Alford*, Esq;

Anglesea, *Wm Roberts*, of *Bodear*, Esq;

Radnor, *Sir Robert Cornwal*, Bart.

Members elected.

Cockermouth *William Curwen*, Esq;

Lewes *John Trevor*, Esq;

Midhurst *Sir John Peachy*, Bart.

Newark Lord *William Manners*.

St ifford *John Ld Viscount Chetwynd*.

Winchelsea *Robert Britow*, Esq; made also Clerk of the Green Cloth, in room of his Father, deceased.

Yarmouth Hon. *Roger Townshend*, Esq;

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr *Le Moine*, Chaplain to the Duke of *Portland*, PRESENTED (by his Grace) to the Rectory of *Everley*, *Wilts*, worth 200*l.* per Ann.

Mr *Aldrich*,—to the Rectory of *St John's Chapel Clerkenwell*.

Mr *Kennet*, Son to the late Bp of *Peterborough*,—by the present Bishop, to the Livings of *Penkirk* and *Glenton*, void by the Death of Dr *Cumberland*.

Mr *Luke Hill*,—to the Rectory of *Stratford-St Andrew Suffolk*.

Mr *Tho. Johnson*,—to the Vicarage of *Bramford Speke*, *Devon*.

Mr *Salter*—Prebendary of *Gloucester*.

Mr *Bonny*,—Clerk in Orders to *St James's Church Westminster*.

Mr *Williams*,—Prebendary of *Exeter*, in room of Mr *Welchman* decd.

S T O C K S.	
S. S. Stock	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
—Annu.	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Annu.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per C. Ann.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. S. Bonds	63s. pre.
Bank	141 $\frac{3}{4}$
—Circul.	37s. Pre.
Mil. Bank	123
India	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds	7l. 1s.
Ditto New	6l. 16s.
African	14
Royal Aff.	110
Lon. ditto	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 p. C. Em. Loan	110
5 p. C. Ditto	100 $\frac{1}{8}$
English Cop.	2l. 18s.
Welsh ditto	15s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Jan. 24. to Feb. 21.			
Christned	{ Males 633 } Femal. 617	1250	Buried.
Buried	{ Males 1091 } Femal. 1158	2249	Within the walls 166
Died under 2 Years old	---	713	Without the walls 5
Between 2 and 5	----	224	In Mid. and Surry 975
Between 5 and 10	----	90	City and Sub. West. 561
Between 10 and 20	----	71	2249
Between 20 and 30	----	195	Weekly Burials.
Between 30 and 40	----	211	Jan. 31. — 495
Between 40 and 50	----	231	Feb. 7. — 513
Between 50 and 60	----	139	14. — 569
Between 60 and 70	----	135	21. — 674
Between 70 and 80	----	118	2249
Between 80 and 90	----	58	
Between 90 and 100	----	12	Peck Loaf, Wheaten—21 d.
100	I		Wheat 30s. per Quar.
111	I		Hay per load 54s.
		2249	

Extract of a Letter from the Isle of Cows on the Coast of St Domingo in the West-Indies, Oct. 5, 1737.

Sept. 9, between 4 and 5 o'Clock in the Evening. we had one of the most dreadful Hurricanes that ever was remembered in these Parts: The Town of St Louis was entirely levelled with the Ground, except the Church and two Houses, those of the Fort St Louis were blown down; the Ships at Anchor under that Fort were thrown upon the Coast, or foundered on their Anchors, and several Persons were drown'd; all the Sugar Canes and Cotton-Trees are destroyed.— The Master of a Ship from St Eustasia reports, that when he left that Coast, he saw above 20 Boats perish, that the Town is almost all blown down, and the Country ruined. The Thunder and Lightning fell in several Places, and burnt divers Ships and Magazines.

Tuesday, 14.

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guild-hall, they came to a Resolution to put the Laws in Force for keeping strictly the Sabbath; since which an Order has been issued from the Lord-Mayor, strictly charging and commanding the Marshals and all Constables, Beadles, and other publick Officers of London, to use their best Endeavours to prevent any Person or Persons hereafter from selling or exposing to Sale, any Fruit, or other Things in any of the publick Streets, or

common Passages within the City or Suburbs; and to apprehend all such Persons who shall infest the said publick Streets and Passages, on Pretence of *cleaning Shoes*, on *St Lord's Day*; and to take Notice of all such *Vintners, Alehouse-keepers, Coffeehouse-keepers, Barbers*, and others, who shall at any Time hereafter exercise their ordinary Callings or Trade on the Lord's Day; and that they be careful and diligent in apprehending all *lewd Women, Whores, common Night-Walkers*, and other *lewd and disorderly Persons*. — And to the End the *Negligence, Partiality, Connivance*, or other *unlawful Practices* of the aforesaid Officers, may not prevent the Discovery and due Punishment which the Laws have appointed to be inflicted on such Offenders, the Court recommends it to all the Citizens and Inhabitants within the City and Liberties, who shall at any Time hereafter have Knowledge of any such Offences, and desires and requires them to give Information thereof, as well as of the Negligence of any of the Officers aforesaid, to his Lordship or some other Justice; and the Marshals of this City were ordered by the Lord Mayor, to give the several Constables Notice, not to send any Person to the Compters or Bridewell till after Eleven o'Clock at Night, for that his Lordship, for the Ease of his Fellow Citizens, will do Business till that Time.

FROM *Vienna*, That the real End of the Journey which the Marquis de *Botta* has taken to *Petersburg*, is to represent at the *Russian* Court, that the Situation of Affairs in *Hungary* will not permit the Emperor to defer any longer the Conclusion of a Suspension of Arms with the *Ottoman Porte*: He has it likewise in Commission to acquaint that Court, that upon the strictest Examination into Count *Seckendorff's* Affair, this Lord has not been found guilty of any capital Crime; and that therefore the Imperial Court will be indispensably obliged to set him at liberty. This seems entirely to agree with what has before been said on this Affair, that the long Confinement of that General was partly the Effect of the ill Will which the Court of *Russia* bore him.

From *Petersburg*, that the Bashaw of *Oczakow*, Prisoner at this City, is authorized by the *Ottoman Porte* to settle the Preliminaries of Peace with the Crown of *Russia*. The same Letters say, that the intended Siege of *Oczakow* is an Affair concerted between the two Powers, the *Ottoman Porte* having absolutely determined never to conclude a Peace which shall leave that Place in the Hands of *Russia*; it has therefore been regulated, that the *Turks* shall again besiege it, that the *Russians* shall only make such a Defence as to appear not to voluntarily give it up, and that it shall be surrender'd to the *Porte* by Capitulation.

The brave *Corficans* continue to receive frequent Assistance from their King. On the 5th of last Month a Vessel without Colours brought thither several of his Confidants and Domesticks, together with 6 Foreign Officers, a great many Chests fill'd with Arms both mounted and unmounted, and 100 Tons of Powder; Lead, Iron, Steel, and other Ammunition: They deliver'd Letters from *Theodore* to the chief Men of the Country, who were so pleas'd with the Contents, that they order'd *Te Deum* to be sung, and Bonfires and Illuminations to be made all over the Island. About a Week afterwards landed Count *Colonna*, who is much esteem'd there, and with him 14 German Officers, and more Ammunition. It is reported, that he has brought along with him the necessary Orders for making an Attempt upon *Bastia*: As to the Place of *Theodore's* Residence at present, it is a Mystery unknown to every Body but the four principal Chiefs. The Week after *Colonna's* Arrival, he made an Attack on the Fortress in the *Isola*, which con-

tinued with great Briskness and Obstinacy on both Sides, until at last the *Genoese* were obliged to surrender at Discretion. The Assailants lost 2 Lieutenants, and 72 Soldiers, and only 49 of the Garrison remained alive: The Officer who commanded it, writes to the Marquis de *Rivarola* at *Bastia*, That he and his 49 Men are Prisoners of War, and treated with great Humanity by the Malecontents; but that his Lieutenant, a *Corfican* by Birth, being discover'd to be one of those concern'd in a Conspiracy against the Life of the Baron de *Newhoff* a little time after his Arrival in the Island, had but a quarter of an Hour allow'd him to prepare himself for Death; that his Execution had been very cruel; that they began it by cutting out his Tongue, and chopping off his Hand; that they then fasten'd him to the Top of a Post, placed in the Midst of a Heap of Wood built up as for a Bonfire; and that in this manner they burnt him alive. The Officer adds, that he and his 49 Men were forced to be present at the Execution; after which Count *Colonna* address'd himself to the Officer and his Men in the following Words: *The Lieutenant is punished with so much Rigour, for having not only been a perjured Traitor to his King, but also a Rebel to his Country. As to you, we intend to treat you as Prisoners of War, and with the Humanity becoming Christians; we hope your Masters will act the same Way by us, if Occasion offers.*

Letters from *Constantinople* say, That the Grand Seignior has declared, in an extraordinary Divan, that it being not consistent with his Honour to leave *Oczakow* in the Possession of *Russia*, he had resolved to retake it, cost what it will; and that, if needs must, he would sacrifice part of his own Treasure for that End. And they add, That being absolutely resolved upon it, without asking the Opinion of his Ministers as usual, he had sent his Orders to the Army to detach a great Body of Troops towards that Place.—The *Turkish* Troops, in order to be forced to discharge their Duty, are obliged to take a new Oath, drawn up by the Mufti, wherein they declare, *That if they do not fight to the last Drop of their Blood for the Maintenance of the Glory of the Ottoman Arms, they will consent not only to be punished upon Earth, but also after Death, and to be for ever deprived of the Felicity of the true Believers, and of the Happiness of seeing the Great Prophet Mahomet in Heaven.*

A REGISTER of BOOKS in FEBRUARY, 1738.

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N. B. Having two Correspondents on the same Subject, viz, Prescience who sign Philaethes, we thought proper to give notice of it.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

MARCH 1738.

*Conclusion of the Lady's Adventures, begun
in our Magazine for April, 1737.*

THE first Thing my Mother did, after she had receiv'd *Myrtilla's* Letter, was to go to Mr *Melvill*, who, as the Reader may remember, was my Father's Friend. To him she open'd the whole Affair, shewing him the Letter she had receiv'd, and conjur'd him to let her know how she could immediately speak with my Father. Mr *Melvill*, who was a generous good-natur'd Man, was at no great loss to gather from the Course of my Mother's Relation, how things went with poor *Myrtilla*, and as he knew the Character of the Amorous Priest, he judg'd that there was no Time to be lost, so he immediately introduc'd my Mother to a private Room, where my Father was; Sir, says she, when she enter'd the Room, without giving my Father the least Time to express any part of his Surprise; if you have the least Spark of Gratitude or Nature within your Breast, you will lose no time by asking any Questions, but instantly comply with the Measures which I shall lay down, for saving the Honour of a Sister, to whom you owe your own Life. Upon this, she put *Myrtilla's* Letter into his Hand, and Mr *Melvill* explain'd to him the whole Affair. My Father, notwithstanding of some Oddities in his Character, had a great Share of natural Courage, and was possess'd of a Mind equally susceptible of the Force of Nature, and the Tyes of Gratitude: He blush'd, he sigh'd, and sunk down, with an Emotion, which was the Effect of Shame, Surprise, Tendernefs and Concern. What can be done? said he; if my Life can, in the least, contribute to the Safety of her Honour, I will again surrender myself to the Prison, from whence her generous Courage deliver'd me. No, said my Mother, that would be to ruin yourself without serving her. But if you

can deign to dissemble so far as to wear a Habit foreign to your Profession, and to use a Language which is foreign to your Heart, I believe, with a little of this Gentleman's Assistance, I can put you upon a Method, by which you may acquit yourself of some part of the Debt you owe to the best of Sisters. The Method I propose is, that you should equip yourself in the Habit of a Jesuite, and by a Letter of Recommendation, which we may get from some *English* Nobleman in K. *James's* Service, introduce yourself to the Father, as an *English* Clergyman who was oblig'd to leave *England* upon the late Revolution, and that you are very desirous to be employ'd by His Reverence. As you are an *Englishman*, he perhaps may employ you to talk with *Myrtilla*, and who knows then what Opportunities this may present, for the working out her Deliverance? The Proposal was agreed to by my Father, not so much out of any Hopes he had of succeeding, as a Desire he entertained of leaving nothing on his Part undone, which carried the least Appearance of delivering *Myrtilla*. Accordingly Mr *Melvill* borrow'd a Habit from a Jesuite of his Acquaintance, which, with the help of a long White Beard fastened to his Face, disguised my Father so as it was impossible to know him. He then was introduc'd to the Lord ——— as a Father newly come from *England*; and this Nobleman, who was very well acquainted at the *French* Court, recommended him in very strong Terms to P. *le Chaise*. Upon which my Father waited a convenient Opportunity, and about 6 that same Evening accosted the amorous Priest; telling him, when he had presented the Letter, that his Zeal was such, that he never inclined to be shut up within the Walls of a House, but to expose his Life, as he had often done, by converting Hereticks to the Faith. P. *le Chaise*, finding he was an *Englishman*, thought that he might be a proper Instrument for securing the Box of Jewels, which

which my Mother had mention'd, and which he design'd as a Present to the Lady Abbess for her good Services. But, as he was under a Necessity of acting in this Affair with the utmost Caution, he gave my Father no other Answer, but that he might meet him next Evening about 8 o'Clock at the Convent of ———, where he would be, in order to take the Confession of a dying Nun. This was the very Convent where *Myrtilla* (to whom we shall now return) was expecting every Moment to be again plagued with the nauseous Company of the Priest. She had, agreeably to *Lucia's* Advice, treated him with great Gentleness, and in such a Manner as made him hope that nothing was so necessary to her Conversion to all his Purposes, as a little Forbearance and Time. As soon as he arrived at the Convent, he took the Lady Abbess apart, and after describing the *English* Father, he acquainted her with his Design of recovering *Myrtilla's* Jewels. The Abbess jump'd at the Proposal, so they resolved to introduce the Priest that very Night into the Convent, and to cause *Myrtilla* to write another Letter to the Person who had the Jewels, which they imagined, in consequence of her former Letter, would be in readiness to be delivered to the Messenger. Accordingly *P. le Chaise* punctually kept his Appointment with the *English* Father, and actually introduced him that Night into the Convent. When they arrived there, he was carried to the Apartment of the Abbess, who acquainted him, that they had got an *English* Lady in the Convent, who had some thoughts of being reconciled to the Church, and taking the Habit: But as it was against the Knowledge of her Friends, who were Hereticks, it was necessary to keep it secret for some time. She then, in a very artful Manner, told him, that the young Lady had no Fortune, except some Jewels, which it would require a great deal of Management to recover from her Friends: And as it was for the Service of the Church, she did not doubt but that he would do all that was recommended to him for that Effect, and act with the utmost Caution and Secrecy. My Father, from the Beginning of his Discourse, conceiv'd some Hopes that the Nun mention'd by the Abbess might be his Sister, tho' he was quite in the dark about the Story of the Jewels, he knowing very well that she had none. However he dissembled a Zeal for the Church, and promised every thing in so strong Terms, that neither the Abbess nor the Father had the least Distrust of

him, but thought him to be a very fit Man to become in time one of their private Counsellors.

After this Discourse, the Lady Abbess went out, and in a few Minutes return'd with *Myrtilla*: My Father had some difficulty to suppress his motions at seeing his Sister in such a Situation, however he now thought of nothing but how to let her know him. Finding this impossible at that Time, he resolved to wait for a more favourable Opportunity, which Fortune soon presented. The Abbess and the Father presented him to *Myrtilla*, as being her Countryman, and seem'd to make a Merit of introducing him. They at the same time told her that, as he was an *Englishman*, he was the properest Person in the World to entrust with her Jewels, which it was by all means proper she should have in her own Possession; and that she should give the Father proper Directions how to act. This startled *Myrtilla*; which my Father easily perceiving, he interposed, and pretending to recollect himself, in some Surprise, ask'd her if she was not Daughter to such a Person, naming her Father; and at the same time express'd the greatest Satisfaction in what the Abbess had told him about her Intention to take the Habit, congratulating her upon being reconciled to the Holy Church. *Myrtilla* was struck with the Similarity betwixt the Father's Voice and that of her Brother, but was far from suspecting the Truth: Till at the Lady Abbess's Request she sat down, and wrote a Letter to my Mother, wherein she earnestly recommended to her what she had mention'd in her last, desiring her to deliver the Jewels to the Bearer, who was their Countryman, and understood *English*. This Letter was, at the Request of *P. le Chaise* and the Abbess, to be translated by the *English* Father, and by him deliver'd. Upon which, taking Pen and Ink in his Hand, he actually translated it, and shew'd it to *Myrtilla*, who immediately knew her Brother's Writing. This, joyn'd with the Resemblance of his Voice, convinc'd her that the Priest was no other than her Brother, tho' the Reader may judge how much she was at a Loss to conceive how he became so much alter'd in so short a Time. After the Letter was fairly transcrib'd, the crafty Abbess, that she might be perfectly sure of her Man, carried the Translation to *Lucia*, who read it in *French* almost in the same Words with the Copy from which it was translated, and which the Abbess kept in her own Hand. This left the Abbess and *P. le Chaise* not the

the least room to suspect any Trick; and the *English* Father was dispatch'd with Orders to return next Day with his Answer. Upon my Father's leaving the Convent, he went straight to the House of Mr *Melville*, who immediately sent for my Mother; and they contriv'd an Answer.

It is now time to return to *Myrtilla* and *Lucia*. After my Father was gone, *P. le Chaise* waited upon them to their Apartment, where they spent part of the Night in great Mirth, *Myrtilla* having conceiv'd strong Hopes from the late Adventure, and the plotting Brain of her Sister-in-law. The Glass going pretty freely about, the Priest redoubled his Attacks upon *Myrtilla's* Virtue and Religion, attributing the agreeable Change he perceiv'd in her, to her being pleas'd with his Person and Behaviour. *Myrtilla* play'd her Part very well, and told him that indeed he had conquer'd some Prejudices that perhaps she had too long labour'd under, but that he must not expect she was to be won so easily, for she must have a few Scruples, which she still retained, resolved by some Person who was less interested than himself, and that she should be glad to talk half an Hour with the *English* Father when he return'd. The Priest, being quite charm'd with this, attributed her Scruples to the Pride of a Woman, which wanted to have some Pretence for yielding: So he consented to wait till next Night, when he was to receive her final Answer, after the *English* Father had resolved the Doubts she still entertain'd. Upon this he took his leave of *Myrtilla*, being the most satisfied Man in the World. Next Day about 11 in the Forenoon the *English* Father return'd, with a very fine Box of Jewels, which my Mother had deliver'd him, in order to carry his Project the better on: This was so substantial a Proof of his Address and Fidelity, that the Abbess and the Priest thought they could not trust him too far. So they told him that the Lady had desired to talk with him, as they supposed, about some foolish Scruples she still retain'd from her former Principles and Education: My Father answer'd them, that nothing should be wanting on his Part. So they all three went to *Myrtilla's* Room, where my Father deliver'd the Jewels into her own Hands. *Myrtilla* was surpris'd at seeing the Box, which she immediately knew belong'd to her Sister; but took it as the happy Omen of her Deliverance. The Priest and the Abbess soon left them together, the Priest being oblig'd to return to the

Court, and the Abbess to the Cares of her House.

As soon as my Father and *Myrtilla* were left by themselves, my Father taking off the false Beard, which till now had disguis'd him, *Strip, dear Myrtilla*, said he, let me perform the same Duty to you which you paid to me. If you put on these Habits, and let me have yours, I hope to manage it so that all shall be well. *Myrtilla* did not want a second Invitation; in an Instant they exchange'd Habits, and when my Father was dress'd in his Sister's Cloaths, there was scarce any distinguishing the one from the other. *Myrtilla* then told him, that there was only one Obstacle to their Escape, which was *Lucia*. She then in a few Words acquainted him of the generous Part that poor Creature had acted; and recommended her to him in the strongest Terms. My Father bad her be easy in that Respect, and promised to share in her Fate. After they had, to avoid suspicion, stay'd together for half an Hour, or somewhat more, *Myrtilla* called in *Lucia*, and laid the whole Scheme of her Escape before her, telling her at the same time that now was the Time for her making a bold Push for her Freedom: My Father then gave her the strongest Assurances of his Zeal to serve her, and was as good as his Word, as the Reader shall soon understand. *Myrtilla* by this time was upon the utmost Stretch of Impatience to escape, and after she had tenderly embraced my Father and *Lucia*, left the Room, and, without the least Suspicion, got clear of the Convent, and went directly to my Mother's Lodging. About 9 at Night *P. le Chaise* returned from Court, and calling for *Lucia*, enquired about the Success of the *English* Father's Negotiation. *Lucia* told him, that if she was not mistaken, he had succeeded very well: Adding, that she believed it would be his own Fault, if he did not succeed likewise that very Night. The impatient Father then sent *Lucia* back to prepare his Mistress to receive him, after every thing in the Convent was quiet, and all the Nuns had gone to Bed. Accordingly about 11 o'Clock he was admitted by the faithful *Lucia*, who followed him into *Myrtilla's* Chamber. As soon as he was enter'd, my Father arose, and before the Priest could perceive y Alteration he clapt a Pistol, which he had brought along with him, to his Breast, telling him that if he spoke the least Word he was a dead Man. *P. le Chaise* immediately perceiv'd by the Alteration of the Voice how matters went, and as Guilt is always cowardly,

ly, he fell down on his Knees, while my Father with the assistance of *Lucia* bound him with a small Cord, and thrust a Handkerchief into his Mouth, all which he had brought along with him by my Mother's Advice. They next search'd his Pockets for the Pass-key, which they got likewise, then taking the Box of Jewels along with them, they went down Stairs, and by the Assistance of *Lucia*, who knew every Corner of the House, they got to the outer Gate, which the Priest's Key likewise open'd, then under the Cover of a very dark Night they reach'd Mr *Melvill's* House, where my Mother and *Myrtilla* had left a Note for him to meet them at a private Lodging in the Suburbs, to which they had remov'd, not thinking themselves safe in their old Lodgings. My Father then begg'd Mr *Melvill*, who knew of the whole Affair, to procure a Suit of Men's Cloaths for *Lucia*, she still having on her Nun's Habit. Mr *Melvill* readily agreed to this, and when they were both equipt, she in Mr *Melvill's*, and my Father in his own Cloaths, they called a Coach and drove to the Place to which they were directed by my Mother's Note. The Reader may judge of the mutual Congratulations of all Parties at this happy Meeting: All former Animosities and Heats were forgotten, and my Father and Mother agreed to return with the first opportunity to *England*; which they did, and were long happy in one another. As for poor *Lucia*, my Mother carried her along with her likewise, and she afterwards lead a Life full of Penitence and exemplary Virtue. The History of that Lady, with her Return to *France*, may be the Subject of some more Papers from your Reader and Servant. MARIA.

R. Y.'s Answer to his own Query concerning the fallen Angels. V. VI. p. 270, 421.

Mr URBAN,

I Fully expected to see that Opinion advanced, in Answer to my Query, which is taken Notice of by the Gentleman who signs * *A Friend to Truth*;—but I find your Correspondent, † *Theophilus Stranger*, agrees with myself, as to the Fact by which the *Apostate Angels* began their Rebellion, tho' we differ vastly in every Thing else, as will appear further on.

When I said that my Answer should please all, your Correspondent might remember that I softened the Expression with—*God willing*,—which if he had added, his bold Words would not have followed very properly: However, methinks it

* Vol. VII. p. 338. † *ibid*,

should please Mr *Stranger*, and therefore I will make bold to give it him; but in the first Place I expect he'll allow these 3 Postulates:

I. That the *Angels* are under a Covenant.* —

II. That there never was but one † Covenant made with them.

III. That the grand Conditions of this Covenant ‡ may be known, as far as it is possible to discover the Duty of Angels.

COROLLARY.

From these Suppositions it follows, That whatever the *Scripture* says, is, or ever was, the Duty of *Angels*; is, and ever was, a Part of that Covenant they are bound to keep in order to secure their eternal Happiness.

Now the *Scripture* says, that the *Angels* are under CHRIST, as GOD, *Heb. i. 6, 7*, and as Man, *Phil. ii. 9, 10, 11. Rev. xxii. 16.* and bound to obey him in all the *Ministrations* in which he shall please to employ them, *Heb. i. 14.* And consequently, according to the foregoing Corollary, CHRIST had bound himself, by Covenant with the *Angels*, to assume the Human Nature; and they, by the same Covenant, were bound to obey him as such. This then is the Covenant which the SON of GOD made with the *Angels*;—Having created Man, he declared to them that he would in Time take this Nature upon himself, and commanded them that they should obey him as such; and that they should in their several Ministrations, as he pleased to employ them, contribute their utmost to promote this grand Design; and on Condition of their perfect Obedience, he engaged they should continue in that happy State in which he had placed them, and at last receive a more consummate Reward; but if they disobeyed, they should be liable to all contrary Evils, and at last be adjudged by him to eternal Misery in that Nature which he was resolved to assume.—There is Nothing in this Description of the *Angelical Covenant*, but what is sufficiently confirmed by the present State of the delinquent *Angels*, and the present Duty and Bliss of the *Angels of Light*; except the last Part of it,—that he should let them know he would judge them in the Nature of Man;—But seeing he had determined in

* They must be under a Covenant, or they could not break one, consequently not fall. † They never were under but one Covenant, seeing GOD has not spared them for the Breach of that. ‡ Their Covenant must contain the Conditions on which they should be happy, and those Conditions must be their Duty.

in that Nature to judge them, and tells us himself that Judgment is committed to him *because he is the Son of Man*; John v. 27. and seeing the Knowledge of this would tend to their further Probation, (as will appear further on,) I cannot see why we should dispute it.—I come now to resolve the *Question* proposed. And

From the Account which I have given of the *Angelical Covenant*, it appears evident, that the *Angels* might break it by refusing any Ministration that the SON of GOD was pleased to employ them in; but an Endeavour to frustrate his Design, and to hinder him from fulfilling his Part of the *Covenant*, must be the highest Offence they could possibly be guilty of: And this appears to have been the Sin of the *Devil*; for no sooner had the **ETERNAL WORD** established his *Covenant* with the *Angels*, but he commanded the chiefest of the *fallen Spirits*, since named *Satan*, to minister to the first *Man*; but this *Angel*, reflecting upon his own Excellencies, and Meaness of the Person he was to attend, could not brook of an Employment so much below him; — “Must I (thinks he) who am able to overturn this *Globe*, and to destroy the whole Army of living Creatures thereon; must I attend a *Reptile* and a *Worm*, not fit to be compared with the meanest of these *Spirits*, which yet are quite beneath me? Were all these *Powers*, all these *Excellencies*, bestowed for this? O how unequally does **GOD** distribute his Favours! — And shall the Nature of this *servile Creature* be advanced above mine? Horrid the Thought! — O why did **GOD** give such Powers to the *Angelical Nature*, and yet give least Honour to those whom he had made most to deserve it! O why indeed! I’ll frustrate this Design. I heard him say, that *sinning Man* should dye. And dye he shall. If I can compass this, I shall prevent his future *Exaltation*. He cannot die, and yet be Lord of all. **GOD** must recal his past Decree, or falsify his Threatening to *Man*: And say he does the latter; Then he’s a *Covenant-Breaker* as **GOD**, and will be so again as *Man*: And how then can he justly condemn me for the Breach of one *Covenant*, when himself is doubly involved in the same Guilt for the Breach of another? But say he does recal his past Decree; Then shall our God-like Nature still excel, and I be free from this disgraceful Charge; Then he can never condemn me in a Nature which he never assumes; Then too he breaks his *Covenant* with us. Do what he will, I find I am safe, and *Man* shall sin.” — Thus *Satan* thought, and then entered

into the *Serpent*, and by him persuaded *Man* to transgress the Command of his Creator: Thus, instead of ministering to *Man*, he seduced and destroyed him: And hence it is that *St Paul* tells *Timothy*, a Bishop must not be a *Novice*, lest being lifted up with *Pride*, he should fall into the *Condemnation of the Devil*. 1 Tim. iii. 6. i. e. lest he should think himself too good for his Office, which is also an Office of Ministration, and so being lifted up with *Pride*, instead of edifying his Brethren seduces them from **GOD**, and for doing that, falls into the same *Condemnation* which *Satan* is fallen into before him. From this Text it appears plain to me that the *Prince of Darkness* had been appointed to minister to *Adam*, and consequently was not then a fallen Spirit.

And that this was his first Sin appears also evident from those Words of our SAVIOUR,—He was a Murderer from the Beginning, and abode not in the Truth, because there is no Truth in him; when he speaks of a Lye he speaks of his own, for he is a Lye and the Father of it, John viii. 44.—We all know that he murdered *Man* by a Lye, and the **LORD** in saying, he abode not in the Truth when he committed it, plainly intimates that by this Action he first shewed his Enmity against **GOD**, and his Malignancy and Opposition to the Truth.

Besides, it is certain if *Satan* had sinned before, he had never been admitted into *Paradise*: Who can think that **GOD**, who drove *Man* out of *Eden*, would permit a *Devil*, as such, to come into it? Or even into a World which he had created and pronounced very Good?—There shall enter Nothing that defiles into the New *Jerusalem*; Rev. xxi. 7. And why? Because the Place is Holy. So was this World at its first Creation: The Earth was certainly never the Place of unclean Spirits, till it was cursed for the Revolt of *Man*.

But to proceed; *Man* being fallen, how swift must the News fly thro’ the *Angelical Regions*! How soon must it be known to the whole Host of *Angels*, that *Man* was fallen, and, in all Probability, the Design of the SON of **GOD** was frustrated! Here then the *Angels* were put to a fit Trial; All those that envied the *Humane Nature* that Honour which the SON of **GOD** designed for it, approved of the Deed of *Satan*, and rejoiced in *Man*’s Destruction; nay, they quickly sang the “Foe Deliverer from Bondage vile.” And indeed so far had *Satan* carried his Point, that the highest *Angel* could not see how the dreadful Ends he had proposed

posed to gain could be avoided; as is evident, in that they are desirous to pry into this Mystery still; so that under such a Temptation, no wonder that *Myriads* revolted from GOD. But why did not all revolt, since the Temptation was *too strong* for even *Angelical* Nature? — Divine Grace descended, was accepted by some, and that secured them in Obedience. The FATHER saw the SON's exalted Merits, and the Lamb then slain in his Decree, and so was pleased that all *Fulness* should dwell in him, and by him would reconcile all Things to himself, even by him, whether they be Things in Earth, or Things in HEAVEN. Col. i. 19, 20. The Saints on Earth, tho' Enemies by Nature, are reconciled to God by him, in the Body of his *Flesh thro' Death*, and presented holy and unblameable; (v. 22.) and the persistent Angels were preserved from falling, and secured in everlasting Peace and Blessedness by Virtue of the same Sacrifice. These therefore stood firm for God, and reasoned thus, — "How is our Fellow-Creature fallen! how low has yon *perfidious Spirit* sunk him down! he needs must die, for GOD has said he shall; he needs must reign, for such the high Decree we lately heard proclaimed: How both can be, GOD only knows, yet nothing is too hard for him whose powerful Hand made all of Nothing. On him we'll firmly trust, his Glory shall with *double Lustre* shine, tho' now impaired by that *false Spirit*, Foe to GOD and Man." — Their Faith was approved. The SON of GOD immediately judged the *Criminals* in Eden, and entered into a new Covenant with them, which they by *divine Grace* accepted. This Covenant was first indicated to Man in that great Promise, — "The Seed of the Woman shall break the Serpent's Head, Gen. iii." — Thus War was proclaimed against Satan upon Earth, and begun in Heaven: The *ministering Spirits* there, according to the Sentence of the SON of GOD, and under his Influence, cast him down out of Heaven, and his Angels were cast out with him. Since which the persistent Angels have, with Wonder and Joy, seen all their Hopes accomplished; the Prince of this World vanquished below, and his Wisdom brought to nought.

But why, some will say, was *divine Grace* given to the Angels, and Man left wholly in the Hand of his own Counsel? — The Answer is easy; because the Angels were related to CHRIST by Covenant, but Man, as created, was supreme Lord of himself independent of him as Mediator. Besides, the MOST HIGH, who

foreknew that Man would fall, intended by his Fall to advance his own Glory, and to bring about that *Fulness of Merit* which should save both Worlds.

A But oh! how exceedingly heinous was this Sin of the *fallen Spirits*! What did the SON of GOD require of them, in which himself was not their great Example? He did indeed require so much Humility of them, as to submit to him in a Nature that was inferior to their own: But did he not shew infinitely greater Humility, in taking such a Nature upon himself? B And the meaner the Human Nature, the greater the Example that was set them. But see! in how wonderful a Manner the LORD CHRIST would overcome this Pride of the Devil! As if it were a small Thing for him to assume the Human Nature in all the Glories of Eden, he descends infinitely lower, and takes it in & Likeness of *sinful Flesh*; and even in that Likeness he farther humbles himself to Death, even the Death of the Cross; and in this last Act of & deepest Humility, he eternally vanquishes his Adversary, and overthrows all his Principalities and Powers. C Oh! the Depth of the Riches of the Wisdom and Knowledge of GOD! How unsearchable are his Decrees, and his Ways past finding out!

To Mr A. B.

S I R,

AFTER returning you my Thanks for your Answer in the January MAG. p. 18, to my Question in the December MAG. p. 755, I must freely acknowledge it has not entirely satisfied me. I allow there is nothing expressly mentioned about the Prophets of the Groves being ordered by *Elijah* to be seized; but then it is said, 1 Kings, ch. xviii. v. 19. That both the Prophets of *Baal* and those of the Groves, were admitted to *Jezabel's* Table. And you say, "That the Prophets of the Groves were not, indeed, Prophets of the Lord, &c. but were called as Friends, i. e. to *Elijah* and the rest of the Lord's Prophets." — Now it does not seem very probable to me, that *Jezabel*, who was so enraged against the Prophets of the Lord, as we find she was in the foregoing Part of the History, should entertain so near her Person, and in so familiar a Manner, those who were publicly known to be Friends to them: And therefore, I think, we must look out for some other Solution of this Difficulty; which I doubt not, when you re-consider it, you will be able to oblige me with. In the mean Time, I hope you'll pardon my Freedom, and excuse this Trouble given you, by
Yours, &c. F. W.

2 Conclusion of the Defence of the QUAKER'S
PLEA against TYTHES ; begun p. 73.

HERE permit me to correct a Mistake of our Author (p. 545) where he seems to think, that I account it a Sin to apply one's Mind to the natural and ordinary Means of Improvement in religious Knowledge. No, what I hold in this Case is, that Learning is not *absolutely necessary* to qualify a Man for the Ministry, and that the Sin lies in making a Trade of it, as I have been shewing [a]. I find that the better Sort of Gentiles did continually upbraid the primitive Christians, that *their Teachers* were Weavers, or Combers of Wool, Coblers, Fullers, *illiterate* and exceeding *rustic*; which very well agrees with the Canon of the Council of Carthage, mentioned in my last, ordering Ministers to work for their Living; by which it looks as if they thought just as I do.

As to those Texts in the 2d Col. (V. 7. p. 542) having obviated this Author's Reasoning upon them in the Beginning of this Paper, I need here only observe, that the Abstracter (V. 7. p. 154) has taken them from the Preface to the *Brief Account* of the Quakers Sufferings, where they are well apply'd to shew the Nature of Gospel Liberty, the Doctrine of Christ, and the Practice of the Apostles relating to Subsistence for Gospel Ministers, at least what *Paul* very much recommended by his own Example, which was, that it would be more honourable for Ministers not to be chargeable to the Church in any Respect, or as little as possible.

And now having proved that Christ and his Apostles allowed only of a *discretionary, moderate, and voluntary Maintenance* for Ministers, I shall further observe, (by way of Corroboration and Confirmation of my Construction of Scripture) that [c] Father *Paul*, the honest and judicious Historian, asserts, 'That for about 200 Years the Ministers of the Church, and the Poor subsisted out of the *common Stock*, which had no other Fund than the *Offerings* of the Faithful;' and [d] Bishop *Burnett*, speaking of the Apostacy of the primitive Church in relation to Priests and Bishops, says, "It was occasioned partly by the Tyranny of some Bishops (to which Bounds were set by Laws and Canons) and partly by having a *special Property and Benefice of their own*, and not being maintained by a Dividend out of the *common Stock* of the Church, as at first." These Corruptions and Abuses creeping into the Church, Councils were obliged to enforce primitive Doctrine and Practice as much as they could. It was for such like Reasons as these that the Council of *Antioch* in the Year 340, ordained, that the Bishop should with much Care and Caution distribute the Effects of the Church amongst the Poor and Strangers, taking no more for himself and the other Ministers, than what *Necessity justly required*; alledging the Apostle's Words to *Timothy*, *Having Food and Rayment, let us be therewith content*. Then comes the Council so *low down* as the Year 398, when ma-

ny Corruptions were crept into the Church; yet Christians at that Time bent themselves strenuously to restore primitive Discipline, by enjoining Ministers to follow some Occupation: It is remarkable too, that the [e] *Massilians*, who pleaded against *Aurelius*, that the Clergy should be wholly exempted from Labour, were at that Time accounted [f] Hereticks. My Antagonist is pleased to say, that this Decree is *contradictory* to Scripture; of which the judicious Reader may judge when he has considered the Reasonableness of my Construction of Scripture Texts, as being perfectly consistent with one another, and also conformable to the constant Use of the primitive Church, and to the Decree of the Council of *Antioch*, which is much to the same Effect with this Canon.

It is a most egregious Misapprehension of this acute Reasoner not to discern, that the *lower down* a primitive Custom is afresh enjoined, the *greater Weight* such a Decree carries with it, especially when that Decree is constituted purposely to correct an Abuse growing upon the Church. How would he have triumph'd over me, could he have prov'd that Tythes, or any fix'd Maintenance for Ministers, were not only from the Beginning of Christianity, but continued incontestable so *low down* as the Year 398, and then some Hereticks opposed that Kind of Settlement, but were rebuked with a Decree of the eminent Council of *Carthage*! But further, because I am desirous to open his Eyes, and to let him see that all Protestants (as he thinks (p. 543) are not of his Mind about the *Lateness* of this Decree, I recommend him to Bishop *Burnett's* Instruction, who, speaking of some Canons made in several Ages relating to the Duties and Labours of the Clergy, says expressly, [g] "I go next to a worse Scene of the Church [always the later the worse] to see what Provisions were made in this Matter [of Pluralities] about the 8th Century." *The worse that those Ages and Councils were, it makes the Argument the stronger*; since even bad Men in bad Times could not justify or suffer such an Abuse. In the Year 787 the second Council of *Nice* was held that settled the Worship of Images; the 15th Canon of it runs thus: "No Clerk shall from henceforth be reckoned in two Churches, for this is the Character of Trafficking and Covetousness, and wholly estranged from the Ecclesiastical Custom — for these Things which filthy Lucre has brought into Church Matters, are contrary to God. *There is a Variety of Employments for acquiring the necessary Supplies of this Life*; let every one that pleases, make Use of these for furnishing himself; for the Apostle said, *These Hands have ministered to my Necessities, and to those that were with me*." All which is a strong Defence for the Council of *Carthage*, and incontestably confirms my Reasoning.

But I am called upon to answer this Question: Will you be decided by Councils and their Decrees in this and other Cases? To which I answer, Yes; when they are as perfectly agreeable

[a] Herald. *Animad. in Arnob. Lib 3.* & H Origen, p. 144. Camb. Edit.

[c] *Benef. Matters, ch. 3.*

[d] *Past. Care, p. 94, Ed. 3.*

[e] Severinus Binius in *Canones Concilii Carthag. prædict. Not.*

[f] *Criniti Hæretici, ut supra.*

[g] *Past. Care, p. 76.*

ble to Scripture and to one another, as these are about the Point in Question: Besides, as this is a Way of arguing that the Clergy lay great Stress upon when they think it suits their Purpose, it must necessarily be conclusive against them here.

Well then, this being the Doctrine and Discipline of the primitive Church, any Settlement of Property contrary to it, cannot be approved by those who love original Christianity; they can do no more than quietly submit to such Laws by *passive Obedience*, till a Reformation can be brought about, and that which was taken from the People in such a terrifying Manner (as I shew'd in my last) be restored to them again, or apply'd to some Use not inconsistent with the Gospel. But this Author says (p. 544) Tythes cannot be taken away, because the Heirs are extinct: But at that Rate they could not have been justly taken from the Popish Clergy; the Heirs being extinct long before the Reformation. Wherefore, since this Gentleman allows, that the Power of settling Property rests in the Parliament, and they settled Tythes at first, why can they not unsettle them again? They have once already taken them entirely from one Sett of Men, who assume to themselves the Character of Ministers of the Gospel, and have given them to another Sett who claim the same Title; Why can they not, with as much Reason and Equity, restore them again to the People from whom they were originally taken in a fraudulent Manner?

What this Author said (p. 200) about superstitious Uses, I took to be a Justification of the Protestants, for taking away the Abbey Lands from Papists, arguing from thence that the Quakers must shew that they are now apply'd to as great or greater superstitious Uses, before they ought to object to the new Regulation: On which I gently observed, that the precise Degree of Superstition was of no great Importance, and that I wish'd they had been better regulated. His Words are (p. 200) *admitting all this*; yet he now says (p. 543) *he did not admit*, but argues, that "if the Law allowed of Alienations made upon such Motives and such Uses, the Title must be valid." To which I only object, as before, that the *Uses and old Circumstances* of the Tythes should be entirely changed, which cannot be said to be done whilst the Title and Process proceed from the Church, and a Reservation is made out of the Rent of many of them for Ecclesiastical Uses; however, if I still misapprehend him, this is far from being my main Objection, as is plain when I say (p. 324) "but what is *most material*, and what this Gentleman insists upon, is, that national Tythes are no forced Contributions, nor, indeed, any Contributions at all;" all which I largely proved against him; to which I can see nothing like a Confutation, without he will call these Words so (p. 544) where he tells me, "the direct Contrary appears from my own Account of the Matter," and then hints, how that I have shewed that they were really introduced by *Offa*, in a wicked Manner, and supported ever since by terrifying Laws; or these Words, where he asserts, that Ministers are provided for, *without* the Assistance of the People, and yet neglects to shew

the * *Equity* of the preceding Laws, or that the Labour of the Husbandman may be fairly and readily estimated in the Rent. In Places where there is a considerable Tract of Tythe-free Land, notwithstanding the Rent is *proportionably advanced*, as the Clergy love to reason, the Farmers are much easier, and the Land kept in much better Heart and the Corn is generally cheaper, than in other Markets in tytheable Places, which would not be, if the Labour, Ingenuity, and Cost of the Farmers could be rightly estimated in tytheable Lands, which is the Reason that this has always been a Source of much Uneasiness: Let me observe too, if wet Lands are to be drained, or barren Lands manured at great Charge, or Inclosures made of ordinary Lands that never paid Tythes; in all these Cases the Clergy partake of the Profit, but bear no Share of the Loss in case of ill Success; which is very unequal, and is a great Discouragement to the Laity to endeavour at such Improvements, and which of Consequence must be a considerable Loss to the national Interest.

This Author too, has quite slip'd over my Objections about Easter-Offerings in Vicarages, which I look upon to be very material, as they are placed intirely upon the Inhabitants, tho' the major Part may be Dissenters, who reap no Benefit at all from the Ministry of the Vicar, or have any Abatement in the Rent of their Houses, &c.

None of my Difficulties are resolved, yet he goes about to run me down, with telling me, that from my own Arguments it appears, that the Government has settled a Maintenance on the Clergy without Hindrance to any Man. He asserts, indeed, that Tythes were settled *freely* on the Clergy at the Time of the Reformation, that is, they were settled by Parliament, and so they had been before; but how does it appear that the *People were easy* with them at the Reformation? For that is the main Consideration in this Case, when there was so much Occasion to make Law after Law to bring them to Obedience, and nothing would do, till the Parliament made it a Forfeiture of treble the Value of the Tythe, besides Costs of Suit; this, indeed, as the Author of the *Parsons Plea* observes, cured the People of their *perverse Will*; which was just such a Way of Conviction as the Statute for burning Hereticks, by terrifying many poor Protestants to abjure their Faith, to save their Bodies from the unrelenting Flames.

This Author, instead of invalidating my 3 Reasons for fixing Persecution upon the Country Vicar, runs off the Point, and tells me, "I want Candour and Compassion in charging him with wrong setting out at first;" but where is the Harm of that, when my Argument necessarily led me to conclude so, and which I then and now again have proved? I do not offer to subtract his Tythes, while he sees no Error in *taking them*; what more would he have of me? I only blame him for his *cruel Way* of taking them; but since my

* The whole of the Question is, Whether the Laws we defend be good and just, equitable and righteous; and not whether they be the Laws of the Land or not. Bangor's Common Rights, &c. p. 4.

my Correspondent makes such a heavy Complaint that his Friend the Vicar should be at so great Expence in qualifying himself for the Ministry, and yet be able to come at no better a Living than 60 *l. per Annum*, and that attended with much Trouble, I think it not amiss (as being disposed to deal tenderly by him) to send him to a Bishop of his own Church for a Reprimand. *
 “The Capital Error (says he) in Mens preparing themselves for that [holy] Function is, That they study Books more than themselves, and that they read Divinity more in other Books than in the Scriptures — Ask yourselves often, would you follow that Course of Life, if there were no settled Establishment belonging to it, and if you were to preach under the Cross, and in Danger of Persecution? For till you arrive at that you are yet carnal, and come into the Priesthood for a Piece of Bread — When you are in Orders, be ever ready to perform all the Parts of your Function; be not anxious about a Settlement, study to distinguish yourselves in your Studies, Labours, exemplary Deportment, and a just Sweetness of Temper, managed with Gravity and Discretion; and as for what concerns yourselves, depend on the Providence of God, for he will in due Time raise up Friends and Benefactors to you — I do affirm this upon the Observation of my whole Life, that I never knew any one who conducted himself by these Rules, but he was brought into good Posts, or at least into an easy State of Subsistence.”

Thus having remarked every thing that appears to me material in my Correspondent's Letter (tho' much more might be said upon this Subject) I refer it to the judicious Reader's Observation, that upon the Point in Dispute, the Quakers have on their Side, besides the Interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ Nation, the Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles, the Practice of the primitive Church for several Centuries, and the Decrees of several eminent Councils, as Occasion required: On which let me ask, Whether or no these are not fair Reasons to induce them to think, as they do, that Tythes are perfectly inconsistent with Christianity, and therefore ought not to be enforced by human Laws? For which Consideration, and because (according to our Author's own Confession, p. 199) human Faculties are imperfect after we have done our best; and also, that the Clergy may have their whole Demands of the Quakers in an easy Manner, if they will, I ask my candid and humane Reader, whether it is not highly reasonable, that a Stop should be put to cruel Men, who are still going on to harass, and ruin their peaceable, honest, and industrious Neighbours?

OCT. 21, 1737.

* Burnett's Conclusion, &c.

York, March 13, 1737-8.

MR URBAN,

THE two Texts mentioned by M. W. in your MAG. for Jan. last, p. 17 F H have been urg'd by Dr Tindal as Difficulties in the Scripture History, and the best Explication of 'em that I have met with, is in Mr Simon Browne's Answer to Chri-

stianity as old as the Creation; from whence I shall extract the chief Part of this Answer. — As to the first, viz. David's Treatment of the Ammonites, which is barely reported by the divine A Writer, without giving any Light into the Secret Springs of it, (concerning which, therefore, we have no sufficient Ground to pronounce if it were Cruelty, the Scripture only gives a Narration of the Fact, without justifying David's Conduct therein. By some it is thought to have been done by him whilst he was in his State of Impenitency for his Sin with Bathsheba: Others, that it was to revenge the Insult offered to his Ambassadors, whose Persons have ever been deemed sacred: To me it does not seem improbable, that it was to punish them for their abominable Idolatry and inhuman Sacrifices to Moloch or Malcom, the Vulgate translating it Malken, (which we render Brick-kilns) furnaces in Moloch: But all is Conjecture, and from a Fact where the Circumstances are unknown, no certain Conclusions can be drawn, nor any certain Judgment formed.

With regard to the second; namely, God's destroying 70,000 Men of Israel D by a Pestilence upon David's Numbering the People: The supreme Being probably might chuse that Method to abate David's Pride and Arrogance, by letting him see how soon he could reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ Number of his Subjects so far, as to render his Dominion over $\frac{1}{2}$ Remainder despicable; and E this he might consistently do, even supposing the Israelites innocent, as we shall prove by and by: But we cannot reasonably suppose 'em guiltless; David, indeed, calls them Sheep, and in aggravating his own Offence, cries, I have sinned, I have done wickedly; but these Sheep, what have they done? But is not this Expression tantamount? No surely. David F could not deliberately call the People of Israel in general innocent, who had so generally rebelled against himself, both under Absalom and Sheba just before, and it is highly probable, were guilty of great Abuse of the Plenty which succeeded the three Years Famine; but being deeply affected with his own Guilt, overlooks theirs, condemns himself as the chief Offender, and perhaps thought this Numbering of the People the only Sin visited at that Time; the Guilt of which was, indeed, his own. But that Israel was not G guiltless, the very History assures us, it being ushered in with this: Again the Anger of the Lord was kindled against Israel, for which Reason he left David to humour his Vanity in this Particular. However,

ever, God will stand clear from any Imputation of Injustice, tho' we suppose the *Israelites* who were destroyed, guiltless; for the supreme Being has a Right to take away the Lives of Innocents; and if we deny this, we arraign his daily Proceedings in common Providence. Does he owe Men their Lives? No. Can he then do 'em wrong by taking them off? Not, I suppose, if he had done it by what we call a Natural Death. But if he has a Right to take away their Lives this Way, why not by Pestilence, Famine, &c. If he has a Right to take away their Lives, has he not an equal Right to chuse the Instruments? I shall conclude with proposing to the Consideration of your Correspondents, two Passages in the New Testament, which I think are not without their Difficulties. The first is *Matthew xxvii. 9. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the Prophet, saying, And they took the thirty Pieces of Silver, the Price of him that was valued, whom they of the Children of Israel did value, and gave them for the Potter's Field, as the Lord appointed me.* Now we don't find this Passage, or any thing similar to it, in the Prophet *Jeremiah*.

The Second is, in the 2d Epist. of *Peter*, the 2d Chapter, 5th Verse: *But saved Noah, the Eighth Person, a Preacher of Righteousness.* Quere, in what Sense is *Noah* here said to be the Eighth Person?

J. T.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN.

S I R,

THO' I look upon *Milton* as the chief of Poets, whether ancient or modern, and have as great an Opinion of his Genius as, perhaps, any Man in *England*, yet I could never think so well of his Religion; to which I believe he has done Dishonour by a Poem, which, tho' universally admir'd, tends greatly to corrupt our Notions of the most sacred Things, and to sensualize our Ideas of God, of Heaven and another World, by Glosses often profane, and sometimes ridiculous. Whether he was a Christian or no, could scarce be determined (I believe) by any thing that occurs in his Poem; much less could one determine, that Way, what Sect he was of; for he seems to shape his Religion so, as to give the most Scope for the Exercise of his own fine Imagination, and to leave the greatest Room for Scenery, and varied Amusement; but, whether for that Reason or no, I will not say, he has certainly adopted the *Arian* Principle into his *Paradise Lost*. This suiting his Religion to

the Occasion of Entertainment, has made me often think, that he as little believed the Religion of his Country, as *Homer* or *Virgil* did that of theirs; notwithstanding they treat it with a great deal of Gravity, and affected Solemnity. But herein is the Difference between $\frac{1}{2}$ Christian and Heathen Poets; these could be at no great Pains to represent their Religion ridiculous and sensual; for they found it so, and they left it no otherwise: But he has taken the Liberty (as to imitate them in his Composition, so) to bring his Religion to a Resemblance with theirs, as far as his fruitful Imagination could turn it. The Christian's Heaven is almost as sensual as the Heathen's: If in the one there were Feastings, and Junkettings, and Merriments; so in the other too: Nay, he has improv'd upon them, and introduced Dancing into the Entertainments on grand Holydays; and, if one may judge from the Description, it was Country Dancing too. (See B. 5. v. 618, &c.) — If they had a clownish, stupid, unmannerly God among their celestial Orders, so has he his *Mammon*,

The least erected Spirit that fell
From Heav'n; for even from Heav'n his
Looks and Thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring
more
* The Riches of Heaven's Pavement, trod
Than ought divine. — B. 1. v. 679.

If theirs was a Goldsmith by Trade, his was a Mason, that built in Heaven high Towers. v. 749. *ibid*.

Tho' we are taught by an inspired Apostle, that there was War in Heaven (if that Passage in the *Apocalypse* is to be understood according to the Letter); yet to me it seems, at least, unbecoming the Reverence due to Religion, if it be not very prophane, professedly to take the Advantage of Fiction in order to embellish a Poem, pretended to be built upon religious Truth, and to make so free with the Scriptures of God's Word, as to introduce so many Circumstances purely invented. But neither is this all; for had this been done any Way analogously with what is revealed, it had been pardonable; but being quite otherwise, it must argue $\frac{1}{2}$ Poet to have had but little Respect for those Holy Books. How much beyond even poetic Licence is it, to feign Beings of such an exalted Nature as Angels, and Angels too of a superior Order, so ignorant of God's Attributes, as to imagine they could either deceive his All-seeing Eye, or overcome his Almighty Power!

Yet

* Like *Homer's* $\kappa\rho\upsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\nu$.

Yet thus they are represented by *Milton*,
Book 6. v. 86.

——— *For they ween'd*
That self-same Day by Fight or by Surprise
To win the Mount of God, and on his Throne
To set the Envier of his State. —

And thus again *Satan* addresseth *Michael* :
——— *Thy utmost Force,*
And join him nam'd Almighty to thy Aid,
*I flie not. v. 293. *ibid.**

In this Mistake, indeed, he was after his Fall corrected; and gives the Reason of it, *viz.* that the Almighty had concealed his Strength (B. 1. v. 641.) But *Satan* was never such an *Atheist*, and could never possibly entertain so low an Opinion of God's infinite Knowledge and Power, as is suggested in either of the former Instances; or in that towards the End of the 5th B. v. 360, where he so confidently urges his own, and the rest of his Crew's, Self-Existence and Independence. — And what more ridiculous Scene could have been brought into a Religious Poem, than that foolish Apparatus of the apostate Spirits, their Cannon and Balls, and Powder and Matches, all described in such a Manner, and with such a Train of ludicrous Circumstances, as would make one believe he intended a Joke by it? I omit the String of Puns that follows, because, tho' the lowest Part of this Passage, it is yet, perhaps, the least offensive. Again, how nearly does the following Description resemble what the Heathen Poets have fabled of *Jupiter*! B. 6. 711.

Ascend my Chariot, guide the rapid Wheels
That shake Heaven's Basis, bring forth all
my War,
My Bow and Thunder, &c.

It is not much unlike that of *Horace*,
Lib. 1. Ode 34.

——— *Diespiter*
Per purum tonantes
Egit equos, volucremq; currum, &c.

When the *Messiah* is gone out in Procession to the Work of Creation, what an Image does it present to the Mind, to see him standing with his Compasses (maugre they are golden ones) in Act to lay out and cast the Figure and Circumference of the World. (B. 7. v. 224.) Tho' some of the Antients have very elegantly stiled the Deity the divine Geometrician; yet this is making him so in a shamefully narrow Sense; and, but for the Importance of the Subject, the Fancy would be apt to make one laugh. Nor are the Images more proper, or natural, that are applied to the *Messiah* returning from Creation. (v. 574. *ibid.*)

——— *He, thro' Heaven,*
That open'd wide her blazing Portals, led
To God's eternal House direct the Way,
A broad and ample Road, whose Dust is
Gold, &c.

A Does not this very much resemble the Heaven which Nurfes pourtray to their Children, when, in the Simplicity of their Hearts, they would nurture them in what they think Piety? Not to mention that the Hint is plainly taken from *Ovid's Met. Lib. 1. v. 168.*

B *Est via sublimis, caelo manifesta sereno,*
Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.
Hac iter est Superis ad magni tecta Tonantis,
Regalemq; Domum. —

And what may we think of that Passage, where he represents the Creator as sending a full Legion of Angels to watch the Gates of Hell, that no Spy nor Enemy should come forth while he was in his Work? And for this wondrous Reason too, very injurious to the Honour and Wisdom of God, *viz.*

Lest he, incens'd at such Eruption bold,
Destruction with Creation might have
mix'd. B. 8. v. 235.

D To conclude, whatever Merit *Milton* may have as a Poet, I'm afraid he will have but little to plead in his Religious Character. Tho' it is likely the Poet had not shone so much if he had denied himself these Liberties; yet I am certain the Christian had appeared to much greater Advantage: For it must be a great Impiety so deliberately and wantonly to corrupt our Notions of spiritual Things, by gross and sensual Representations; and to blend Heathenism and Christianity together in such an unnatural Medley. After the great Reputation that *Milton* has acquir'd, and after the many excellent Persons that have espoused his Fame, what I have at present undertook must needs appear rash; but since in that Light wherein I have consider'd him, I don't oppose any that I know of, I hope what I have advanced will not be imputed to any thing less justifiable than a Zeal for Truth. I am, Yours, &c.

THEOPHILUS.

The following Letter, which we have been favour'd with from the North, will so amply answer the QUERY propos'd by *CHRISTOPHILO* in p. 24, that our Correspondents may very well excuse our omitting their Answers; even tho' we tell them that the Author of it is but a young Probationer in these Studies: Since we can say further, that several ingenious and learned Gentlemen, who perused the Manuscript, do agree, that the Way of Reasoning he has

fallen upon, is not only just in itself, but in the Application of it, new to them.

An ESSAY towards setting the Christian Revelation in such a Light, as that it shall appear one of the strongest Proofs, even of the Being of a God, and Providence, and of all the other Points of Natural Religion.

Mr URBAN,

THE Writers in Favour of Christianity, so far as I have read and remember them, have hitherto generally considered the *Christian Revelation* in such a Light, as to presuppose, in order to its Proof, the Knowledge and Belief of the Being of a God, and Providence, and the other Points of Natural Religion. Upon which Footing, it must be acknowledged, they have managed the Argument with great Honour to themselves, and great Success to the Christian Cause.

But what I propose at present, is to make an Attempt towards setting the *Christian Revelation* in such a Light, as that it shall appear to be so far from standing in absolute need of the prior Belief of Natural Religion in order to its Proof, that, on the contrary, it shall appear to be, by itself, a most firm and sure Foundation, upon which we may build our Belief even of the Being of God, of his allwise and good and powerful Providence, and of all the other Points of Natural Religion.

In this Argument, therefore, I shall suppose myself to have to do with one of those Scepticks, who are such, not only with respect to the *Christian Religion*, but have further carried their Doubts to the very Being of a God, and Providence, and, in short, to every thing that has any Relation to another World: Who pretend to have examined those Matters with all the Accuracy and Impartiality they were Masters of; but after all their Enquiries, had found every where so little Light and Evidence, and so much Darkness and Difficulty, that they had judged it a much more rational Part for them to doubt and be easy, than to believe and be positive on either Side of the Question. That for their Part, they resolved to pass through this World as easily and chearfully as they could—And if there was another, good and well,—they should be glad to accept on't, and hoped to fare in it as well as their Neighbours; but that after so many vain and fruitless Attempts to satisfy themselves about it, they had resolved never to break their Brains any more about the Matter. That there are abundant Instances of this Character in the World, every Body must know very well, who has been

any Time conversant in it. Now Persons of this Turn, however great Airs they may give themselves of Easiness and Openness to Conviction, are nevertheless for the most part pretty obstinate and bigotted in their own Sceptical Way; and have taken such Pains to fortify themselves in it, behind a thousand subtle Difficulties and Subterfuges, that one will generally find it a very hard Task to win them over, in the direct Way of arguing from the Light of Nature and Reason. And therefore it may not perhaps be found improper, to attack them sometimes upon a different Quarter, where being less on their Guard, they will not probably be so bent upon an obstinate Resistance; and to try their Temper by another kind of Reasoning, which, as it has nothing of Intricacy or Perplexity in it, is so much the better suited to gain upon that careless and indolent Turn of Mind, they have contracted by their Scepticism.

An Argument exactly upon this Sort, may, I humbly conceive, be very easily and naturally fetched from the *Christian Revelation*. In order, therefore, to convince, from this Quarter, such a Sceptic as we have been talking of, concerning the Being of a God, and of an allwise and powerful Providence, that orders and governs all Things for the universal Interest, and of every other Thing that has any Relation to that *other World*, whose Reality he is so much in the Dark about; I wou'd, in the first Place, ask such a one, Whether it wou'd not be sufficient to satisfy him about all these Matters, if, on purpose for his Information, a Person belonging to this Other World shou'd come from it to this Earth, and such a Person as had born a high Office and Character in this Other World, and who having himself all along acted a chief and principal Part in the Management of it, could not miss to be perfectly well acquainted with the Nature and Spirit of the Government, and with all the different Persons and Characters concern'd in the Administration. And supposing this Sceptic of ours were shewn incontestable Proofs and Documents, not only of such a Person's having come from the Other World, and of his having born a high Office and Character in it, but likewise of his thorough Honesty and Goodness of Heart, and of his entire Affection and Good-will towards Mankind; supposing all this, whether he wou'd not think the Word and Testimony of such a Person sufficient to be relied on, ^H respect to the Reality of another World, or of the Persons, Manners, Characters, and Government that belong to it. I am persuaded, this

this our Sceptic, if he has any the least Remains of Fairness and Ingenuity in his Nature, cannot but yield himself to such a plain and convincing Evidence. For who would not readily take the Word of a Person about any Matter, with respect to which, he had full Assurance that Person was both able and willing to tell him the Truth? And I the rather persuade myself, our Sceptic wou'd be satisfy'd with such an Evidence as we have described, because it is not an uncommon Thing, to hear Persons of this Turn give Intimations upon Occasions in common Conversation, that they would be pretty much satisfy'd with an Evidence of a very much lower Kind, namely, that of Information of one of their deceased Acquaintances returned to them for that Purpose from the Dead. The only Thing that remains then, is to produce in Fact such an Evidence as we have before given a General Idea of.

I say, then, that History affords us this very Evidence, in the Life, Actions, and Testimony of *Jesus* the Great Author of our Holy Religion. Concerning whom I shall endeavour to make good, 'That he was a Person come from the *other World*, where he bore a very high Office and Character, and cou'd not miss to be perfectly well acquainted with every Thing, concerning which he pretended to inform Mankind; and moreover, that he was a Person of perfect Honesty and Integrity of Heart, and of a Disposition so full of Love and Good Will towards Men, as is altogether unexampled in the History of Mankind; And therefore, that the Word and Authority of *Jesus*, is a most firm and sure Foundation, upon which Mankind may safely rely, with respect to every Thing that has any Relation to that *other World*, from which he came, for the Instruction, Reformation, and Redemption of *this*.'

In the prosecuting of this Argument, the two general Topics I am to insist on, are, First the Miracles of *Jesus*, and then his Moral Character. But it is to be remember'd, that I do not lay the whole Stress of the Argument either upon the one or the other of these taken separately; but only upon both taken together, in as much as they mutually aid and support one another. It is likewise to be noticed, that the very same Reasoning which, in this Discourse, I apply chiefly to the Proof of Natural Religion, holds equally good for the Proof of all Religious Truths whatsoever, contain'd in the *Christian Revelation*, whether they be such as more peculiarly belong to Christianity, or such

as likewise fall under the Head of *Natural Religion*. Thus much being premised,

The first Thing I am to prove is, 'That *Jesus* was a Person come from the *other World*, for the Instruction and Reformation of *this*.' And in the first Place 'tis certain, that *Jesus* declared thus much of himself; and were the Matter in question of an ordinary Kind, the Testimony of one of such a moral Character, as we shall afterwards shew *Jesus* to have been, wou'd be sufficient Grounds for us to believe it. But as it is a Matter of an extraordinary Kind, it is but reasonable in us to require extraordinary Evidence for it. And this we have, as great as possibly can be given, in the Miracles of *Jesus*. For who that reads the History of these, and finds such a Number of manifest Instances of infinitely more than human Power can make the least Doubt that *Jesus* was more than Man, or that he was indeed any other than a Being of the highest Power and Perfection? The Instances are too well known to need a particular Detail. And therefore I shall only observe in general, that from the History of *Jesus* it manifestly appears, that he had an universal Power over Nature, to bless or curse, make happy or miserable, kill or make alive, according as he pleas'd.—That Winds and Seas, Life and Death, Things animate and inanimate, every Thing in short, in the whole Compass of Nature, was obedient to his Command: So that he had no more ado than to say the Word, and it was done; to command, and it stood fast. If therefore it is a certain and necessary Truth, that the Cause is always proportionable to the Effect, it is as certainly and necessarily true, that *Jesus* was not of this earthly World, but of another and a higher World; and that he was not a mere Man, but a Being of Power and Perfection infinitely superior to a Man. Now supposing we had never heard any more about *Jesus*, but that he was a Being belonging to the *other World*, and of an Order vastly superior to that of Mankind, and that we should abstract altogether from the more particular Account we receive of him, from his own Testimony concerning himself (of which afterwards); yet might we not reasonably enough confide in the Authority of such a Being, with respect to any Matter of Fact, he should inform us of, relating to the Government of the World? Might we not with high Probability presume, that a Being so vastly superior to us in Power, was likewise as much our Superior in Knowledge? Or cou'd we with the least Shadow of Reason suppose, that a Being

of such vast and godlike Authority in the Universe, shou'd yet be so little acquainted with the Universe, as not to be able to inform us, whether it had a Mind to preside over it? Or if there was indeed such a Mind, that a Being who seemed to resemble him so much in other Perfections, should yet fall so very far short in point of Knowledge, as not to be able to give us Light into his Character, or into the Nature and Spirit of his Government? This Reasoning redoubles its Force upon us, if we suppose ourselves at the same time fully assured of the Goodness and Veracity of this superior Person, whom we are supposing to be our Informer; which, as we shall shew immediately, is the Case with respect to *Jesus*. And this leads me to

The *Second* Topic I propos'd to insist on, namely, the *Moral Character of Jesus*.

And with respect to this, let any one trace him thro' the whole of his Life, and he shall find it to be one constant uniform Train of good Offices to Mankind, or of Persecutions and Sufferings upon the Account of these. Let us take his Story, and examine it from one End to the other, we shall still perceive running through it, such a high Strain of Love and Friendship towards Mankind, such a deep and exquisite Feeling of their Woes, and such an unwearied Application to remove the Causes of these, as is not to be parallel'd in the History of all Ages. Then as to his private Life, he discovered thro' the whole of it, such an unaffected Simplicity and Purity of Manners, such perfect Temperance, and such an absolute Insensibility towards worldly Pleasures and Pursuits of every Kind, as manifestly shew'd him to have been far above the Reach of all possible Temptation to trespass against the Laws of Truth and Goodness. In short, from the whole of his Life and Story, 'tis clear as Sunshine, that he had no particular Interest of his own to pursue, no private Passion to gratify; that his whole Affections, Cares and Studies were entirely and only devoted to the Sons of Men, and that he truly deserved, in its highest Sense, the illustrious and amiable Title of the *Friend and Saviour of Mankind*. Seeing therefore in the moral Character of *Jesus*, we have in the highest Degree every possible Reason of Trust and Confidence, and on the contrary not the least Colour of Ground for Suspicion and Distrust, thus prepared, let us attend and hear his own Testimony and Declaration concerning himself, and in particular concerning that Rank and Character he bore in the Other World, from whence, we

have been already assur'd by his Miracles, he must have come.

Now as to this, He himself declared, that he had come from Heaven, to teach Mankind the Knowledge of God, and the Way to eternal Life.—That he himself was the Son of God, and had liv'd from Eternity in the Bosom of his Eternal and Almighty Father.—And that into his Hands the Father had deliver'd all Things, and transferred to him the entire Management and Government of the Universe. For the Truth of which Character, he appeal'd to his Miracles, as plain Proofs and Samples of such Power and Superiority in the Universe, as was exactly answerable to the Office and Character he pretended to. 'If I do not the Works of my Father, says he, believe me not; But if I do, tho' ye believe not me, believe the Works.' *John* x. 37, 38.

From all which it is manifest, that *Jesus*, as he had the best possible Opportunity (if we may speak so) of knowing the Universe, so he was the properest Person in the World to inform Mankind concerning it, and concerning that infinite and eternal Mind, who made it, and presideth over it; to give us a Character of his Nature, and of the Nature and Spirit of his universal Government; and in particular to give us Light into that Part of it, which relates to Mankind, and into the whole Scheme and Oeconomy of his Dealings with respect to them, both in this, and in an after State; to instruct us in that Duty and Regard which we owe to the supreme Mind, in the Power of Virtue and Holiness to obtain his Favour and Blessing, and the contrary Tendency of a vicious and sinful Course; and in the Nature and Duration of the Rewards of y^e one, and Punishment of the other. And as *Jesus* was the properest Person in the World, to give us Information concerning all these important Matters, so I think from what has been said, we may safely conclude, that the Word and Testimony of *Jesus*, is one of the surest and firmest Foundations we can possibly rely upon, with respect to all Points whatsoever of religious Knowledge; not only such as are peculiar to Christianity, but even those likewise, which fall under the Head and Denomination of Natural Religion: Which is the Thing we undertook to prove.

But before I make an End, let me add a few Words further concerning the high Usefulness and Excellency of this Way of Testimony and Faith, in order to instruct Mankind in Matters of Religion. And this, I hope, will evidently appear from the few following Considerations.

There

There are two Kinds of Knowledge competent to Mankind; the one is that of Science or Knowledge properly so called, which we arrive at by means of our own proper Observation, Invention and Reasoning; the other is that of Faith or Belief, which is founded upon the Authority and Testimony of others. Whatever Man may have been capable of, when he came from the Hands of his Maker, 'tis certain that in the present, imperfect and deprav'd State of Human Nature, if left to himself, he is capable of making but very small Progress in religious Knowledge, in the Way of Invention and Reasoning; so long as Reason is so weak and blind, and Passion so headstrong and ungovernable, as the Case happens to be amidst the present Disorders of the Human Frame, 'tis not very likely that Mankind left to themselves wou'd trouble their Head much about deep Researches, especially of the religious Kind; or if perchance they shou'd turn their Thoughts this Way, as Error happens to be on the Side of Vice and Passion, 'tis one to a Thousand if they did not stumble upon that, rather than on the Truth. A sufficient Instance of this from History and Experience, we have in the gross Ignorance and Errors of the Heathen World, both antient and modern, with respect to Matters of Religion. But in the other Way, to wit that of Testimony and Faith, or teaching and believing, Mankind are capable of making very great Advances in religious Knowledge, as well as of any other Kind. For in favour of this Way it happens luckily, that Men are naturally very much dispos'd to be led and govern'd by Example and Authority. So that there is nothing wanting to Mankind in this Way, but a proper Teacher. And that *Jesus* the Great Author of our Religion, is in every Respect such a one, we hope has been already sufficiently evinced. Now by means of such a Teacher as *Jesus*, all Mankind, even those of the meanest Capacity, may attain to a just and extensive Knowledge in Matters of Religion, who, without such an Advantage, wou'd probably have had little or no Notions of these Matters at all, or perhaps very false and mischievous ones. For tho' the Bulk of Mankind have neither Opportunity nor Capacity for engaging in Abstract and Metaphysical Enquiries, yet upon hearing or reading the History of one's Life and Actions, they are not really such bad Judges of a Character, but that they can, with abundance of Ease and Justness too, resolve themselves, whether such a one is to be trusted or not. And indeed the

Man, who upon reading the History of *Jesus*, does notwithstanding make the least Scruple of trusting his Word and Authority, not to say worse of him, is certainly very inconsistent with himself, in as much as he acts in direct Contradiction to a Rule he observes in almost every Occurrence of common Life, where he trusts his Fellow Creatures every Day, nay almost every Hour that passes over his Head, in Matters of less Consequence indeed, but, to counterbalance that, upon a proportionably less Authority. Nor is this Way of trusting to the Word and Authority of *Jesus*, only calculated for the Vulgar, who have not Time nor Capacity for enquiring into the Nature and Truth of Things themselves. No: 'Tis a Foundation firm and sure, and which the most sharp-sighted Philosopher needs not be ashamed to rely on—to rely on, I say, not only with respect to those Points, concerning *Revelation* only can inform us, but even those likewise, in which Nature and Reason can afford us Light, such as the Being of a God, and of an All-wise and powerful Providence that orders and governs every Thing for the Good of the whole, and the other Points of Natural Religion. For tho' there may be clear and convincing Arguments brought for these Truths, from the Nature of Things, yet, I think, they receive a very strong and additional Confirmation, from the Testimony of one of such a perfect moral Character, such extraordinary Wisdom and Knowledge, such miraculous and supernatural Power, and so every way Great and Divine a Person as *Jesus*. Nay, for my own Part, tho' I were not fully satisfy'd from Nature and Reason, concerning the Being of a God, and of his All-good and wise Providence; yet the Word of *Jesus* wou'd be sufficient to dispel my Doubts, and give me full Conviction beyond all Scruple or Hesitation. To conclude then, as the *Christian Revelation*, in the various Lights it has been placed in by its abler Defenders, so particularly in this farther Light, in which I have endeavour'd to place it, I think, fully appears to be both true and infinitely useful, tho' not as old as the Creation.

Now the learned Reader has gone thro' this ingenious Argument, we will take the Liberty to tell him what the learned Gentlemen beforementioned have been pleas'd to add, viz. That if our proposing Subjects, and admitting Biblical and the like Questions, continues to stir up the Genius of the British Youth to such a Degree, it is a Method highly commendable and advantageous, notwithstanding the Attempts of our Adversaries to ridicule it.

Of the Quantity of the Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere: And that the Neglect of this Refraction might cause an Error of some Degrees, in determining the Longitude by Eclipses of fixed Stars.

THE last Eclipse of *Jupiter* by the Moon, as it appeared at *Worcester*, and as it must have appeared in other Places of a different Latitude, is abundantly sufficient to demonstrate, That the Rays of Light suffer indeed a very considerable Refraction, in their Passage close to the Moon: and this conformably to my Discourse sent to *London* November 12, and printed in *January* 1738, p. 8.

2. As to the Quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ Refraction, (beside what I have mentioned concerning the Moon's Dichotomy, &c.) I find it also as follows, by Observations of Eclipses of fixed Stars by the Moon: And likewise by the Observation and Projection of a total Solar Eclipse. In order to which I make the following Preparation.

In the Figure I, let *T*, *L* and *S*, placed in a Plane perpendicular to the Ecliptic, and nearly in a right Line *TLS*, be supposed to be the Centers of the Earth, of the Moon and of the Sun. Let *LL* and *TF* be the Semidiameters of the Moon and of the Earth, their Globes being increased by the Effect of the horizontal Refraction in their Atmospheres. And let *Tf* and *Ll* be the true Semidiameters of the Earth and of the Moon. Let the Ray of Light *TlR* suffer a double Refraction in the Atmosphere of the Moon, and touch her Surface in *l*. And so the Semidiameter of the Moon, as apparent at the Distance *LT* (or at any other Distance) will be somewhat increased by the Effect of that Refraction. But that Increase, which is very small in the Earth's Atmosphere, will be still much smaller in the Atmosphere of the Moon; so as not to be perceived by us, but with the help of very good Telescopes. Let the right Lines *TZA* and *SZN* touch the increased Globe of the Moon; and let *SA* be perpendicular to *TA*. And so the Angle *STA* will be equal to the Semidiameter of the Moon apparent to the Point *T*. And let *SR* be perpendicular to the refracted Ray of Light *TlR*. Let the right Line *Ts* touch the Surface of the Sun in *s*: And so the Angle *STs* will be equal to the Sun's apparent Semidiameter at the Distance *TS* from his Center. And the Angle *RZA* will be equal to twice the horizontal Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere. Let the Semidiameter *Tf* of the Globe of the Earth be perpendicular to the Plane *ST*. And thro' the Intersection *Z*, of the Tangents drawn from *S* and *T* to the increased Globe of the Moon, draw the Line *DZPF* equal and parallel to *TF*: And let it cut *ST* in *D*. Likewise let *SX* Tangent of the increased Globe of the Earth cut *DF* in *P* and *Ff* in *X*. Lastly thro' the Point *X* draw the Line *XNI* parallel and equal to *FT*; and let it cut the Lines *SZ* and *ST* in *N* and *I*. And transfer the Projection of the Solar Eclipse from *DP* to *IX*; that so the Projections of the Earth, for Eclipses of fixed Stars and for Solar Eclipses, may have $\frac{1}{2}$ same Semidiameter *TF*.

3. In the common Projections for Eclipses of fixed Stars by the Moon, the Diameters of the

Globes of the Moon and of the Earth, as increased by the horizontal Refractions proper to their Atmospheres, ought to have their Proportion always the same, viz. as *TF* or *DF* to *LL*. And this Proportion will differ from the true and natural Proportion of the Diameters of the solid Globes themselves, only by the small Additions like *QP* or *fF* &c. made to the Semidiameters of the Earth and of the Moon, upon account of the horizontal Refraction of Light in their Atmospheres. And having now the Knowledge of the Sun's Parallax, and of the Distance betwixt the Centers of the Earth and of the Moon so nearly; we may already determine pretty well that Proportion and those Additions, even by a proper Observation of a [total] Solar Eclipse. But Astronomers will be much wanting to themselves, not to say to the Public also; if both these Quantities be not accurately known in a short Time, by means of proper Observations of the Passage of the Moon under some fixed Stars.

4. In Eclipses of fixed Stars, the apparent Diameter of the Moon found by Astronomical Instruments, or by accurate Calculations fitted to an exact Theory, is the same as her increased Diameter apparent to the Eye: Which differs very little from her Mathematical apparent Diameter. But the Diameter of the Space hidden by the Moon in the Celestial Sphere must be made a great deal less, in the Projection for Eclipses of fixed Stars, to answer universally the Phenomena of their Immersions and Emergences. And that Diminution amounts always, in the Sphere of fixed Stars, to one and the same Number of Minutes and Seconds, equal to four times the Refraction in the Moon's Horizon. And so the Refraction in the Atmosphere of the Moon may well be found, by making many accurate Observations of proper Eclipses of fixed Stars, whose Places be accurately known: As suppose in her Transit under the *Pleiades* or *Hyades*: And N.B. by OBSERVING, at the same Time, most exactly her apparent Diameter. For the Difference between the apparent Diameter of the Moon found then by immediate Observations, and the Diameter of the Space hidden by the Moon in the Celestial Sphere, and which would account best for the Beginnings and Ends of those Eclipses, supposing that the Rays of Light suffered no Refraction in the Moon's Atmosphere; That Difference, I say, will give four times the horizontal Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere: Which Refraction will by consequence be known. See, in *Parker's Ephemeris* for 1738, four Transits of the Moon under the *Hyades*, described for the Month of *December* 1737, and for the Year 1738.

5. The enlightened Part of the Moon being more than ninety Degrees, by a Zone of about 18 Minutes; we shall have a very long Time, during which we may take promiscuously the Altitudes of both the Limbs of the Moon: And by consequence derive from them her apparent Diameter. For her Diameter perpendicular to the Horizon continues long to be terminated, at both its Ends, by the bright Part of her Limb. This would last for about 36 Minutes of Time, if the Moon did not move towards the East: And will last about one Hour and a Quarter, because

because of that Motion of the Moon. And thus the taking of Altitudes of the Moon may be sufficient to measure her Apparent Diameter by; without the more troublesome Use and Apparatus of Micrometers and longer Telescopes; by whose means however we may come to a greater Exactness. Let then that easy Method, of observing the apparent Diameter of the Moon, be recommended here to Astronomers. For (in the Fig. III.) the Length of the Line TF, drawn from the Center of the Earth to the Focus of the Moon's Orbit, especially in the Winter *Æra*, does not permit us to rely upon the Rule given by Sir *Isaac Newton* p. 432, concerning the Apparent Diameter of the Moon: Which Rule supposes the Points T and F to be coincident. And indeed that Rule of Sir *Isaac Newton* is fitted to find the Moon's Diameter apparent to the Focus F; which differs sensibly from her Diameter apparent to the Point T. Wherefore I may say after him, *Tentent Astronomi quam probe Newtoni Regula, & Regula hic exhibita, cum Phænomenis congruant.*

6. Nay, the very Duration of the Eclipse of one single fixed Star by the Moon, when her Center does seem to pass upon or very near the Star, is sufficient, to discover that Refraction, by means of the Difference of the apparent Diameter (or Diameters) of the Moon found actually by Astronomical Instruments at the Times of Observations, and of the apparent Diameter (or Diameters) of the *Space* hidden by the Moon in the Sphere of fixed Stars, that would account for the Eclipse of the said Star; did the Rays of Light suffer no Refraction in their close Passage near the Surface of the Moon. For supposing the Moon's horary Motion known, by Observation or otherwise; the Difference, between those two then given Diameters, of the Moon, and of the *Space* in the Celestial Sphere intercepted by her Interposition, would be equal to four times the horizontal Refraction in her Atmosphere.

7. So then, in the Projection made upon the Plane IX for an Eclipse of a fixed Star, having CE (Fig. II.) in Minutes and Seconds, for the Moon's apparent or increased Semidiameter; and CF, in Minutes and Seconds, for the apparent Semidiameter of the *Space* hidden by the Moon in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, and best fitted to the Universality of the Phenomena; let us describe about the Center C the Circles *f F S f*, and *L s e E M i i S*. And the unchangeable Arc *e f* or *i S*, taken in Minutes and Seconds upon the Radius *e C* or *i C*, will always be equal to twice the horizontal Refraction of the Rays of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere.

8. But let the Maps or Tables of the Places of the fixed Stars be wholly made, independently of any Passages of the Moon under them. Or else, in the making of those Tables, let a proper Diminution of the *Space* hidden by the Moon, in the Celestial Sphere, be taken into Consideration. For otherwise we may be exposed to very great and dangerous Errors.

9. Likewise (Fig. I.) in an ordinary Projection transferred to the Plane XI, for a total or proper Eclipse of the Sun, let a Circle (*Rad. NI*) represent the Moon, for any Moment during the total Obscuration; according to the Suppositions

and Rules, which are commonly followed in those Projections; but amended by placing the Center of the Moon at its true Distance from the Center of the Earth: And let another Circle represent the Moon for the same Moment, with her proper Diameter apparent to the Point T, and deduced either from most accurate Observations made during the total Obscuration; or else from Eclipses of fixed Stars; or from an accurate Theory: And I say, That the Angle FXP, or the Difference between $\frac{1}{2}$ Semidiameters of $\frac{1}{2}$ Projections, DP and IX, expressed in Minutes and Seconds; will give the Sun's Parallax in reference to the increased Globe of the Earth: While the Angle AZR gives the double of the horizontal Refraction of the Rays of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere.

10. And here we must take particular Notice, that TF being chosen at discretion, in whatsoever Plane FD perpendicular to ST we make a Projection of the increased Globes of the Earth and of the Moon as seen from a fixed Star; the Projection will always remain exactly the same, and have the same Diameters both of the Earth and of the Moon, and all the same Lineaments; because of the vast Distance of those Stars from us. And this will hold true, whether the Distance TD be never so small, as suppose equal to TI: Or whether it be, for instance, of 65, or 1000 Semidiameters of the Earth.

11. But in reference to a Projection drawn upon the Plane DF for a Solar Eclipse, the Case is not so. For then the Eye is supposed in the Center of the Sun S: And the Tangent SPX determines the Semidiameter of the Projection of the Earth as seen from S to be equal to DP; while the Semidiameter DZ of the Projection of the Moon upon the Plane DF or DP remains sensibly equal to LI, or considerably bigger. And therefore if we increase the Projection made upon the Plane DP for a Solar Eclipse, so as to give to it the same Semidiameter IX as we did chuse for the Projection for Eclipses of fixed Stars; we must increase in it the Semidiameter of the Moon proportionally, by saying, as the Distance SD, is to DZ; so is the Distance SI, to IN; which will be the Semidiameter of the Moon, in the Projection for a Solar Eclipse. As to the Lineaments of the Projection, they will be somewhat changed indeed: But that Change needs not be taken notice of, till a proper Occasion requires it.

12. Thus, in the two Projections of the Earth made upon the Plane IX, and having the Line IX for Radius, the Semidiameter of the Moon will be equal to LI for Eclipses of fixed Stars; But it will be equal to IN for Eclipses of the Sun. And, As ST in Semidiameters of the Earth, is to TF; So will be the Radius, To the Sine of the Angle TSX, or of the Parallax of the Sun in reference to the increased Globe of the Earth.

13. Let the Line Ts cut the Line DP in V: And DV will represent, in the Projection DP, the true Semidiameter of the Sun apparent to the Point T; while the Semidiameter of the Moon apparent to the Point T is represented, in the same Projection, by the Line DZ. Let the Line SV cut the Line XI in K: And IK will represent, in the Projection IX, the Semi-

diameter of the Sun apparent to the Point T; while IN represents, in the same Projection, the Semidiameter of the Moon apparent to the same Point T.

14. But let the Reader take notice that, in the Figure, the perpendicular Lines as ST are represented vastly too short in reference to the horizontal Lines as FD. And that the Line LT; which was in the total Eclipse 1715 about $\frac{1}{24}$ of ST, is also much longer in the Figure, than it should be in reference to ST. And that likewise LT, which in the Figure is shorter than TF, was in reality about 65 times longer than TF. The Things which were to be represented, and the Smallness of the Figure, did cause this Difformity; which however will in a manner disappear, if it be conceived that the Line TS being in reality about 1600 Times longer than TF in the Figure, is turned with the Sun about the Axis TF; till TS being seen from an infinite Distance by an Eye placed perpendicularly over the Point T, and so being projected in this Figure, it be reduced to the small Standard TS.

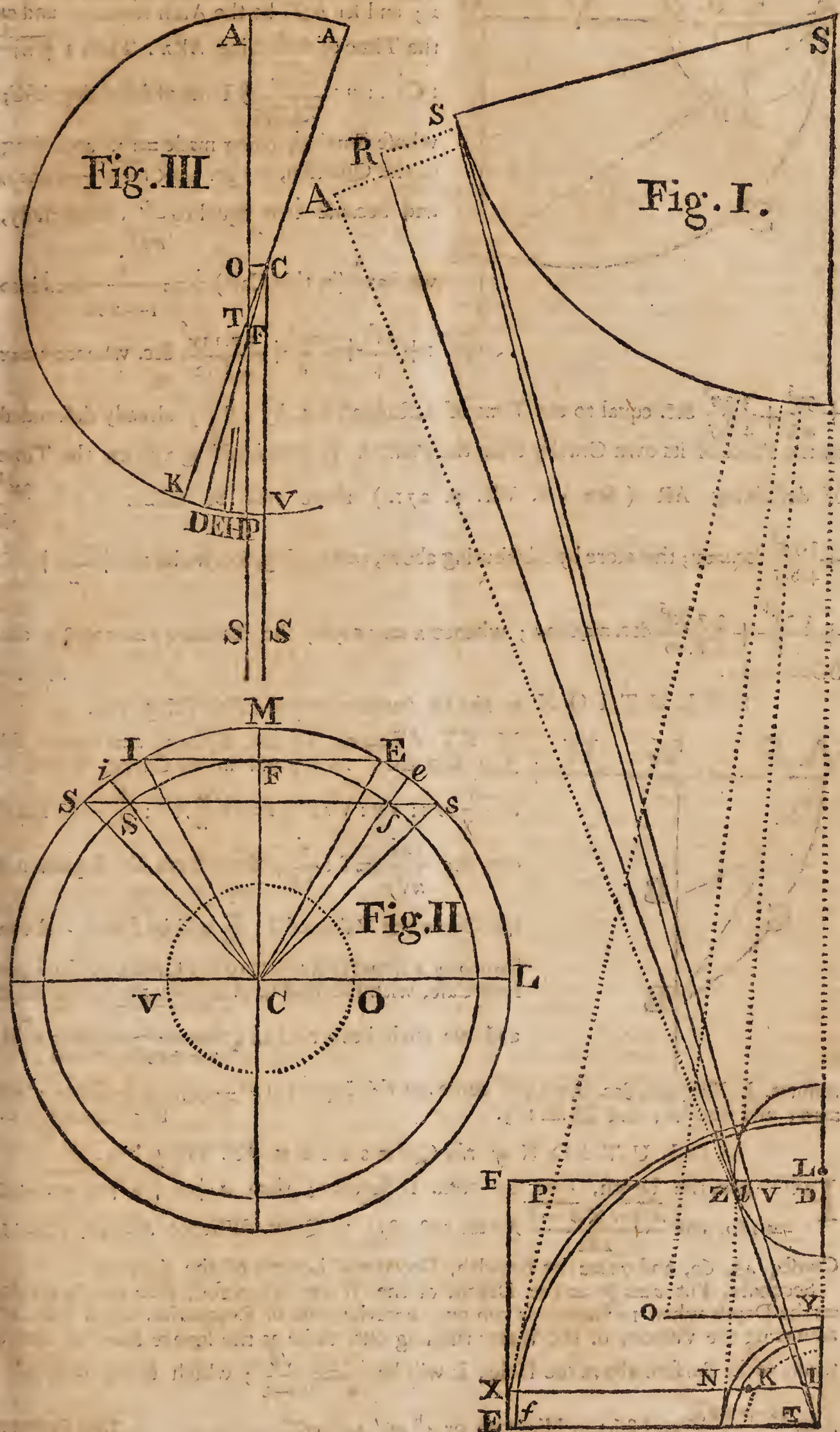
15. It were to be wished that in the said Eclipse, or in the like total Eclipses, which appear so rarely, the apparent Diameter of the Moon had been observed with care, during the total Obscuration. For that Observation would have been very curious in its Kind, and very instructive; chiefly in reference to the Refraction of Light in the Atmosphere of the Moon, and to the Distance at which she was then from us. However this Defect may be pretty well supplied from the very Phenomena of that Solar Eclipse, compared with my Demonstrations and Theory about the Parallax of the Sun, and about the Distance betwixt the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth. But I am afraid that the Calculations which I have actually made concerning this Subject, would appear too long and too composed for the Readers of this Magazine. And so I leave the few learned Astronomers, that are able to make the like Calculations, and who may differ as yet from me in determining the Distance of the Moon, to take the same Pains themselves, which they will find joined with no small Pleasure. In the mean while I reckon that the horizontal Refraction of the Rays of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere may be supposed of $1' 6''$ whose double is $2' 12''$.

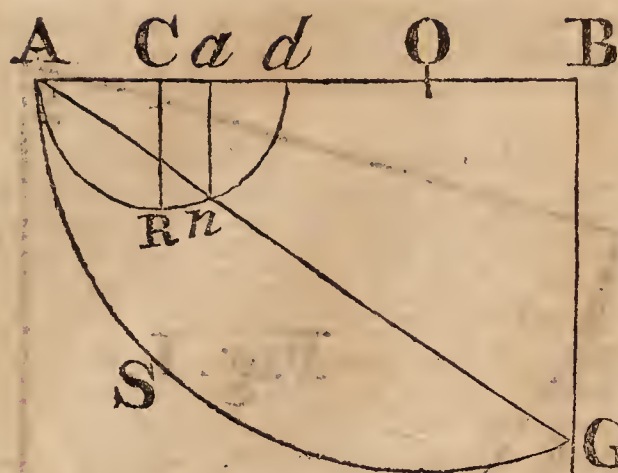
16. The Readers may perhaps be amazed that I should say here, That Jupiter appeared actually eclipsed by the Moon, on November the 18th at Worcester or in the Neighbourhood. For Mr John Dougharty Junior observed it at the Place called *The Old House Farm*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ Parish of Norton, at about three measured Miles South East from Worcester; and that with a Glass of about four Feet two Inches, having three convex Ocular Glasses. He and his Father place, by their Observations, Worcester at $52^{\circ} 20'$ Latitude; and 9 Minutes West Longitude from London. By the Observation made at the *Old House Farm*, the Immerfion was at 7 Hours 17 Minutes apparent Time, measured by a Watch; and the Emerfion at 7 Hours 30 Minutes. And the total Occultation lasted 13 Minutes. This agrees with my own Observation; and agrees

pretty well with the Place (in Mr Dougharty's Scheme) where he saw the Beginning of the Emerfion upon the Limb of the Moon: For he places it at about 75° Degrees from the upper Horn. And I doubt not but all this will agree with the Observations made at London, if they have not been given over too soon. I made use of a small Telescope of four Inches: And for a considerable Time I saw Jupiter describe nearly a Line perpendicular to the rectilinear Section of the Moon (for she was about her Quadrature) And that Line was directed seemingly to the upper Corner or Horn of the Moon. So I continued to observe, till the right Line which terminated the bright Part of the Moon came up to Jupiter. And then, seeing that he was visible still, tho' very near to the Body of the Moon; and forgetting my own Theory of the Refraction of Light in $\frac{1}{2}$ Moon's Atmosphere, as well as the Obliquity of about $22^{\circ} 47'$ of the Section of the Moon with the Meridian passing thro' Jupiter; I gave over my Observation for good and all: When, it seems, I ought to have looked upon it as just begun. Neither could I be sensible of my Mistake, till I saw Mr Dougharty's Scheme.

17. London lies $48'$ more southerly than Worcester. But it would be requisite to make a Scheme of this Eclipse of Jupiter according to the best Rules, and agreeably to the Observations made near Worcester, or any where else. And then we may safely determine the horizontal Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere. And then also we may certainly judge whether those learned and curious Observators at London, who could see no Occultation of Jupiter, tho' they saw the full Orbs of Jupiter and of the Moon during what they call their *Præterition*, did fall into the same Mistake with myself. For, by what Mr Cave has written to me, I conceive that the Distance of Jupiter from the Moon, which was more than two Diameters of his Body as observed with a Telescope at London, was seen when his Center was in the Line that terminated the inlightened Part of the Moon. And even this does yield a strong Suspicion that the total Eclipse of Jupiter was visible at London.

18. But as this Discourse is too long already, I intend to shew distinctly at another Time, How great are the Errors and Uncertainties to which we must be exposed in deriving the Place of an Observer at Land, or of a Ship, or of a Fleet at Sea, if we neglect that Refraction so often mentioned. For I reckon that the Errors and Uncertainties may amount to several Degrees in Longitude, and, in certain Cases, to 4 Minutes and $\frac{2}{3}$ in Latitude. In short this Neglect has greatly perplexed and corrupted the Astronomy of the Moon. And upon that account I do not wonder that the Errors, in the Calculations of the Place of the Moon, do amount sometimes to four Minutes and a half, as Dr Halley told me in 1728. Of which Error I hope the greatest Part may now be avoided; but much more when I have publish'd what I have to say about what I call here enigmatically LVD, or 555.





LET ARnd be a Semi-Circle whose Radius $AC=1$; call AB a ; Ca , x ; Rn , z ; and let ASG be the Arch required, and v the Time of describing ARn : Then $\sqrt{1+x^2}$

$$: C^{\frac{1}{2}} :: v : \frac{C^{\frac{1}{2}}v}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \text{ Time of describing } ASG;$$

whose Fluxion, being made $=0$, according to the Question, we get $2\dot{v} \times \sqrt{1+x^2} - vx = 0$; and because \dot{v} is equal to $\frac{z}{an^2}$, universally,

we have (in this Case) $\dot{v} = \frac{x}{1-xx^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \dot{x}$ into

$$H \quad 1 + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot 7x^4}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11x^6}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12} \&c. \text{ whence } v =$$

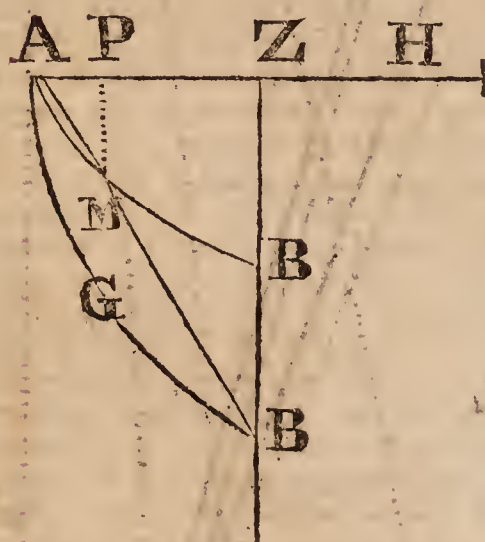
$+ \frac{3x^3}{4 \cdot 3} + \frac{3 \cdot 7x^5}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 5} \&c.$ equal to the Time of describing Rn , by a Body already descended by the Force of its own Gravity from the Point A , to which adding 2,6222, the Time of describing AR (See Vol. VII. p. 271.) there will be $2,6222 + x + \frac{3x^3}{4 \cdot 3}$

$+ \frac{3 \cdot 7x^5}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 5} \&c. = v$; therefore by substituting above, transposing, &c. we have $x + \frac{3x^3}{2} + \frac{5x^5}{4}$

$+ \frac{3 \cdot 7x^7}{2 \cdot 8} + \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 9x^9}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} \&c. = 2,6222$; whence $x = .35198$; the Radius $40 = 73,98$; and $BG = 69,23$.

S. T.

SOLUTION to the 1st Problem proposed Vol. VII. p. 504.



LET $AZ=a$, $AP=x$, $PM=y$, t = time of falling thro' AGB ; and in all Curves it will be:

$$S : \frac{z}{\sqrt{y}} : t :: \sqrt{x} : \sqrt{a}; \therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{a}{x}} \times S : \frac{z}{\sqrt{y}}; \text{ in Fluxions, } \&c. \frac{2ax}{x\sqrt{y}} = S : \frac{z}{\sqrt{y}}; \text{ then from the Equation of}$$

the Curve the Value of $S : \frac{z}{\sqrt{y}}$ will be found, and consequently a general Answer to the Question. In the present Case, with the Radius AZ draw the Circle AMB ,

and we shall have $t = 2a \sqrt{\frac{a}{2a-x\sqrt{2ax-xa}}}$ a Minimum.

In Fluxions, &c. there will come out this Equation $x^3 - 4.5axx + 6aax - 2aaa = 0$; and $x = \frac{1}{2}a$; and $ZB = 173$.

R. FEARNSIDE.

SOLUTION of the QUESTION, Vol. VII. p. 755.

PUT a = the Depth, e = the com. Difference; then $a + a + e + a - e = 3a = 180$, and $\frac{a + e \times a - e}{282} \times a = 718.0851$ pr Quest. Whence $a = 60$, $e = 15$;

Conseq. 45, 60, and 75 = the Breadth, Depth and Length of the Cistern.

Secondly, Put $c = 60$ = the Depth, of the Water when full, $6 = 59.16444$, &c. = the Depth when 10 Gallons is run out, x = the time of Evacuation when full; and admitting the Velocity of the Water running out, to be as the square Root of the Altitude of its Surface above the Hole; it will be $\frac{\sqrt{c}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{b}}{x-2}$; which being reduced is

$$x = \frac{2c + 2\sqrt{bc}}{c-b} = 286.249 \text{ Minutes; or } 4^h 46' 14'' 56''.$$

Tho. Perryam.

A Third Letter to J. H. about TYTHES.

S I R,

AS I am no great Lover of Controversy, so there is nothing in Controversy which I hate more, than to be obliged continually to be pointing out the Inconsistencies, and clearing myself from the Misrepresentations of the Person I am engaged with. I have been very careful myself not to offend in this Way. And you, when you see, how little your Purpose is served by it, and how soon you are detected, will (I hope) be prevailed with to have a little more Care in that Respect. Indeed a single Passage of a Writer may sometimes be innocently mistaken and misrepresented: But that *The Grand Argument*, which runs thro' my whole Discourse, should be so, must be owing to some great Unhappiness in my Manner of Expression, or something very wrong in your Manner of apprehending.

"The grand Argument (you say p. 72 B) which the Author relies upon throughout his whole Discourse is, That Government may settle Property as they please, without having any Regard to religious Considerations." — God forbid. — But have I any such Words? Have I said any thing which is, either in Sense or Sound, like it? Why then is this strange Position, intirely of your own Coining, printed in *Italics*, as if they were my very Words? — In the first Place, I had no Occasion to speak about the Settlement of Property in general; but of *That only* which accrues to the Publick for want of private Owners. And 2dly, in the Disposal of that, my Opinion is, That Governments, as well as private Men, are obliged by all the Rules of Prudence, Equity, and Religion. Accordingly I agree with you (p. 544 H) That all Profits and Emoluments accruing to the Public for Want of private Owners, ought to be applied to some Service of the Public, not inconsistent with the Laws of Christ. I argue, indeed, in the following Words, That the Publick must judge for themselves, What is for the Publick Service, What is consistent with the Laws of Christ: And I hope you will not deny them this natural Privilege, which you use so freely yourself.

Here is then, within the Compass of two Lines, a double Misrepresentation. Will you give me Leave to guess at the Cause of it? It appears from what follows (p. 72 B) That you had met with an Instance in Dr Cave, of Primitive Christians refusing to pay Taxes appropriated to idolatrous Uses. Now had you considered Tythes in the Light which my whole Ar-

gument represents them, not as Taxes, but as Profits and Emoluments accruing to the Publick, to which no private Man had at that Time the least Claim or Title: Then the Instance would have appeared at first sight foreign to your Purpose. For however scrupulous Tertullian and some others might be, of contributing out of their own private Property (tho' by publick Appointment) to any idolatrous Purpose; yet their strict Regard to common Justice would not have suffered them to withhold That, to which they never had a Property, from those to whom it had been freely given by the undoubted Proprietors of it.

— State the Case honestly, and then answer it yourself. — Suppose Tertullian had purchased, or hired a little Farm subject to certain Outgoings, for which he had a proportionate Allowance made him in the Rent, or Purchase-Money; would he have pleaded a Property (think you) in those Outgoings? Or would he have withheld them from the true Proprietor, upon an Apprehension that they would be applied to wicked or idolatrous Purposes? — Upon such a Supposition all Property must at length centre in the Saints; and then there will be infinite Confusion in deciding, *who the Saints are*.

But admit, that Tythes might be considered as Taxes laid on the Subject (which they are not) how does this Example serve your Purpose more, than the Example of Christians in the Apostle's Days serves the Purpose of those Anabaptists mentioned in my last (Vol. VII. p. 541 B)? — Admit That this Example were a ruled Case among Christians, by which they ought to be decided; it gives not the least Countenance to your Conduct, as will appear from the Case itself. — Dr Cave from Tertullian says, They refused to pay the Taxes rated upon them for the Maintenance of the heathen Temples, Places devoted to the Worship of Devils, and not of God. Can you with any Modesty infer from thence, that they would therefore have refused Rates, imposed on them by lawful Authority, for the Maintenance of Churches devoted to the Worship of the One True God? Can you bring an Instance of a Jewish Convert living in Judea, refusing to pay a Rate for the Maintenance of the Temple at Jerusalem? How then are Quakers justified by the Example of primitive Christians? Is there not as much Difference between the one Case and the other, as there is between GOD and the DEVIL?

But to make the Cases parallel, you add (p. 72 F) "That the Primitive Christians then, as the Quakers now, — refused to pay religious Taxes". To give this notoriously,

riously false Assertion (concerning the Primitive Christians) some Colour, you should have told your Readers, that *idolatrous Uses* and *religious Uses* are convertible Terms; which you might have done with as much Reason and Truth, as you tell them (p. 73 B) That *establisht Maintenance* and *forced Contributions* are convertible, and carry the very same Idea with them. — Sure he must have a very confused Head, and very indistinct Ideas of Things, who can be of that Opinion.

But to give you all the Scope you can desire — Admit that primitive Christians did refuse to pay *religious Taxes*. Since you lay the Stress upon the Application of them to *religious Uses*, give me Leave to ask you, upon what Pretence you refuse the Payment of Tythes to Lay-Impropiators? These are confessedly applied to *no religious Use*. They are a Lay-fee, the Inheritance of their Fathers, or the purchased Fruit of their own Labours, or they became possessed of them by such other lawful and honest Means, as all Property is allowed to pass from one Hand to another. If therefore there be any such Thing as Property in England, they must have a Property in them. And yet in your *List of Prosecutions*, &c. it appears, that this their Property has been continually disputed, and withheld from them by the Quakers; and that many honest and industrious Men have been put to great Expence and Trouble to recover *that*, for which they had paid a valuable Consideration, without any Pretence of Title on the Part of the Withholder. — Be pleased to give your Readers some Account of this Part of your Conduct. — Perhaps you will tell us, That as they were once appropriated to religious Uses, they may therefore justly be said to be appropriated to religious Uses still. This, indeed, would be talking like yourself (p. 73 B) but whether it will give Satisfaction to the Reader, the Reader himself must determine.

What I have said in these three last Paragraphs is *ad Hominem* only; it is besides my main Argument, upon which I engaged with you; I have been led astray by following my Correspondent too closely; a Piece of Complaisance which I hope you will not blame me for. — But to return — The Point upon which I engaged with you was, *Whether Tythes are forced Contributions*. I undertook to prove the Negative, by shewing, that at the Reformation they fell into the Hands of the Publick, for want of private Owners; That therefore they were at the sole Disposal of the Legislature, no private Per-

son having any Property in them; that the Legislature did accordingly dispose of them freely. — All this you have let pass undisputed. — Can any Consequence then be more just and natural, than that Tythes which are enjoyed by Virtue of such free Donation, and that from the sole Proprietors, cannot possibly be reckoned forced Contributions? What is more free than Gift? And can that which is free be forced? Let me beseech you, therefore, if you have any Objection to the Premises, or to the Fairness of the Conclusion, — make it; — and do not go on repeating at every Turn a silly Position, which carries Contradiction in the very Face of it; if they were once forced Contributions, they must be forced Contributions still (p. 73 B). Just so all the Lands in England may be reckoned forced and unjust Acquisitions. And, if you were once a Child, you must be such still.

Your Interpretation of our Saviour's Words, *Matt. x. 8.* (concerning Provision to be made for Ministers) seems to consist of two Parts: One relating to the *Quantum*; the other to the *Manner* of making that Provision. As to the latter, I have always agreed with you, that it ought to be FREE; that Ministers ought not to support themselves by forced Contributions, nor endeavour to extort by any indecent Means more than is freely given them; and be it little or be it much, they ought to be contented with it. And then, as to the *Quantum*, I apprehend that Christ (according to your own Construction of his Words) does not forbid them to accept of what is freely given them, tho' it should be more than a moderate Subsistence: Nor does he limit the Bounds and Good-will of the Society, or People among whom they minister, to any certain Stint. I believe he thought the Ministers of his Word would be as capable, and as willing to make a good Use of the plentiful Accommodations of Life, as other Men. This is all I contend for; and this, I flatter myself, you will not dispute.

Your Comment, indeed, is a little obscure; but lest I should misrepresent you, I will endeavour to express it, as briefly as I can, in your own Words, p. 73. "No more is intended, than that the Disciples might reasonably expect all necessary Accommodations, during such Part of their Time, or whilst their Time was taken up in the Work of the Ministry." Upon St Paul's Words, *Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel*, You say, "The most extensive Construction this Text will admit of is, that the Apostles might

prejudicial Differences arise about Scruples, to endeavour by Reason and Argument to remove those Scruples. This is what I have been doing; and these Endeavours I am willing to continue, as long as you shall think fit.

Before I conclude, I ought to thank you for your kind and good Advice to me, *Having Food and Raiment to be therewith content.* It is a Lesson I have been fond of, I have made it a great Part of my Study, and I have found Profit and Pleasure in the Study of it. And I hope *I have learned, not only Having Food and Raiment, but in whatsoever State I am therewith to be content; how to be abased, and how to abound; to be full, and to be hungry; to abound, and to suffer need.* In Return therefore let me advise you and the rest of your Brethren, "Not to covet or desire other Mens Goods; not to detain from the lawful Proprietors that, which you never had a Title to, either by *Inheritance, Donation, Purchase, Contract,* or any other Means, whereby Property is allowed to pass from one Hand to another." I am, Yours, &c.

D. March 18, 1737-8. T B.

N. B. We are afraid the main Argument not having been kept to, will make this Dispute tedious; and therefore we insert this Reply so soon, that the Disputants may either leave the Matter to the Reader as it lies, or bring it to a short Issue; since, when the DEBATES come on, we shall be streighten'd for Room.



Old Regis, March 2. Numb. 156.

Of Contemplative ENTHUSIASM.

THE Effects of this *Enthusiasm* are not so immediately destructive as the Influences of the *Active Enthusiasm*, describ'd p. 90 : But are nevertheless highly prejudicial to the Interests of Society. The active Enthusiasm urges, on its Votaries with Vehemence to every Mischief; the contemplative incapacitates Men for doing any Good; the former discharges its Rage outwardly, the latter consumes the Breast in which it is kindled. The Activity of the One is a Curse, the Supineness of the Other is a Clog upon Society.

The bad Effects of this quiet Enthusiasm may be reduced under 3 General Heads.

- I. *A consummate Ignorance.*

The peaceable Enthusiast has a more expeditious Method of coming at Knowledge.

ledge and Wisdom, than by Study and Reflection and Experience. In vain you recommend to him the Use of Books, the Advantage of Languages, and the Improvements of Conversation, to perfect his Understanding: He despises the mean Accomplishments of human Science; and soars at once into the Clouds of *Intuitive Darknes*. He saves himself the needless Trouble of tedious Enquiries, and scorns to argue about Notions which to him are self-evident. He sees Things past, present, and future alike; and equally comprehends the Will of God and the Ways of Men. The stronger his Imagination is, the more powerful is his Conviction; and his Doubts vanish as his Reason declines. As his Contemplations grow upon him, he proceeds from one Sublimity to another, from Vision to Vision; and from thence to Prophecy and Revelation; till in the End he loses Sight of Common Sense, and feels an inexpressible Delight in wandering thro' the wide, pathless Regions of Ignorance. He looks down with Abhorrence upon the Sinsfulness of human Knowledge: It is audacious to pretend to examine what comes from Heaven; and unprejudiced Reason is Pride and Blindness of Heart. Thus his Soul is at last delivered up to Delusion; he is abandoned to Nonsense; he rejoices in Absurdities; and is (in all Appearance) utterly cut off from the Means of a better Information, since it is in vain to argue with him upon any rational Principles.

2. This consummate Ignorance is usually attended with a *total Neglect of Virtue*. If the new Supernatural Light, the Enthusiast boasts of, were imparted to him from above, he would be thereby enlightened (one would think) in a very extraordinary Manner in all the Ideas of Virtue. But, on the contrary, the Enthusiast is generally as far excelled by meer Men, in Virtue, as in Knowledge. His pretended Inspiration leads him out of the plain Track of social Virtues into the Wilds of Speculation, that are of no Use to Mankind: And he seems to have taken up a Notion, that human Virtue, as well as human Knowledge, is inconsistent with what is Divine. He is all Rapture and Extasy with the warm Conceits of his own Brain, which, with him, is loving God; but he has no Thought, no Care, no Benevolence for Men. Or, if he remembers any of his former Notions of Virtue, he looks down upon them as the *beggarly Elements* of groveling Mortals; he thinks they may suffice the poor Inhabitants of the Earth, but as for him he

is no longer a Member of human Society, but a Partaker of heavenly Privileges; and therefore he has shaken off the Clog of Morals, which embarrass the Soul in its divine Aspirings. Happy is it for Mankind, that this Madman is of an indolent Temper! And that he is so lost in Speculation, that he is not at Leisure to disturb the World!

3. But what confirms this Visionary Wretch in his Disregard of Virtue, is the *unsociable Pride and Arrogance*, which are natural in a Person of his Complexion.

The Enthusiast is, in his own Conceit, exalted so high above all sober Men, that they are beneath his Notice, unless it be to commiserate their abject Condition. Having his Soul filled with Raptures, he mistakes for Heavenly, while they are in Reality sensual Chimera's, he has no Feeling of the Sentiments of Humanity, nor Time to concern himself with the Affairs of Men. In the mean time, he imagines he amply atones for his Contempt of Mankind, by an affected, insincere Humility towards God; to whom he is full of his Acknowledgements for immense Talents which he never gave him. In order to shew his Spiritual Humility, he gives up his Understanding at once, and divests himself of every Faculty which the Author of all Beings did actually give him to be improved, and not destroyed. If he had the Reflection to know his own Heart, he would soon discern this Farce, of humbling himself into Nonsense, to be the Height of spiritual Pride: For he presumes all the while, that he has gained the Almighty to himself; and that the Extravagance of his vain Wishes shall be answered. He has *fulfilled all Virtue*, as he calls it, and merit every Reward.

On the whole, it may be observed, that both the Active and Contemplative Enthusiasm proceed from the utmost Extravagance of a distempered Imagination. The One turns Men into Drones and Idlers; and the other makes them daring in the greatest Crimes.

Weekly Miscellany, March 3. N^o 271.

On the Rumour of reviving the QUAKERS BILL.

I WISH you would inform us whether the *Quakers Bill* is to be revived this Session of Parliament. I know it will not be *their* Fault if it be not. They are for ever pressing for *Favours* and *Indulgences* beyond the rest of their Fellow-Subjects, and never dashed or disheartened with Repulses. They have already been gratified in the Matter of *Oaths*;

now

now they want to be indulged in the Point of *Tythes*, and will, perhaps, before it be long, in their *Taxes* for carrying on the King's Wars. You know they declare against the Lawfulness of *War*, and all Use of the carnal Weapon, as well as against the Lawfulness of the *English Ministry*: And why should they, by forced Contributions against their Consciences, maintain the one more than the other? Why should they be obliged to provide *Swords and Guns*, and *murdering Cannon* for the *Soldiery*, any more than the Books of *ungodly and profane Learning* for the *Clergy*; or support the former in their *paltry Finery*, rather than find the latter in *Gowns and Cassocks*?

You see, however, the great *Modesty* of this People; they are never to be satisfied. No ill Success discourages them; and when, by *incessant Importunities* they have obtained one extraordinary Favour, they are embolden'd thereby to sue endlessly for another. Therefore I do not ask whether *they*, but whether their *Friends* are now in the same Mind to resume this Affair, and revive the Bill. Or do they not rather think it would be a little indecent, and a kind of Insult upon the Legislature, to offer them a Bill which they have so lately rejected, when 'tis so far from there being any new Reasons to support it, that the *old ones* appear less and less every Day? Or is it not thought there will be Business enough of other Kinds to engage the Attention of the Members, and the Passions of the People; so as to make it imprudent to disturb them more by any Church Alterations? Or are our great and wise Politicians now aware, that by oppressing the Clergy, they may probably make them (which would be a sad Thing) all of one Mind; or, that by impoverishing of them, they may render them uneasy, discontented, hardy, desperate and adventurous, and so more unmanageable and troublesome to the State, as the Begging Fryars were always more formidable to Princes, than the Monks who were richer? Or do they now remember his Majesty's most gracious Declaration from the Throne, when he put an End to that Session of Parliament which threw out the Bill, that he would preserve the Constitution of the Church whole and entire? which seem to have been intended to shew his Approbation of what they had done in that Matter, to discourage future Attempts of the like Nature, and to relieve the Minds of the Clergy and their Friends from any Apprehensions of that Sort. But if this Bill should be revived, and in the Whirl

of Things, happen to find its Way thro' the whole Legislature, and pass into a Law, then I must say, God help the poor Vicars. The Quakers will make just as much Conscience of *Secreting* their Tythes, and perhaps, of *carrying them openly away*, as Pirates do of making Prizes of Vessels; and then it will be difficult to get any Satisfaction for them. A reasonable Satisfaction can never be had, unless two Things, in particular, among many others, be obtained: First, That the Parson not only may, if the Justices see fit, but shall have Costs given him, in Proportion to the Trouble, as well as the Expences of the Prosecution from the Beginning to the End: Secondly, That the Quaker, if the Parson demand it, shall be obliged to give in upon his solemn Affirmation (since no better Assurance can be had) a full and particular Account of all his Tythes, and the Value of them. The Clergy now are forced, where they cannot compound for all, to depend, in a great measure, for the very Knowledge of their Dues, as to small Tythes, upon the Honesty and voluntary Confession of the Farmer. But such Honesty as this is not to be looked for from a Quaker. For his Conscience, which tells him he ought not to pay them, will infallibly tell him he ought to conceal them, and leave the Parson to find them out as he can. There are some Things, however, which may, probably, open a good deal of Light into their Consciences; as the indirect Way of paying their Tythes some have got, which can never relieve a Conscience truly scrupulous, unless a Man be destitute of Common Sense; their paying their Taxes without Scruple, while their Principles lead them as plainly and unavoidably to refuse paying these as their Tythes. And I vehemently suspect the Conduct of the great Heads and Directors of the Party, if it were thoroughly looked into, would be found such, as would give you no advantageous Opinion of their Consciences. Do they constantly refuse to pay their Tythes, their Offerings, their Church-Rates? Do Friend Edmund Gurney, Friend William Williamson, John Moor, Daniel Vandewall, and others, who in their Circular Epistles from the yearly Meetings held in London, so earnestly exhort the poor Enthusiastical Creatures in the Country to bear their Testimony against them, do they do it themselves? Do they always stand a Suit at Law? Or if the Parson applies to the Justices, do they never pay him Actively, but Passively only, by letting Things come to a Distress? Tho' most of the Heads and Leaders of the Sect

Sect are Merchants and Traders in great Towns and Cities, they must have, I think, Ecclesiastical Dues of one Kind or other, at least Offerings and Church-Rates. Are they in the Number of the A Persecuted, were they ever in Prison on these Accounts? If they should be found to have tamely submitted to that *Anti-christian Yoke of Priests Maintenance, and Steeple-house Rates*, which they call upon others so loudly to throw off, *resisting even unto Blood*, we should know what to B think about their Consciences. But if those Dues have not been demanded of them *at all*, or only in the Way prescrib'd by the Acts of Parliament, *before the Justices*, they are so many noble Instances of the *unwearied Patience and Forbearance of the Clergy*.

The Daily Gazetteer, March 4. No. 832. C

OBSERVATIONS on the Time requisite for boiling WORTS.

ALE and Cyder seem designed by Nature for our Climate, to which the Vine is much a Stranger: Ale is more Balsamick, freer from Tartar, and less liable to pernicious Adulterations than D Wine.

In order to have good Drink, it is necessary the Grain should be perfectly malted, and not used too soon. If it be imperfectly malted, the Drink will acquire a raw Taste: And if it be fresh off the Kiln, it retains an extraneous Heat from the Fire, which Time only wears off. Besides, the Wort made from such Malt E requires a much longer Time to break, than that does which has been made some Months.

It is also of Importance to attend to the Size of the Copper. Coppers that contain from thirty to sixty Barrels, require to be kept longer boiling than those which contain but one, two, or three. F The Quantity of Fire used for these, is much greater in Proportion, than what the former require; and, consequently, the Boiling and Evaporation are proportionably greater in the small, than in the large ones; insomuch, that I have observed in one of the smaller Size, an eighth Part of the Wort evaporated in three Hours boiling, when in the same Time, a 12th, or less, was only lost in one of larger Dimension.

The Hop is an Aromatick, exhibiting a gentle Bitterness, or Acrimony to the Taste, and endued besides with a certain Austerity or Astringent Roughness, which manifests itself in a long Decoction of Hops in Water, so as almost to equal the Roughness of Allum.

The Aromatick Part of the Hop, on the contrary, is volatile, and rises and comes over, in a whitish Water, by the mild Heat of the cold Still.

The grateful Bitter is of a middle Nature, Semivolatile, requiring more Fire to extract it than the Aromatick Part, and less than the austere, astringent one.

Hence, tho' these several Qualities reside together in the Hop, they are capable of being separated; and the aromatick Flavour, and grateful Bitter, may be had alone, without the astringent nauseous one.

To obtain this, should be the Brewer's Aim: And this can no otherwise be done, than by boiling the Wort much less than has hitherto been usual. For, as the Virtues of the Hop reside in the Squammæ, or subtile transparent Leaves, the yellow Dust which adheres to them, and the fine Membrane which contains the Seed, all Parts of a very nice and delicate Texture, 'tis plain, that upon too long Decoction, they will be all extracted, and the strong, astringent Roughness, together with the rest.

What is here affirmed of the Nature of the Hop, is the Result of many and repeated Experiments; in which the Aromatick Flavour of the Hop, was extracted by the gentle Heat of Infusion in warm Water; upon a Quarter of an Hour's Boiling, the pleasant Bitterness came next; and when the Decoction was continued above an Hour, the nauseous, terrene and austere Roughness shewed itself; but when the Hop remained above an Hour in Decoction, its grateful Smell and Flavour were entirely lost, the aromatick Parts evaporated, and what remained was bitter and austere, nauseous and muddy. Longer Boiling produced proportionable Effects of the same Kind, and afforded a meer Bitter, still more nauseous than the former.

The Result of the Observations is plainly this: That long Boiling of the Hop, is a pernicious Practice, which, instead of a pleasant, active, aromatick Bitter, as it was designed by Nature, is at great Pains to reduce it to an inert, austere, and nauseous one.

Common Sense, March 4, No. 57.

In Vindication of a young M—r of P—t
[See Vol. VII. p. 625, 751.]

THE Gazetteers seem to have taken a great Dislike to a certain young Gentleman, whom they have been imputing to be personally upon, and sometimes almost called by his own Name, and of late by a hard

hard *Latin* Name; for being conscious they are very bad Painters, under the Signs they daub, they always write the Names. It is sometimes a certain young Gentleman *who is tall and clean*; at other times it is one, *who was Cofferer about 17 Years ago*.

I confess it is very natural they should dislike him, nor am I, in the least, surprized, that he should be the Object of their Satire, when I consider the usual Subjects of their Panegyricks. But then I must intimate to them that they proceed very injudiciously, and do him a Service which they little intend. —

Would they hurt him, they should commend him, for they are very sure that nobody will take their Words for any Thing; but when such wretched Advocates, and profligate Panegyrist of Corruption, Oppression, and Fraud, and all Political Immorality, direct their Satire at a Man, it is marking him out to the Publick, as a Person eminently distinguished by all the Opposites of those Vices. — The Execution too, of their Design, is as injudicious as the Design itself; they had somewhere or other had an imperfect Account, of one *Cicero*, who had no Mind, that one *Cæcilius* a young Man, should be the Prosecutor of one *Verres*, an old *Rogue*; and that this same *Cicero* had told this *Cæcilius*, that he was too vain, and enterprising for so young a Man, and wholly unequal to the Task he undertook. This they thought was a pure Scrap of History for them, and resolved to apply it immediately; when behold! the Misfortune that always attends Ignorance and Presumption! all the particular Circumstances of that Affair made against them, and suggested ugly Applications elsewhere. When I saw that they made this young Gentleman *Cæcilius*, I was really afraid for them, and went on with Impatience to see, who they would make *Verres*: But I perceiv'd they had prudently avoided this Danger, and wisely (as they thought) dubb'd their Patron *Hortensius*; without knowing that it does not much mend the Matter: For it seems *Hortensius*, who was a great Lover of Pictures and Statues, was brib'd by a Sphynx of curious Workmanship and of inestimable Value, to appear as the Advocate of the most flagitious Fellow, and the most infamous Cause that *Rome* ever knew. He prostituted his Eloquence to the Defence of Peculat and Corruption, and by skreening the most infamous of Men, became little less so himself: This Circumstance is an unlucky one, I leave it with them to consider of.

As to their *Cæcilius* himself, it is well

known to every Body but them, that he was a sham Prosecutor, set on by *Verres* himself to prevent a real one. He had been Sharer, both of his Plunder, and of his Guilt, and upon a pretended and concerted Quarrel between them, offered himself as the properest Person to prosecute this Affair. But *Cicero*, who was in earnest, and determined that Justice should be done, upon so notorious an Offender, discovered and defeated this Stratagem; obtained the Management of the Cause, push'd it with Vigour, and Abilities, and got the Criminal condemn'd. Were the Character of *Cæcilius* really applicable to this young Gentleman; were there any Hopes that he could ever be brought to skreen the most notorious Corruption, I dare say he would meet with the Approbation of this virtuous Society; and I am apt to think, that it is his Unlikeness to *Cæcilius*, and his Resemblance to *Tully*, that has drawn their Indignation upon him. I have often wondered what Sort of Fellows this ingenious Society was compos'd of, for that their Paper is a *Mosaic* Work of Folly is evident, and I imagine it consists of a Parcel of poor Devils, who have either failed in their several Trades, or who had never Parts enough to be bound out, assisted sometimes by what they call an able Hand, such as a Mungrel Lawyer, a tatter'd Reverend, or a facetious Clerk of an Office, who by sending them a Paper now and then, get them a Holyday from their daily Drudgery; and here I can't help condoling with them for the irreparable Loss they have lately sustained by the untimely and violent Death of Mr *Carr*, who I am told was reckoned their Top Hand. So far is certain, that the Under-Sheriff, to whom that unhappy Author gave his Papers, was so struck with the Similitude of Style between *them* and the *Daily Gazetteers*, that he was heard to say, However justly Mr *Carr* might have suffer'd, the Administration would have a great Loss of him.

Having said thus much to these miserable Journeymen, I will just drop one Word to their Paymaster, whoever he may be. Which is, that if he either encourages or suffers these Scurrilities upon the private Concerns and Characters of others, who have always scorn'd to attack him out of his *Publick Character*, let him strictly examine himself, and his own Circumstances, and consider whether ample Returns may not be made him by better Pens, and with more Truth, than ever were, or will be employed on his Side.

The Conclusion of the Sermon preached by Dr. Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, having been taken Notice of, we shall lay it before our Readers.

I Very willingly leave making Reflections upon the Behaviour of others, to proceed to what is of more Importance, an Application to ourselves: That we may amend and avoid in our own Behaviour, whatever we have remarked to be wrong in the Conduct of those who have gone before us.

And who can have looked back upon the Confusion and Misery, which *Enthusiasm* and *Licentiousness* occasioned in this Land, and not determine with himself to be exceedingly cautious, not to be deluded and drawn aside by *either of them*? For when once he is drawn aside, how far he may go he knows not.

Those who are Enemies to Monarchy may here view the Mischiefs which Anarchy wrought in these Kingdoms; and learn to be as much on their Guard against the Licentiousness of a People, as the Tyranny of a King. They may very plainly see, that the Licentiousness of those who are to be governed, can as fully and effectually destroy Liberty, as the Encroachments of those who govern.

Princes, on the other hand, and those who are in Power under them, may be cautioned from beholding this fatal Tragedy, never to attempt to stretch that Power beyond its due Bounds.

Those who are Enemies to the Established Church, may see the Effects which the destroying of it produced; and learn to respect it more, when they contemplate the Confusion and Oppression which another Form of Worship occasioned in the Nation. And those who are Friends to it may see, that all violent Methods, and extravagant Claims, must prove of great disservice to it. But more particularly Those who are in Authority in the Church, may from the Occurrences of those Times be instructed, never to carry that Authority farther than its just Limits; and never to aim at any more Power, than by the Word of God and Laws of the Realm they are plainly invested with.

Again: While we lament the Misfortunes of former Times, we cannot but be led to rejoice over the Felicity of our own; who live under a King, who has as tender a Regard for every Right of his Subjects, as he can have for any Prerogative of his own Crown. We must indeed bewail the Loss of a Queen, with whom his

Majesty and his People were blessed; not of a different Religion, nor in a different Interest from those of this Country; which was the great Unhappiness both of the Prince and the People, in the Reign we have been looking back to: But united as much in Affection to the Nation, as She was to his Majesty Himself. We have this Consolation however left, that Both of Them, instead of suffering any wrong Notions of Power to be infused into their Royal Offspring, (which had been again another great Misfortune of the Prince and Times, which are the Subject of this Day's Commemoration,) They Both, I say, have taken so great Care to instill the same right Maxims into a numerous Posterity; that, if we look forward from our own to future Times, we may have a pleasing Prospect, that our own Posterity shall, if our own Licentiousness does not prevent it, be free and happy.

And as there is no Oppression in the State, so is there none in the Church, even for those at this time who wish and want to be complaining, to be able to complain of.

Upon the Whole then let us recollect, That We of this Nation, have had experience of all sorts of Mercies and Miseries. We have both seen and felt the Tyranny of Popery, the Wildness of Enthusiasm, and the Wantonness of Licentiousness: And we now feel the Blessings of a sober Religion and a free Government. We have indeed so long felt them, that we seem to be growing weary of them. But let us neither become so ungrateful to our God, nor unkind to ourselves. Let us take care to shew ourselves worthy of Liberty, by shewing that we know how to use it, and that we understand the Difference between that and Licentiousness. Let us remember, that there is one thing, and but one thing, worse than absolute Power, and that is, an unbridled Licentiousness. Let not us be fond of those Republican Schemes, which, under the Pretext of Liberty, introduced the heaviest Tyranny, which this Nation ever groaned under. Let not us be for exchanging That, which we have proved by a long Experience to be good and useful, for That which a very short Experience made the whole Nation weary of. Let us beware how we spread such Notions among the People, as will lessen that Respect to Publick Authority, without which, not only those who govern, but those who are to be governed also, cannot be safe.

Whoever looks back, must see, that

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one great Step towards all the Confusion which happened afterwards was, that the Attention of the Common People had been drawn off from their own Business to the Public Proceedings. And whoever looks about him now must see, that the same Thing again but too much prevails. Declamatory Papers are industriously put into all Hands: And, whatsoever the Intention may be, the Effect must be very bad. While the lower People are taken up with these things, they must be taken off from their Labour. And when by their Idleness they have helped to bring Distresses upon themselves, they murmur at those who rule over them. They, as the *Israelites* did,—*curse their God and their King, and look upwards*. In the midst of Plenty they murmur at that Providence which sends it: In the midst of Security they murmur at that Government by means of which they enjoy it. Men without Morals are for framing a Religion of greater Perfection than the Christian: And Men without Wisdom enough to be able to govern themselves, are contriving new Schemes and inventing better Forms of Government for others; and they are eager for pulling down what is settled, in order to the setting up something, they know not even themselves what.

Religion at the same time is treated with as much Freedom and as little Decency, as Government or any other Subject whatsoever can be. And while this is so, what can be expected as to other things? When once People grow weary of their God, it is not to be imagined, that they will be likely long to remain faithful to their King, or just to one another. If any Man is really a Friend to his Country, he should take care to shew himself to be such by being a Friend to Religion too. Whatever tends to the removing out of Mens Minds all Principles of Religion, tends to the removing out of the World all Government and Order. Religion above all things conduces to secure Respect and Obedience to the Civil Magistrate. It will have a good Influence both on those that govern, and those that obey. It will teach the former to rule over Men in the Fear of God: It will teach the latter to obey not only for Wrath but for Conscience sake.

Let us then first make ourselves good Christians, and that will make us good Subjects and good Neighbours. Let us plant in ourselves and promote in others all those Christian Virtues and Graces, which tend to the Peace and Prosperity of all Mankind. Let us extirpate [those

Vices and Passions, which render the World unhappy; which make Men uneasy in themselves and pernicious to others; which are the Misery of every private Person, and the Bane of publick Society.

To conclude: If either the Remembrance of past Blessings, or Prospect and Hopes of future; if either the Memory of past Miseries, or Apprehensions of others to come, can have any effect upon us: If we have any Love for our Country, any Regard for ourselves, or Concern for our Posterity: Let every one of us, each in his proper Station, contribute his utmost to support and improve our happy Constitution both in Church and State. The Interest of the One depends on that of the Other: And the Interest both of Prince and People equally depends upon the Preservation of Each of them.

From the REVEUR, No. 16.

Dismal Effects of Avarice.

A VARICE is the surest Indication of a mean and depraved Mind, which loves Money and doats upon it to Excess, merely for its own Sake, without any Regard to the good Purposes of Life which it might serve, or to the new Enjoyments that may be procured by it; without any Regard to the Benefit of our Neighbours, or to any Advantage accruing from it to ourselves. This most irrational and unnatural Turn of Temper arises commonly from a sordid Education, gathers Strength always by a servile Attention to the lowest Employments, and is compleated amidst the Decays of Old Age, which it usually accompanies: When the battered Body is no longer able to relish the Pleasures that are fitted for it, then the Soul retires within itself and seeks its Happiness there; where if it finds no real Worth or Excellency, no true Foundation for Self-enjoyment, it necessarily fixes upon something of a false Value in which to place its Felicity. It is often deluded so far by the deceitful Splendor of Wealth as to make that its Deity, and because it knows Money is capable of procuring various Pleasures, it sacrifices every Pleasure unto the Care of procuring Money; yet while it uses all the knavish Arts to accumulate and, if possible, to engross the Yellow Dust, it shews itself a Slave and a Fool by not knowing or not daring to enjoy it. How wretched is the Miser! How miserable are the Dependants of the wretched Miser! The one deserves our Hate, the other our Pity; the last feel the whole Extremity

tremity of their Anguish, the first swallows Opium to make himself insensible of the Rack on which he suffers, and so expires in a golden Dream. Many a noble Family has been reduced to the utmost Indigence and Despair, and forced to practise the basest Means of supporting their Dignity, by the obstinate Stiffness and unrelenting Avarice of a worthless Dotard at their Head: Many a virtuous and hopeful Son has been pushed on to undo himself with his own Hands for ever, by the unaccountable Treatment and Penuriousness of a foolish Parent: History and daily Observation might furnish Instances of this Kind, enow and too many, to create in us an Aversion and Abhorrence of the unmanly Vice; but none sets it in a more glaring and hideous Light, than the late dismal Accident, which occasioned the foregoing Reflections.

At *Villa Vecchia*, a few Miles from *Pisa*, lived LORENZO DE PAOLO, a younger Brother, who during the War with the *Venetians*, from the lowest Station in the Army had raised himself upon the Ruin of many an honest Man, and by some lucky Hits of Fortune, joined with the churlish Niggardliness of his Disposition, acquired in Time a Ministerial Estate: In the Turn of his Age he married DONNA ISABELLA DE MAZARINE, a Lady of fine Parts and noble Birth, and as far above a Wretch of his abandoned Character as, thro' the false Generosity of her Father, she happened to be below his Fortune. She died some Years after her Marriage, leaving behind her a Son equally accomplished in Mind and in Body, and a Daughter who inherited every amiable Qualification of her Mother: They had all the Advantages of Education that were suitable to the Riches of their Family, tho' indeed they owed them rather to their own good Fortune than to the Prudence or Paternal Liberality of the Old Man; for being called to *Paris* about some necessary Affairs, and unwilling to double his daily Expence by leaving them behind him, he thereby afforded them an Opportunity of finishing in *France*, what they had so well begun in *Italy*. ANTONIO had now arrived at the Age of Twenty one, and ELEONORA (for so were they called) was about four Years younger: As he gained the Esteem and Affection of all who knew him by his manly affable Behaviour, and by his Knowledge in every Branch of polite Literature, so the Sweetness of her Temper and her sprightly Wit won as many Admirers; amongst the rest the MARQUIS DE MONTFOCONE, Colonel of a Regi-

ment of Guards, and second Cousin to her Father, made Proposals of Marriage: He was a compleat Gentleman, and had distinguished his Bravery in a late Campaign, which, together with his being reckoned the best-made Man in the Kingdom, recommended him much to the Favour of the Court; and tho' he was not possessed of any personal Estate besides his Commission, yet his rising Merit and finished Character sufficiently qualified him for his Pretensions to ELEONORA. Souls of a superior Frame look down with Scorn upon the low Attachments of Vulgar Minds. and happy in the mutual Enjoyment of each other's Perfections disdain the mean Considerations that are of so much Weight with other Mortals. His Designs were too honourable to be affected by the Old Man's Parsimony, who refused to advance during his Lifetime one Farthing of her Portion: In short they married, and lived in the most solid and undisturbed Felicity, contented in the Circle of a few chosen Friends, and in the tender Union of their own Affections; till one fatal Evening it happened, that the *Marquis*, heated a little with Wine beyond his Custom, unluckily engaged in Game with the Duke de *Lira* and some other Sharpers; they led him on by Degrees, cunningly feeding him from time to time with Hopes of recovering his Losses, that so he might be tempted to hazard the deeper Stakes, until by a long Run of bad Fortune on his Side, and perhaps something of foul Play on theirs, he found his Honour at pawn for Ten thousand *Livres* more than he was worth. What should he do? It was a Debt that as a Gentleman he was obliged to pay, and the Tyranny of Fashion had even rendered it preferable to every other; but he had no Funds except one, and that a doubtful one, to which he could have Recourse in this Exigency; he writes to old LORENZO in the most humble and moving Terms, begging that he would assist him in this last Extremity, and remit the Sum wanted, even in full discharge of his Daughter's Portion: Considering the Relation that was betwixt them, the pressing Circumstance of the Affair, and that the only Favour was in giving him his own a little before it was due, he thought he had some Reason to expect being indulged in his Demand; however the Old Gentleman, it seems, was of a different Opinion, and not only returned a positive Refusal, but added what ill Language his surly Humour could dictate: The *Marquis* had been brought up in all the over-refined Notions of military Honour,

nour, and looked upon the smallest Blot there as worse than Death, or than any Thing that could ensue; great Minds are aptest to fall into the Extreames of a mistaken Virtue; upon the Receipt of his Father-in-law's Answer he retired to his Closet, wrote his last *Adieu* to his dear Wife, and then, with a Bravery and Calmness of Spirit, which would have graced his *Exit* had it been in a better Cause, after decently composing himself in his Night-gown on the Bed, as the last Remedy he fired a Bullet thro' his Heart: Amidst the Confusion of so tragical an End the Letter was imprudently put into the Hands of the forlorn ELEONORA; nor had she sooner read the melancholy Reason, than the wild Hurricane of Passion and Despair seized upon her Soul, and the Throws and Agonies of Grief put her delicate Frame into such an Agitation, that she was delivered of a dead Child in the last Month, and expired herself the Moment after. The dreadful News was soon transmitted to the unhappy Brother; but what Language can express the Emotions which he felt for the Loss of so lovely a Sister and of so loving a Friend? At first he stood, like weeping *Niobe*, struck motionless with silent Horror; he again surveyed the bloody Scene, and straight his Passion broke out into Rage and Madness; he loads a Pair of Pistols, and concealing his Anguish as well as he could, goes directly to his Father's: He found the old Miser in his Closet over his Bags counting out a Sum to lend at Usury, one Half of which might have prevented the horrid Misfortune, and saved the two nearest Relations he had in the World and the two most accomplished Persons in *France*: The old Fellow, seeing a visible Confusion in his Son's Countenance, asked hastily what he meant by intruding so rudely upon his Privacies; ANTONIO unable to speak presented him only with the fatal Letter, which he glanced over without any great Emotion or Change of Looks, and adding this cold Reflection, that he never thought his Son-in-law could have been so wicked, he turned to apply himself again to his former Occupation: But the poor young Gentleman, highly exasperated at his unnatural Insensibility, stopped him short, and, Wretch that thou art, says he, thinkest thou, tho' the Justice of Man cannot lay hold upon thee, ever to escape from that of God? No, rather my own Hand shall take the necessary Vengeance, and thy Fall shall be pitied only in as far as I was obliged to be the Executioner: So saying, he discharged one of his Pistols

thro' the guilty, trembling LORENZO's Head, and with the other prevented the Consequences of the Laws upon himself, dropping dead by his Father's Side, and leaving to the World a singular Instance of the Instability of Human Grandeur, and the Vanity of all earthly Things. The Immense Estate, which the insatiable Miser had spent all his Life in scraping together, and to which he had at last sacrificed himself and his Posterity, descended to the nearest surviving Relation, a Brother of the deceased *Marquis*, who by his unworthy and inconsiderate Lavishness in squandering away so vast a Fortune reflects a double Insult upon the odious Memory of his Predecessor; for at the same Time that he testifies an utter Abhorrence of his miserable Principles, he remains a flagrant Example of the real Insignificancy of his overgrown Riches, by their being thus bestowed upon the next worthless of all Mankind.

Old Common Sense, March 4. N^o 57.

The Temple of Detraction. A Vision.

AS I was going from *Covent Garden* towards the City, I happened to be caught in a Shower in a Street leading to *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*; as my Business was not so pressing as to excuse the spoiling my Cloaths, I stepped into a little dark Coffee-House to avoid being wet. The Rain increasing, I turned over half a dozen Papers big with Raillery, Ridicule, and severe personal Reflections; till growing quite weary of perusing these Records of Ill-nature, I first drank a Mug or two of half four Ale, then smoaked a Pipe of wretched Mündungus, and at last, drawing my Hat over my Face, shrunk myself up in a Corner, and fell fast asleep.

I had scarce closed my Eyes, before I found myself in a strange Region, and on the other Side of a broad River, which, with a sluggish heavy Stream, seemed rather to creep than roll along. The Climate, I thought, was somewhat moist; on either Hand was a Row of Cypress Trees of a prodigious Size, and here and there I discovered Bushes of wild Rosemary, the *Essuvia* from which very sensibly affected the Air. While I was considering which Walk to chuse, I saw three Persons advance towards me, talking earnestly, and sometimes all at once, though, by their Habits and Countenances, I could easily distinguish that one was an *Italian*, another a *Frenchman*, and the third an *Englishman*. As soon as they perceived me, they all came and paid their

their Compliments with great Civility, and offered, as I was a Stranger, to conduct me where I pleased. I thank'd them in the best Terms I could, and then desired to know where I was. Why, Sir, said the *Englishman* very pertly, this is the other World; the River, *Styx*, and we have a Pair of Oars waiting hard by to carry us to Evening Prayers; if you please, you may go along with us. I made him a low Bow, and readily accepted of his Offer. As the Boat went very slowly, I had time to observe several Passages as we rowed along. The first Thing that struck my Eye, was a fine Statue of *Cæsar* the Dictator, upon whose Head sat, cross-legg'd, a little Figure dress'd in an *Eastern* Garb, with a *Tiara* upon his Head. I could not forbear asking the *Italian* what it meant. My Friend, said he, that Addition was made by my Direction, it represents King *NICOMEDES*. I am of the Roman Soldier's Mind, I see no Reason why one Conqueror should not have a Statue as well as another. At the next Turning of the Stream I cast my Eyes on a superb *Mausolæum*, decorated with the Arms of a certain great * City, surmounted by a Mitre rising out of a Ducal Coronet; with this Inscription: *To the Memory of that Seraphic Prelate, who, after illuminating all France with his Wit, suffered himself to be led astray by a Female Enthusiast. What say you, Sir, cry'd the Frenchman in a quick Tone, Does not that Inscription do Justice to the Archbishop's Parts, at the same time that it perpetuates his Folly to Posterity? Such Memorandums are necessary to prevent Idolatry.* At our Landing, the *Englishman* shewed me a Statue of *Britannia*; which having nothing extraordinary in it, I should certainly have passed by, had he not desired me to look on the Shield which leaned against her Knee, whereon I presently distinguished several Persons, habited after the manner of different Nations, employed in putting together a certain human Figure, over whose Head projected the following Words, *The True-Born Englishman*. I turn'd about with some Indignation, and ask'd him to what Purpose this *Bas Relief* was placed to burlesque the Statue. *Pshaw! cry'd he, Pride, meer Pride! Were the Romans ever ashamed of Romulus sucking the Wolf? It is a useful Thing sometimes to put People in mind of their Original.*

We were by this time entered into a very broad Road, which led to a magnificent Temple, if a Structure might be

called so, where all the Orders of Architecture were reversed. On our entering the Portico, I observed that it was adorned with Pictures, some of which were so well done, that I could not help looking upon them. In one I observed the sage Physician *Hippocrates* represented with a large *Memorandum* Book under one Arm, and a lighted Torch, which he thrust under the Door of a beautiful Structure, in the other. This Trick, said the *Italian*, has been played more than once; and many a Man, when he has made his Uses of Books, would be glad they were burnt, that he might pass for the lawful Owner of the Wisdom he hath stolen. By this, I perceived the Picture was intended to shew the burning of the Library of *Cnidus*, with which that famous Man is charged by an obscure Author. Another represented *Socrates* kissing *Alciades* while asleep. A third exhibited *Harry* the VIIIth giving Orders for the *Cæsarean* Operation's being performed on his beloved Queen, *Jane Seymour*. This, the *Frenchman* assured me, was an Original, painted by the famous *Saunders*. When we were got within the Temple, there was such a Crowd that I quickly lost my old Companions, though at the same time I met with many new ones, all of whom were very communicative; and I elbowed one another, that each might tell me his Tale. The first was a bald-pated *Scot*; he was old and feeble, and to avoid being pushed about, contented himself with putting a little Manuscript into my Hand, adding, at the same time these Words; *It is all Truth*. Looking on the Title, I found it, *A Detection of Mary Queen of Scots*. A Jesuit, who was just behind him, presented me with a Dissertation, containing authentick Proofs, that we have little or nothing of the Works of *Horace*, or *Virgil* come down to our Times. A little farther I met an Engraver, who shewed me a Stamp of King *W—m*, with a *Satyr*, or, as some say, a *Dévil* looking over his Shoulder. As I advanced, I had a thousand kind Whispers: One assured me, that Sir *Wm Temple* was but a Smatterer; another, that Sir *John Denham* stole his *Cowper's Hill*; a third, that the Dean was not the Author of *A Tale of a Tub*; and some forty in a Groupe, delivered one after another, certain Anecdotes of Mr *Pope* and his Works. With much ado I bustled to the upper End of the Temple, where I stopp'd to draw Breath.

At this Instant the Door of the *Inner Temple*, or *Sanctum sanctorum* opened, and discovered the most frightful Idol that ever

ever the *Wit*, or rather the *Folly* of Men contrived. It resembled a tall thin Woman, with a malicious *Sneer* in her *Countenance*, habited in a Robe of changeable-coloured Silk, a young *Crocodile* at her *Fect*, a *Parrot* at her *Left Hand*, and a *Monkey* at her *Right*. Her *Throne*, and all the *Decorations* round it, were of the same Stamp. A high *Altar* stood before her, at which a *brawny Priest* officiated in a *Habit* of *Scotch Cloth*. When he had finished his *Rites*, he presented to an *Attendant*, who stood behind the *Idol*, two large *Volumes*, inscribed, A *Register* of all my *Inventions*, and an *Extract* of the *scandalous Chronicle* for the last *Century*. What, cry'd out I, can this mean? where am I, or what shall I do? How shall I find the Men that brought me hither? Be quiet, Friend, said one who stood next me, I will set you right in a few Words. This is the *Island* of *DETRACTION*; you High Priest, G—— B——, His Books, *Memoirs* of his own Times. Your three Friends were *ARETINE*, *RABLAIS*, and *DANIEL DEFOE*. If you don't like your *Situation*, get back to the *World* where *Detraction* flourishes as much as here. Saying this, he gave me a *Slap* on the *Shoulders*, upon which I started, and found myself in the little dark *Coffee-House* near *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*.

The Craftsman, March 4. N^o 608.

Of the Spanish *Guarda Costas*, and of Insurance on Ships.

THE *Guarda Costas* consist of three Sorts. Sometimes their Men of War are employ'd; and to Them I must do the Justice to observe that I never yet heard any just Cause of Complaint. Sometimes *Vessels* are fitted out, at his *Catholick Majesty's* Expence; but generally by private Persons, with whom the Spanish *Governors* are often concern'd, who are to have no Purchase no Pay. From These flow most or all the *Injuries* and *Abuses* of our *Merchants*; for They well knowing that it is not worth while to cruise in their proper *Stations*, where They seldom meet with any Thing more than dry Blows, the illicit *Trader* being prepared for Them, sail in the known *Tracts* or *Latitudes* of our lawful *Traders*, who being deeply laden with *Sugars* and other *Commodities* produced in the *British Colonies*, and unprovided for Defence, confiding in the Faith of solemn *Treaties*, become an easy Prey to Them. The first Step They take, after they are in Possession, is to seize the Master's Papers, and rifle Him of every Thing, that is valuable. The poor Sea-

men's Chests are also broke open, and their Cloaths taken from Them; then They rummage the Ship for contraband Goods, as They call them; and if any Spanish Gold, or Silver, Logwood or Cocoa, be found aboard, even tho' in small Quantities, They immediately declare Her to be bona Priza; and when such Pretences have been wanting, they have not scrupled to convey Pieces of Eight on Board privately, to colour the Capture, and as a Proof of their having traded on their Coasts. This was the Case of the Robert, Capt. Arding of Bristol, bound from Africa to Jamaica, who was taken and carried into St Domingo; and tho' the Governour and Royal Officers neither could or did countenance so barefaced a Proceeding, but after many Delays and Hearings, gave Sentence in Favour of the Claimants, yet the Owners did not recover above one Half the Value of the Ship and Cargo, the rest being confounded in the extravagant Fees of their Courts, Death and Desertion of Negroes, as pretended, and the excessive Rigaldoes, or Presents, They were under the Necessity of making the Royal Officers, and to the Governour in particular twelve choice Negroes, to the Value of 300*l. sterl.* But it has seldom been known that our Masters have fared or come off so well; being close confined; not allowed to make their own Defence; and their Men put on Board the *Guarda Costas*, or sent to Old Spain.

From hence Insurance is risen from five to ten Guineas per Cent. which is a Demonstration of the Danger, to which our lawful Trade to the West-Indies is exposed from these *Guarda Costas*; and that it is deem'd equal to all other Risques of the Sea; for the Insurers will, at this Time, underwrite a Policy at five Guineas per Cent. provided Spanish Captures are excepted.

To explain this Matter more clearly, it is necessary to observe that, in Case of a Loss, the Insured receives no more than 84*l.* for his 100*l.* it being customary to allow 16*l.* Discount, out of which deducting the 10*l.* 10*s.* Premium, and 4-6 the Policy, He actually recovers no more than 72*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* So that in Reality the Insurance is almost 15 per Cent. on the Value, which is equal to a Tax of 3*s.* in the Pound, besides all other Duties, or Taxes; for, supposing a Merchant trades for 10,000*l. per Ann.* and many of Them do for much greater Sums, He must, to save himself, in Case of a Loss, insure 15,000*l.* the extraordinary Expence on which Sum at five Guineas per Cent. the Difference on Insurance on Account of the *Guarda*

Guarda Costas, amount to 787*l.* 10*s.* What Trade, at this Time, will bear so excessive an Expence? And must not *that Branch of our Commerce* be given up, or end in the Ruin of Those, who pursue it, unless timely relieved and supported?

The *Old Whig*, March 9. N^o 157.

Parallel between Superstition and Enthusiasm.

WITH respect to these two gross Impositions on Mankind, commonly mistaken for Religion, Superstition discovers the surprizing Folly, Enthusiasm the incredible Madness, which the Mind of Man is capable of; and, in this Light, the Former seems to be of the baser Original: For Superstition presupposes a Meanness of Spirit, and a natural Defect in the Understanding; whereas Enthusiasm proceeds chiefly from a Pride of Heart, and an Excess of Imagination. The One debases the Soul below, the Other exalts it above Reason. The Enthusiastick Person is intrepid in his Extravagancies; the Superstitious trembles under Absurdities: the Latter submits to any thing imposed with a solemn Aspect; the Former disdains every Thing which springs not from himself.

As to the just Notions which we ought to entertain of the Supreme Being, Superstition and Enthusiasm equally corrupt them; they both represent him a cruel, fantastical, arbitrary Master; and make his Government of the World to be conducted, not by the Rules of Reason, but by the uncertain Determinations of his meer Positive Will.

Superstition and Enthusiasm likewise equally darken the Understanding, tho' not after the same manner; the One extinguishes the Light of Reason, the Other dazzles the Mind with a false Glare; the First produces Ignorance thro' a Dread of Knowledge, the Latter thro' a Disdain of all Information. Superstition wears out the Impressions of Common Sense by degrees; Enthusiasm defaces them at once.

The Operations of Enthusiasm are sudden and violent; but for the most part of a short Duration. The Workings of Superstition are insinuating and slow, but generally lasting. It may likewise be observed, that Superstition spreads itself thro' the Multitude, and that Enthusiasm only intoxicates a Few; as Folly is more general than Madness: But to those Few, Enthusiasm gives such irresistible Power, as enables them to influence, and often even to triumph over the Many. Hence it comes, that Enthusiasm frequently sets

up a new Religion, and Superstition always corrupts an old one. The Conquests of Enthusiasm are secured by Superstition; and the Cruelties necessary to support the Impositions of Superstition, are chiefly owing to Enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm is in full Vigour at its Birth; Superstition thrives gradually; the Beginning of the One, and the Progress of the Other, is fatal. When the first Efforts of Enthusiasm are over, and the Storm has spent its Rage, it generally settles into a calm, uniform Superstition. Hence most Superstitions that have been established in the World are only the Dregs of some preceding Enthusiasm. Superstition therefore is to be considered as the more stubborn and permanent Evil, Enthusiasm as the more speedy Destruction to Society; like a certain Distraction which begins with great Furiouseffness, and at last subsides into a kind of *Mad Folly* more difficult to be removed.

But as Superstition is more universally epidemical, diffusing itself thro' all Countries, and prevailing in every Age, while Enthusiasm is the Growth of few Places, and shoots up only in some particular Times, Superstition seems to be the Evil most to be guarded against, as that to which human Nature is most liable: Superstition is a kind of National Disease to all Mankind, as the Leprosy was to the *Jews*; which therefore every Country has Reason to fear may cleave to it one Time or other. And Enthusiasm may be compared to a foreign Plague that infects a Country at unawares; and tho' the Ravage it creates be greater for the Time than the gradual Ruin of the other; yet being unexpected, Men are not so apt to be upon their Guard, nor so ready to find out the proper Methods of avoiding it.

This leads me to finish the Contrast of these Two Enormities, by examining which of them is easiest to be cured.

It is much more practicable to bring the Mind down from too exalted a Condition, than to raise it from a depressed Stupidity. The Intellectuals of the Enthusiast are more properly over-powered for the present, than destroyed by his heated Imagination; so that he may at last (when the Hurry of his Delusion is over) bring himself to attend to the Calls of Reason; whereas Superstition so deadens the Understanding, and benumbs the Faculties, that they become useless, and grow more lethargick the longer they are oppressed. It is easier to retrench what is superfluous, than to supply what is deficient in the Powers of the Mind.

The Cure of the Superstitious begins with

with raising their Thoughts with Regard to their own Abilities and Privileges; the Cure of Enthusiasts, at bringing them down to some Suspicion of their fancied Worth. Let the One learn to consider, that he is at least a Man; and the Other to reflect, that he is at most but a Man.

Upon the Whole, it cannot be well determined which of these Two Vices (grown to their Height) is most flagitious, and destructive in Society; but when they both happen to unite Forces, they accomplish every Evil that can affect human Life; as they add all the Cruelties that can be practised, to all the Absurdities that can be imagined.

The London Journal, March 11. N^o 970.

Reflections on Immoderate Drinking.

Vino forma perit, Vino corrumpitur Aetas. Proper.

THE common Opinion, as to the enlivening the Faculties, by drinking a small Quantity extraordinary, is ill founded; a Man who requires Wine to open him, is either ill-natured, or has not a proper Degree of Spirit; in either Case, a little Reasoning would do better than the extraordinary Glass, without running this Hazard, that by going a Step or two farther all is wrong again; the Sullen Man becomes Quarrelsome, and the Bashful Fellow Noisy. In *Italy*, where Men are allowed to have the quickest and most subtle Wits among *Europeans*, the Bottle is never called in to make them shine; Sherbets and small Liquors are drank at their Assemblies, and drank because the Climate requires them: A Man heated with Liquor there, would be thought fitter for his Bed, than Conversation; and indeed so he is every where, for many Reasons; Wit is only commendable when well applied; a sprightly Saying, on a proper Occasion, pleases Men of Sense, but a String of Jest is only fit for a Buffoon. If it should be agreed that Wit might be raised by Wine, and that our Climate warrants Strong Liquors, as well as that of *Italy* does Cool ones; yet it is a dangerous Experiment, unless we had a Machine for Drinking, a kind of *Barometer*, that would shew all the Degrees between Exhilarating and Madness; and then this *Regulator* must be fitted to every Man's Constitution, and every Man must be supposed to have Reason enough left, when he has been parting with his Reason for an Hour together, and stop just at such a Glass, in spite of ten Thousand Intreaties to drink another. Every

Man who allows himself Time to think, would be as fearful of trying the Strength of his Understanding this Way, as of advancing to the Edge of a Precipice just to try whether the Strength of his Brain would bring him back again.

A There are some, perhaps, who will pretend that Drinking is to be confined to strong Constitutions; and I am sorry to say, that in all Ages there have been People whimsical enough to value themselves upon this strange Property. It was reported by the *Athenian* Ambassadors to the People, with great Signs of Admiration, That King Philip of Macedon could drink more than any of his Subjects. Demosthenes, who was none of Philip's Admirers, answered, that *It was no great Compliment to a Prince to compare him to a Sponge.* What he said then will be

C everlastingly true; an enormous Swallow-er of Liquor, is no more than a Human Sponge; and, by the way, those who can drink most, have seldom the most Wit.

We must indeed allow that many who have had an indisputable Title to Wit and Parts, have drank hard, and, generally speaking, have drank them away; but if D Men of Wit sometimes do wrong, does it follow, that to have the Reputation of Wit, we must imitate them? or, if one may be allowed to play on the Word, ought one to affect Wit, at the Expence of one's Wits?

The two great Blessings of which Man is capable, are *Serenity of Mind*, and *Health of Body*; both of which are best preserved by *strict Sobriety*. It is true, a Man must be at some Trouble to find out proper Subjects for the Employment of his Thoughts when he is sober; but then this is the proper Business of a Reasonable Creature; whereas Laughing, E Swallowing, and talking idly, are Employments below Human Nature, and, as far as the Comparison will hold, below even a Brute; if Gentlemen would but habituate themselves to such Conversations as do not stand in need of Liquors; if they would walk in their Gardens; look G into their Estates; consider what Good was in their Power to do, or what Evils they might prevent; they would find Things enough to employ their Time, Thoughts, and Discourse: Their Fortunes then would not lie at the Mercy of their Stewards, or Agents: It is annexed H to Human Nature to have a Portion of Care, and he who avoids that assigned him by Nature, wilfully takes a larger. In point of Health, Intemperance is the Source of almost all Diseases, which either flow from our own Errors in point of

Eating and Drinking, or from those of our Ancestors.

As a Proneness to Drinking leads a Man into a Variety of Evils which he never thought of, so an inflexible Sobriety engages a Man in other good Habits, which he could never have acquired otherwise; a Sober Man must do something consistent with *Reason*; he therefore casts about for something that may *please* him also; This leads him to the Study of some sort of *Science* or other, or to the general Study of all Science, according to the natural Bent of his Genius; in the Pursuit of such Views he finds a Sprightliness in his Mind, warmer and better founded than any derived from Wine, and unattended with any Flagging of the Spirits: He goes to Bed satisfied, leaving nothing to reproach himself with; he rises cheerfully, because he has new, innocent, and worthy Schemes to accomplish. Whereas he who drinks, falls asleep without knowing it, is uneasy when he wakes, and, vexed at being mad Yesterday, makes himself mad To-day, that he may forget it. *Pythagoras* being once asked, *How a Man addicted to Drunkenness might be cured?* answered, *By considering what Ills Drunkenness brings upon him.* This may be as well applied to those who drink a Bottle of *French* Wine after Supper, as to the Concerns of *March* Beer; the Power of Thinking is decayed by the Former, as well as the Latter; and the Constitution rather more hurt by a Foreign Poison, than a Domestick one: Besides, the Straining of Pleasure introduces Pain; A Man drinks a Glass or two at his Meal with a proper Relish, and in this Sense, Wine may be said to *glad the Heart of Man*; carried further, the Blessing is lost, and we spoil our Taste, both for the Present and the Future; if once Excess introduce Disease, we must bid Adieu, not only to the Pleasure which produced it, but to all Pleasures whatsoever.

Craftsman, March 11. N^o 609.

Of a vicious Imitation.

FRANCE, perfect Mistress of all that is *polite*, and all that is *silly*, capable of performing all that is *grand*, and all that is *trifling*, refined in *Policy*, of great Judgment in *Cookery*, happy in her *Ministers*, equally blest in her *Dancing-Masters*, famous for *Generals*, and renown'd for *Taylors*, hath the Pleasure of seeing a neighbouring Nation judiciously seducing her *Cooks*, *Taylors* and *Dancing-Masters*, in order to outshine the great Original. She copies after, by means of the several extraordinary Qualifications of those wor-

thy Refugees; whilst the military Skill of her *Generals*, and the wise Administration of her *Government* are beneath the Imitation of so brave, wise and happy an Island as *Great Britain*. The Reason, no doubt, is, We have much better Patterns of our own

Italy, the chief Parent of *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, and *Painting*, is in no Danger of having those favourite Arts ravish'd from her, in the Persons of her *Artists* by the *Englishmen of Taste*. A Cargo of *Eunuchs* from *Civita Vecchia*, consign'd to Messieurs the *Directors of the Opera* and purchased at the trifling Sum of 20,000*l.* return'd thither, will satisfy Us and convince any Man of common Sense that the *Balance of Trade*, at least in that Branch, is infinitely on our Side.

The *Germans*, a rough hardy People much addicted to the *Bottle*, are so far outdone by Us, in this Particular, that They may be rather reckon'd humble Imitators of Us than *We* of Them. In undergoing the Fatigues of a *Winter's Campaign*, or a long and laborious March thro' an *Enemy's* Country, our Officers somewhat interior to Them; but in *Beauty of Person*, and *Richness of Equipage*, there is no Comparison.

Tilts and *Tournaments* were formerly perform'd; where now We see a Parcel of ragged Recruits learning to Step, like pretty little Masters at a *Dancing-School*. Then every Cavalier dedicated his Life to the Service of his Country and his Mistress. Then *Monsters* were subdued, *Giants* were cut off from the Face of the Earth; *Tyrants* were suppress'd; *Justice* impartially executed; and the golden Age seem'd to be reviving amongst us. *Maid of Honour* eat Roast-Beef for Breakfast and *Courtiers* flung the Bar — But, all of a sudden, this glorious Prospect was removed from us, and left us in its stead, I know not what — Our Enemies will tell the rest with Pleasure.

Old Common Sense, March 11. N^o 583

Whether a Prime Minister be agreeable to the British Constitution.

THAT eminent Statesman Mr *Or* born declares against a Monopoly of Power in a single Person, and thinks divers Persons of equal Authority, though wicked, do produce more Justice than a single Individual; and tho' the present Wits may esteem it a Paradox, I think the People of *England* love their Kings, too well to love their Ministers heartily. That great Power they are endued with, indeed commands Obedience from many

and Complaisance from all; but the generality cannot but think the Crown suffers a kind of Eclipse, by a Minister's interposing between them and their Monarch.

The Office of Prime Minister, as such, however executed, seems not to agree with the Genius of the *British* Nation; the natural Modesty and Humility of an *Englishman*, wont suffer him to think himself, or any one else, capable of acting in so difficult a Situation, without some joined in the same Commission with him. We have had, in their several Capacities, as great Generals, Admirals, Chancellors, Treasurers, and Bishops, as any of our *European* Neighbours; but we should think it absurd, for one at the Head of the Church, to insist on his naming the Officers of the Treasury; and likewise for a Treasurer to concern himself in making or translating a Bishop; our Chancellor is never known to direct the Lords of the Admiralty, nor, *vice versa*, they the Court of Chancery; but, as *Horace* says,

Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter;

Let every Man mind his own Province, so the Business of the Nation would run in its proper Channels; the King being indisputably esteemed the Fountain of Honour and Justice, from which Source all the Blessings we enjoy are derived. But if any Subject should be pragmatistical enough to think himself sufficient to direct the proper Officers in every particular Office, and take upon him to be a Judge of the peculiar Merits of all Soldiers, Sailors, Lawyers, or Parsons who were at any time to be preferred; and had withal the Power of taking away, as well as giving, such an extraordinary Minister would soon render his Master as arbitrary as *Julius Cæsar*, and our P——t as servile as *Lucan* represents the *Roman* Senate in the Third Book of his *Pharsalia*, according to Mr *Rowe*.

*Cæsar is all Things in himself alone,
The silent Court is but a Looker on;
With humble Votes, obedient they agree
To what their mighty Subject shall decree:
There with Mock-Prayers the suppliant Vulgar
wait,
And urge on him the great Dictator's State.
Obedient be, since thus their Wills ordain,
A gracious Tyrant condescends to reign.*

Common Sense, March 18. No. 59.

Of the Increase of the Civil List Revenue.

UPON the Prince of Orange's being made King of England, 600,000*l.* per Ann. was given for the Maintenance of the Civil List. For *Q. Anne*, it was intended to be the same, but by the Interruption of Trade, during the Course

of a long War, the Funds fell short, and by the large Sums she gave out of it, the late Lord *Godolphin* has often declared to his particular Friends, that one Year with another the Queen's Civil List amounted to little more than 500,000*l.* per Ann. for

First, She generously gave 100,000*l.* towards the Expence of the War; this was done to ease her People at her own Expence of Part of the Burthen that lay upon them, and this Sum would have remain'd a Debt upon the Nation to this Day, besides paying the Interest of it all this while, had she not given it out of her own Pocket. — She likewise made the Publick, a Present of 36,000*l.* per Ann. out of her Share of the Revenues of the Post-Office, and to the Clergy she gave first Fruits and Tenths.

As to her Privy Purse, it was the Poor's Box, a perpetual Fund for Charity. And it appear'd after her Death, (for she made no Ostentation of her Charities herself, nor were Flatterers employ'd to trumpet them about) that several People had Pensions from the Privy Purse, Pensions not given as Bribes to do the dirty Work of a Minister, but merely out of Charity for Support of indigent Families. — If she was frugal, it was to enable her to be generous, and she would have thought that she defrauded her People, if she had been niggardly in order to lock up that Money in Chests which should circulate amongst them, or had sent it to Foreign Banks; and therefore all she could spare, she return'd back again to them as their Right.

It must be observ'd, that all this was done without any Thing that looked like sordid Saving, no retrenching her Servants in their Tables, Allowances, or Perquisites, — the Hospitality within Doors was equal to the Charity without.

Upon his late Majesty's Accession, the Civil List Revenue was increased to 700,000*l.* per Ann. 'Tis true his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, receiv'd, 100,000*l.* out of it; but if it be consider'd that when it was but 600,000*l.* viz. in the Reign of King *Wm*, the *Q. Dowager*, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and *G. D.* of Gloucester were maintain'd from thence, a hundred thousand Pounds Addition is a vast Increase.

This Subject is continu'd in Common Sense of the 25th with some ingenious Remarks, which we must leave to our next.

Universal Spectator, March 25. N^o 454.

The Public unjustly blam'd for want of Taste.

BESIDES the Encouragement which Ladies of the first Quality, and the Town have impartially given to both Houses

Houses for reviving *Shakespear's* Plays, it is now adding the strongest Demonstration that the Want of *Taste* is not in the *Publick*. The *Masque of Comus*, exhibiting at *Drury-Lane*, was wrote by *Milton*: It is a Pastoral kind of Poem, and some of as beautiful Descriptions and Images run thro' it, as are to be found in any of his other Writings. The *Stile*, as it is *rural*, is more simple and plain than that of his *Paradise Lost*, and tho' there is nothing but must give infinite Pleasure to the most exalted Genius, there is nothing beyond the Comprehension of a common Capacity. The adapting this *Masque* to the Stage, by dividing it into *Scenes* and *Acts*, and introducing some *Vocal Musick*, was at first thought an Attempt which would never answer in the Success, as it was imagin'd that the *Town* would not taste *Milton's* Beauties, or at least would think it too heavy an Entertainment for a whole Evening, to hear only fine poetical Sentiments and moral Instructions; but the Event is the very Reverse, every Night that it has been perform'd the Audience have receiv'd it with the utmost Satisfaction and Delight, and were no where more attentive than in those Scenes where there are such excellent Lessons of Morality.

In an inferior Instance of the underrav'd Judgment of the *Town*, I must mention a little Dramatick Farce, which is a Sequel to the *Miller of Mansfield*: This Piece, which abounds in Serious Reflections rather than Farcical Incidents, was well receiv'd, and the strong Sentiments of *Honesty* and *Virtue* in the Characters of the *King* and the *Miller*, met with a deserv'd Applause; and if in the *Catastrophe* it fail'd giving an equal Pleasure, it was because the Author had inadvertently fell into a Lowness of Farcical Humour, beneath the Dignity with which he at first began.

I cannot here omit saying somewhat on those Pieces which first appear'd since the late Act relating to the Stage; the *Three Comedies* at *Covent-Garden*, call'd the *Nest of Plays*, the *Farce* and *Comedy* at *Drury-Lane* that succeeded, were all damn'd the first Night. Authors are willing to attribute any Cause for their ill Success, but that of their own Dullness; it is not therefore to be wonder'd at, that *Political Reasons* were suggested for their Condemnation; but that would have been their Fate had they been perform'd ten Years ago, or if no Act relating to the Stage had ever pass'd: The *Taste* of the *Town* is not as yet so deprav'd as to admit Dullness, in Comedy for instructive Morality, nor impertinent Folly for natural Humour,

The Craftsman, March 25. N^o 611.

Extract of the Manifesto against the Spaniards, written in Latin by Milton, and lately made English, &c.

"T Here is no intelligent Person but will easily see how empty and weak those Reasons are, which the Spaniard hath for claiming to Himself alone an Empire, of such a vast and prodigious Extent. But We have said thus much, in order to shew the Weakness of those Pretences, whereby the Spaniards endeavour to justify Themselves, for having treated Us with so much Cruelty and Barbarity in the *West-Indies*; for having enslaved, hang'd, drown'd, tortured, and put to Death our Countrymen, robb'd Them of their Ships and Goods, and demolish'd our Colonies, even in the Time of profound Peace, and That without any Injury received on their Part; which cruel Usage and Harvock, made amongst our People, as oft as the English call to remembrance, They can't help thinking that their former Glory is quite gone, and their Ships of War become intirely useless, if They suffer Themselves to be any longer treated in such a disgraceful Manner; and moreover to be not only excluded from all free Commerce in so great and opulent a Part of y^e World, but likewise to be look'd upon as Pyrates and Robbers, and punish'd accordingly, if They presume to navigate those Seas, or so much as look that Way; or, in Fine, have any Intercourse or Dealing, even with our own Colonies, that are settled there."

This Manifesto was publish'd by *Cromwell*, in the Year 1655, in order to justify his Expedition against the Spaniards in the *West-Indies*, when he took *Jamaica* from Them; which hath long proved a Mine of Gold to this Nation, and may still continue so, if due and timely Care is taken of it.

It is well known in what a glorious Manner *Cromwell* likewise procured Reparation from the Dutch for several rich Merchant-Ships, which They had caused to be seized in *Denmark*; as well as Protection for the Protestants in foreign Countries, where They either were, or would have been persecuted. In these Instances, at least, He was really the Protector of England, though far from being a legal Governor, in any Respect.

ERRAT. In the 2d Answer p. 76. between H and G instead of 4 per Cent. read 4.04 per Cent. in two places, and at the bottom instead of J. Richardson read John Richards of Exeter. In p. 134. l. 15. for 40 read A O.

A PARAPHRASE on P S A L M 107.

PRAISE to that God let ev'ry creature give,
 Who bid the num'rous race of *beings* live,
 Whose potent arm averts impending woes,
 And makes them rise victorious o'er their foes.
 Dispers'd abroad his fav'rite remnant stray,
 Sweat on their brow, and terrors on their way;
 See, the faint pilgrims in a desert land,
 A train of threat'ning ills on ev'ry hand;
 Nature decay'd for speedy succour cries,
 What nature craves the barren soil denies;
 Heav'n soon with pitying eyes surveys their grief,
 Forbids their sighs, and sends them quick relief;
 Strait at his word the golden harvest grows,
 And down the waste a stream refreshing flows.
 Yet when the race rebellious traytors prove,
 Nor pay with gratitude his boundless love;
 His stormy frown sweeps all their joys away,
 And gloomy fears their guilty thoughts dismay;
 Shock'd with the stroke, and seiz'd with dread surprize,
 To heav'n they lift their supplicating cries;
 Touch'd with compassion heaven's immortal king
 Bids peace descend upon a balmy wing;
 Kindles their hope, and scatters every shade,
 Their dread surprize, or conscious guilt had made;
 Calls the sad pris'ners from the seat of woe,
 And with new transport bids each bosom glow.

Behold! the Sons of Folly, how they try
 Destructive charms, as if in haste to die;
 The drunkard, picture of a grov'ling swine,
 Distracted revels o'er the sparkling wine;
 Commenc'd a beast (each manly virtue drown'd)
 Unwieldy reels, and senseless, spreads the ground.
 Th' insatiate glutton breathes a sick'ning sigh,
 While nature loaths th' excess, and pants to die;
 Heav'n hears their sorrowing cry, propense to save,
 And gives a respite from the expecting grave.

See! y^e advent'rous sailor tempts the deep, [sleep;
 While hush'd the winds, and bellowing tempests
 Thoughtless of danger, and untaught to fear,
 He shapes his voyage o'er the wat'ry sphere;
 Here learns the mariner from hour to hour,
 The searchless wonders of *Jehovah's* power.
 Now calm the seas, now with impetuous fray,
 The winds unpent, in hoarse confusion stray;
 Toss'd in the whit'ning surge the vessel flies,
 Now to the centre stoops, now mates the skies;
 High beat the seas, and death on ev'ry wave,
 And ev'ry gulph, extends a threat'ning grave:
 To heav'n for aid, incessant pray'r they keep,
 And heav'n restrains the tumult of the deep;
 Strait at his word the winds desist to roar,
 And the sooth'd ocean opes her grave no more;
 Pleas'd they survey the mild propitious gales
 Sport in the checker'd cords, and swell their sails;
 In safety born by a propitious wind,
 They soon, exulting, gain the port design'd.
 O when dread vengeance arms his wrathful brow,
 His frowns can make the stoutest sinner bow;
 The streams that wander o'er the fertile meads,
 He turns to sand; a barren plain succeeds:
 Yet, if he please, who form'd the world below,
 Adown the waste meand'ring streams shall flow;
 Immortal green shall cloath the desert land,
 And yellow harvests rise at his command;
 He speaks, nor calls a feeble world to arms,
 And beckons nature into all her charms:
 Where tygers howl'd, and lyons tore their prey,
 He checks their rage to make his people way;

Drives out their foes (a savage tribe unknown)
 And bids them seize the country for their own;
 At once they quit their unpropitious soil,
 Dismiss their tents, and never-ending toil;
 For sterile plains possess a fertile sphere,
 And fix their during habitations there;
 Their plants increase, their spacious vineyards rise,
 Fraught with the produce of serener skies;
 To close embrace the limber branches twine,
 And purple clusters load the teeming vine;
 Their cattle prosper on the grassy plain,
 And each revolving year augments their gain:
 While their young offspring numberless and fair,
 Succeed their parents, and their treasures share.

Thus heaven's peculiar fav'rites smile to see,
 How blest the nations of the righteous be;
 Sinners shall dare to mock at God no more,
 Who sways the nations with his sov'reign power;
 Who props the fainting trav'ler with his hand,
 While weak he journeys thro' an hostile land:
 Thus rules the God, and thus his power display'd,
 And never fails to send his fav'rites aid;
 Corrects the pardon'd follies they commit,
 And guards them safe from wiles of treach'rous wit;
 Supplies, and at his pleasure stops their breath,
 And sooths their anguish in the gasp of death.

LYDIA.

In obitum GEORGII Ducis ALBEMARLII
 Authore R. Allestree, S. T. P.

Gaudete quotquot ingemiscitis rebus
 Caroli secundis, democraticæ sæces,
 Tenebrionum perduellium coetus,
 Et hypocritarum sancta turba latronum:
 Quotquot togamque purpuramque calcatis
 Gaudete, fas est vetera scelera moliri.
 Stator cadentis patriæ; & sacer gentis
 Vindex Britannæ, Carolique servator,
 Telluris ingens fulmen, & tremor ponti,
 Rupesque Belgis certa; cujus ad nomen
 Hibernus acer barret, & memor Scotus:
 Qui turpe monstrum mortibusque sæcundam
 Hydram senatus incruentus Alcides
 Terrore domuit, purpuramque pollutam
 A plebe rapuit; quique Principi sceptrum,
 Lassæ quietem patriæ, otium ferro,
 Foroque leges reddidit, decus sacris,
 Tutela regum civiumque Monarchæus:
 Malis tremendus omnibus, bonis charus,
 Generosi honesti cultor, & tenax justis,
 Victoriarum plenus, & satur famæ,
 Post tot triumphos, gloriæ impari mundo,
 Terris relictis addidit polo civem.
 At vos Britanni quotquot uspiam veri
 Pacem fidemque colitis, & quibus justum,
 Religio, pietas, jura, Carolus, cordi,
 Togatus una coetus & paludatus,
 Et turba procerum civiumque confusa
 Miscete planctus, horridoque lamento
 Miserabilique cuncta personent luctu.
 Istæ Britannia conditur salus busto;
 Dixit parentem patriæ, Carolus patrem.

Occasioned by a Sermon on the Period of human Life.

Printed for J. NOON.

OF human life uncomfortably mix'd,
 Ingenious Fysh the period proves unfix'd;
 Shorten'd by vice, by virtue much extended,
 Yet has his own duration poorly mended:
 His human period must determine soon,
 Since made a Property of but one Noon, Lennensis.

The VOLUNTEER LAUREAT,
Numb. VII. for the 1st of March, 1738. A Poem
Sacred to the Memory of the late QUEEN.

Humbly address'd to his MAJESTY.

By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;

OF T has the MUSE, on this distinguish'd day,
Tun'd to glad harmony the vernal lay;
But, O lamented change! the lay must flow
From grateful rapture now to grateful woe.
She, to this day who joyous lustre gave,
Descends for ever to the silent grave.
She born at once to charm us and to mend;
Of human race the pattern and the friend.

To be or fondly or severely kind,
To check the rash or prompt the better mind,
Parents shall learn from HER, and thus shall draw
From filial love alone a filial awe.
Who seek in av'rice wisdom's art to save;
Who often squander, yet who never gave;
From her these know the righteous mean to find;
And the mild virtue stole on half mankind.
The lavish now caught frugal wisdom's lore;
Yet still, the more they sav'd, bestow'd the more.
Now misers learn'd at others woes to melt,
And saw and wonder'd at the change they felt.
The gen'rous, when on HER they turn'd their view,
The gen'rous ev'n themselves more gen'rous grew,
Learn'd the shun'd haunts of shame-fac'd want to
To goodness delicacy adding grace. [trace;
The conscious cheek no rising blush confess'd,
Nor dwelt one thought to pain the modest breast;
Kind and more kind did thus her bounty shower,
And knew no limit, but a bounded power.
This truth the widow's sighs, alas! proclaim;
For this the orphan's tears embalm her fame.
The wife beheld her learning's summit gain;
Yet never giddy grow, nor ever vain;
But on one science point a stedfast eye;
That science, how to live and how to die.

Say, MEMORY, while to thy grateful sight
Arise her virtues in unfading light,
What joys were our's, what sorrows now remain:
Ah! how sublime the bliss! how deep the pain!

And, thou, bright PRINCESS, seated now on
Next One, the fairest daughter of the sky, [high,
Whose warm-felt love is to all beings known,
Thy sister CHARITY! next her thy throne;
See at thy tomb the virtues weeping lye!
There in dumb sorrow seem the arts to die.
So were the SUN o'er other orbs to blaze,
And from our world, like thee, withdraw his rays,
No more to visit where he warm'd before,
All life must cease, and nature be no more.
Yet shall the MUSE a heav'nly height essay
Beyond the weakness mix'd with mortal clay;
Beyond the loss, which, tho' she bleeds to see,
Tho' ne'er to be redeem'd, the loss of thee;
Beyond ev'n this, she hails with joyous lay,
Thy better birth, thy first true natal day;
A day, that sees thee born, beyond the tomb,
To endless health, to youth's eternal bloom;
Born to the mighty dead, the souls sublime
Of ev'ry famous age, and ev'ry clime;
To goodness fix'd by truth's unvarying laws;
To bliss that knows no period, knows no pause—
Save when thine eye, from yonder pure serene,
Sheds a soft ray on this our gloomy scene.

With me now liberty and learning mourn,
From all relief, like thy lov'd CONSORT, torn;

For where can PRINCE or PEOPLE hope relief?
When each contend to be supreme in GRIEF?
So vy'd thy virtues, that could point the way,
So well to govern; yet so well obey.

Deign one look more! Ah! see thy CONSORT
dear

Wishing all hearts, except his OWN, to cheer.
Lo! still he bids thy wonted bounty flow
To weeping families of worth and woe.
He stops all tears, however fast they rise,
Save those, that still must fall from grateful eyes,
And spite of griefs, that so usurp his mind,
Still watches o'er the welfare of mankind.

Father of those, whose rights thy care defends,
Still most their own, when most their sovereign's
friends;

Then chiefly brave, from bondage chiefly free,
When most they trust, when most they copy thee;
Ah! let the lowest of thy SUBJECTS pay
His honest heart-felt tributary lay;
In anguish happy, if permitted here,
One sigh to vent, to drop one virtuous TEAR;
Happier, if pardon'd, should HE wildly moan,
And with a monarch's sorrow mix his own.

ON ELIZA'S RIDDLE, p. 99.

OF T as the sun descends to nether skies,
Oft as the gloomy shades of night arise,
When chearing slumbers weak'ning toils succeed,
Awhile incumbent on my bed I read:
And thus ere MORPHEUS' wand to sleep incline,
I taste the nectar of some sacred line.
My latest treat from friendly Urban came,
Where the rich column bears ELIZA's name;
Regal'd I feast, while manly numbers charm'd,
And mystic sense with gay description warm'd.
But ere slow thought cou'd pierce the artful veil,
My heavy eyelids gentle slumbers seal;
When, sudden, all her magic pencil drew,
Scene after scene, rose lively to my view.
Now hoary Winter bleak and rough appears,
Now the green-mantled Spring her form uprears;
Flow'r after flow'r, a beauteous train, succeeds,
And crystal rivers wind thro' verdant meads;
Or (sweet confusion!) frosts with flow'rs unite,
And blooms of Spring, and Autumn fruits delight.
With mimic action too the scene abounds;
A town distress'd the sieging foe surrounds;
Now ships, now flocks,---and now the gay resort
That on a birthnight throngs the British court;
Or, peaceful pictur'd on the rural plains,
The loves and labours of the rustic swains;
The wealth of Ceres to the sickle bends,
Or Phœbe won her yielding arm extends.
But, what all other visions far excell'd,
ELIZA's form my mental eye beheld;
Parnassus' height with facil steps she gain'd,
Then of my lost ring at its base complain'd.
Thus gently chid, to climb the hill I seem,
But waking, found 'twas all a flatt'ring DREAM.

SYLVIVS.

Inscrib'd in STELLA's Prayer-Book.

WHEN, dearest maid! with heavenly zeal
possess'd,
In thy fair hand these pious leaves are prest;
While thy soft eyes devotion's glances wear;
And thy dear lips repeat th' affecting pray'r;
Wou'dst thou heav'n's pity to thy suit incline,
Oh!--by its pity learn, and answer mine, M. B.

A POEM on his native Country, by a
Welsh Curate remov'd into England.

YE British Alps, where first I drew
My vital breath, I sing to you.
Black mountains falsely call'd, who wear
A snowy mantle half the year.
As mariners, whom some kind plank
Bears o'er the waves to rock or bank,
The tempest view with pleasing dread,
And love to tell the dangers fled:
So I from cold and hunger free,
Your distant hills with pleasure see;
Joyful reflect what frosts I shun,
Now basking in a warmer sun.
The fates be blest, and blest the time,
I left your barren barb'rous clime;
A clime where not a man is fat,
Where bread is coarse, and black as jet.
On roots and herbs from day to day
They live, on butter-milk and whey;
Oats-cake sometimes, the gentlemen
Have eggs and bacon now and then.
Had our first parents here transgress'd,
They scarce with fig-leaves had been dress'd.
No figs, no dates, no prunes are here,
And scarce a tree a crab will bear.
Wise nature did this herd divide
And sep'rate from the world beside.
The uncouth language of the land
No nation else may understand.
A stalking, lazy, savage crew
Ruder than beasts that *Orpheus* drew:
I question much should *Orpheus* play;
These statues would his lyre obey.
Tho' at his call the stones advanc'd,
Tho' to his strains the forest danc'd.
Th' unhappy author of my race,
Poor soul, was parson of the place;
Hard doom, to tend a ragged flock!
Chain'd, like *Prometheus*, to a rock.
Nor milk the shepherd had, nor meat;
Scarce cloaths to wear, or bread to eat.
The wags would say, The pastor's bare,
His sheep are goats, their wool is hair.
(Truth spoke in jest) for goats they were,
And never worth his pains to shear.
Thanks to the pow'r, & mov'd me thence,
To land of bread, to men of sense,
Where plenty's horn abundance sheds,
And pours its blessings on our heads;
Delicious cyder crowns our bowls,
Nectar of gods to raise our souls.
Here let me live, be buried here,
But ne'er those hills, those wastes come near:
No, ne'er on them one foot I'll fix,
The sink of planets, mouth of *Styx*.
Should I the government offend,
And banishment must be my end,
In *Irish* boggs, the *Orcades*,
Pontus, *Siberia*, where you please,
In any exile be my doom,
But let me not be banish'd home.

S.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ORRERY.
In imitation of *Quem, tu, Melpomene*.
By the Rev. Mr Trevani—n.

WHEN some young bard invokes the tuneful
Nine
To raise his thoughts, and favour his first flights,
Anxious and trembling, for each labour'd line,
If you, my Lord, approve what he indites;
His earliest lays if kindly you peruse,
And smile propitious on th' unpractis'd muse,
He nor in arms shall the stern tyrant face,
Toiling for glory with a soldier's care,
Nor foremost in the sportive, eager race
From the won field the plate in triumph bear;
But, fir'd with nobler ardours, shall receive
Those honours which alone the Muse can give.
Th' advent'ous youth, with hopes of glory led,
From strength to strength by just degrees shall rise,
Till, by your influence warm'd, your bounty fed,
The tow'ring genius soars above the skies:
So *Addison* by *Sommers'* favour grew;
What *Sommers* was, my Lord, that now are you.

And oh! wou'd heav'n, in pity to mankind,
Another *Addison* vouchsafe to lend,
In you the happy bard were sure to find
A gen'rous patron, and a faithful friend.
Each man his taste has, as each plant its soil,
And love of arts distinguishes a *Boyle*.

A S O N G.

The thought from ANACREON, Ode 59.

Στέφος πλέκων πόθ' εὔρον, &c.

WITH beams erect, the rising sun
In all his milder glories shone:
No burning heats inflam'd the day;
But all was pleasant, fresh, and gay:
When full of mirth, and free from care,
Abroad, to take the morning air
Amid the sweet parterres, I go,
Where roses bloom, and lilies grow.
A bowl of gen'rous wine was brought,
To give the gayest turn to thought;
And nothing round me cou'd I see,
But seem'd as form'd to pleasure me.
But roguish *Love*, unlucky boy!
Contriv'd a way to spoil my joy:
By *Cælia* brib'd, resolv'd he came
To fire my heart, or quench his flame.
As, wreathing chaplets for my head,
I mix'd the flow'ry white, and red,
Upon a rose-bud, sipping dew,
The little God I chanc'd to view.
Quick-seiz'd his wing, I snatch'd him up,
And, laughing, threw him in my cup;
See now, I cry'd, mistaken cheat!
How false thy aim! how just thy fate!
Joy'd at the seeming conquest won,
I drank the pleasing Poison down;
Fool! to suppose that then no more
I need to fear the tyrant's pow'r.
Soon, to my cost alas! I prove
Th' unconquer'd force, and wiles of *Love*;
He lives!—I feel the tickling smart!
I feel him flatt'ring at my heart!

LUBENS.

On the QUEEN and SILIUS in our nex

All Men of Sense, as far as we can find, having condemn'd the rude Treatment given Mr URBAN by certain Booksellers, whose Names are not worth the mention already made of them; we hope it will not be thought any Ostentation, to let the Reader see a few of the Pieces sent in his favour by Correspondents of all Degrees; especially as no Objection can be made to some of them, but his being accessory to their Publication.

Ad URBANUM.

URBANE, nullis fesse laboribus,
URBANE, nullis victæ calumniis,

Cui Fronte Sertum in Erudita
Perpetuo viret et virebit;

Quid moliatur Gens Imitantium,
Quid et minetur, sollicitus parum,
Vacare solis perge Musis,
Juxta Animo Studiisq; felix.

Linguae procacis plumbea Spicula,
Fidens, Superbo frange Silentio;
Victrix per obstantes catervas
Sedulitas animosa tendet.

Intende nervos fortis, inanibus
Risurus olim nisibus Æmuli;
Intende jam nervos, habebis
Participes operæ Camænas.

Non ulla Musis Pagina gratior,
Quam quæ severis ludicra jungere
Novit, fatigatamq; nugis
Utilibus recreare Mentem.

Texente Nymphis ferta Lycoride,
Rosæ ruborem sic Viola adjuvat
Immista, sic Iris refulget
Æthereis variata fucis.

Friend URBAN,

EVERY honest Man looks with Indignation on the Outrages committed against you: But since an established Reputation is the only Offence your Adversaries can lay to your Charge, a Letter of Condolence would not do you Justice. I chuse to congratulate your envied Success, and hope the Advice hinted in the following Lines will be taken in good Part from, S I R,

Your hearty well-wisher.

Facit indignatio versum
Qualemcumq; potest

DEspise low malice, and its rude assault,
Scandal gives Fame, when Merit is the fault.
Tho' worse than Spanish Privateers invade
Thy rights, and violate the rules of trade;
Tho' Envy pines, impatient of thy light,
Would blast thy labours, and the Year benight;
Tho' Rivals rave to see their works outshone,
Honour this sole Revenge allows, shine on.

RUSTICUS.

To Sylvanus Urban, on his Rival's Proceedings.

FORgive a friend, who all resentment blames;
A rival's envy your success proclaims.
The cunning Ape for this wou'd urge your rage,
To get himself recorded in your page.
(The sons of Bathos are remember'd yet,
Not for their own, but for the Dunciad's wit.)
His Scheme for fame by silence will be quash'd:
As heavy tops no longer spin than lash'd.

Think, Urban, on the queen of silent night;
When, darting from her car reflected light,
The traveller she guides;—with hideous yell
Curs bark, and screech-owls hoot a dismal knell,
Stops she her steady course, or shines less bright?
So let the scriblers bark—they cannot bite.

But if you needs must unmolested live:
This short advice without a fee I give:
(To the prescription you will ne'er agree,)
Learn to be very dull, and pert as he.

PHILOSPELÆUS

To the Editors of COMMON SENSE, on their abusing Mr URBAN.

URBAN is branded as a foe to wit,
For cutting short some trite essays you writ;
And Butcher nam'd, but why complain,—ye logs!
Your meat was carrion only fit for dogs. E. W.

A N O T H E R.

WHY all this malice aim'd at friendly SYLL?
Can ye, with justice, call his practice ill?
Who ne'er presumes to cut and pare your meat,
But when 'tis tainted, or too stale to eat.
Witney, Feb. 16. W. E.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Author of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, on the Downfall of the Monthly Magazine and Oracle.

AGAINST thy Magazine what clamour springs!
While some thy fame, but more thy profits stings:

For this thy servile followers all combine,
To puff their pilfer'd schemes, and censure thine.
Let Envy gnash her teeth, foam, lye, and rail,
Thy merit, URBAN! shall o'er all prevail.

CONSTANS

The PROVOCATION.

To ASTROPHIL.

S. J. WHILE C——x and A——ley, sage inditers!
With a large posse of news-writers,
URBAN attack in their dull Prints,
With sorry gybes, and senseless kints,
I'm pleas'd, dear Astrophil, to find,
That we with our old friend are join'd:
But what's the crime their charge rehearses?
— 'Tis for the Prize-attempting verses,
Which far beyond our expectation,
Obtain'd the judges approbation;
Judges! whom, were there leave to name,
These standers sure would blush for shame,
'Tis granted next, we earn our bread
By toil of hands, and not of head:
Allow'd too (not to spoil their flight)
Our lines we in a garret write:
What other fault can they object?
— With scorn their offers we neglect?
Prompt to oblige where merit bids,
But adverse still to servile minds;
For whom — a Pen my hand ne'er rules,
Tho' makes — to serve — their scribbling fools.

SYLVIANUS

To those who call URBAN a Doctor.
FOR a Doctor's degree, since it may him please,
He should in return cut ye all for the simples.

Edistone Plimouth.

To some who pretend URBAN is mad.
WERE Urban in Bedlam, your souls would be glad,
But tho' ye be driv'lers, ye ne'er can go mad.

The ATHEIST and ACORN.

MEthinks this world seems oddly made,
And every thing amiss,
A dull complaining *Arbeits* said,
As stretch'd he lay beneath a shade;
And instanced in this.

Behold, quoth he, that mighty thing,
A Pumkin, large and round,
Is held but by a little string,
Which upward cannot make it spring,
Nor bear it from the ground.

While on this tree, a fruit so small,
So disproportion'd grows,
That whosoe'er surveys this All,
This universal casual ball,
Its ill contrivance knows.

My better judgment would have hung
That fruit upon this tree,
And left this mast, thus slightly strung,
'Mong things, that on the surface sprung,
And weak and feeble be.

No more the caviller could say,
No further faults descry;
For upward gazing as he lay,
An Acorn loosen'd from its stay,
Fell down upon his Eye.

The wounded part with tears ran o'er,
As punish'd for the sin.
Fool! had that bough a Pumkin bore,
Thy whimsies must have work'd no more,
Nor skull have kept them in.

Atheus et Glans.

T*Egmine sub quercus Epicuri de grege porcus
Glandifera ut jacuit desidiosus, ait,
'Credo equidem rerum fuerat Fortuna creatrix,
'Cum nusquam cerno Mentis & Artis opus.
'En! Pepo quam grandem ventris turgescit in orbem!
'Corpus at immodicum quantula fila tenent!
'Fructus, quem nunquam sua stirps submittet in auras,
'Conspicua dignus sede, recumbit humi.
'His quam dispar onus ramis Glans parvula! factu
'Ornari quercum nobiliore decet.
'Me, me consuleret, quicumque hunc condidit orbem:
'Mutassent certe Glansq; Pepoq; locum.'
Talia dum stolidæ fundit convicia linguae
Ille, nec ulterius quod quereretur habet:
Arbos in tenerum Glandem dejecit ocellum
Ultricem, lachrymis nec caruere genæ.
Quid, Pepo si caderet? — disce hoc, vesane, periclo,
Quam tibi tu, melius consuluisse Deum.*
Non. Mar. A. S. 1737. R. L.

The BARBER.

MUSE! sing, in numbers neat and trim,
The Barber's praise, facetious whim.
At first, fame tells, unpolish'd shepherds
With scythes and sheers were wont to clip-beards;
And pumice us'd as sharp as pins,
Rough tool to smooth their woolly chins;
Rude trimmers, who with rakes and crooks,
Comb'd their plain locks, their glass the brooks;
That ancient mirror, that, heav'n bless us!
So fatal prov'd to poor *Narcissus*.
But when young *Jove* a wenchler grew,
Shrew'd *Hermes* (if the bards say true)
Invented razor, washball, powder,
To make his foppling godship prouder;
Shav'd him in some celestial arbour,
And was the first acknowledg'd barber.

From heav'n, with the ætherial coal,
This art the filch *Prometheus* stole;
And whatsoe'er mad poets feign,
How he by thunderbolts was slain,
And all those fabling things they've said on't,
'Twas known he after made a trade on't;
Took shop, his pristine pole erected,
Throve fast, liv'd snug, and well respected;
Made for green heads, as fame declares,
Warm caps of grey sagacious hairs,
Since nick-nam'd by our modern prigs,
Toupees and bobtail perriwigs;
And since his days this art divine
By hireling rogues, for fordid coin,
Is quite prophan'd, who scrub mens hides,
In alehouse, and by highway sides;
And, to the brotherhood's great offence,
In alleys shave for single pence;
Draw stumps, vend medicines, bleed and blister,
&c. — all for ends sinister.

From this dear, gentle occupation
The beau acquires his reputation;
Gains the smooth lip, clear shorn of hair,
So fit to press the tender fair:
The pig-tail dangling to the waist,
With the white crown bedaub'd with paste;
Or the broad bag, o'er which appears,
Snow-white, a length of staring ears:
The *Darby* captain owes to thee
His whiskers quaint, and Rammile,
That looks so stern, so raven black-on-him,
Wou'd fright old *Satan* from attacking him;
The rural squire, that puttish spark,
Shines signal by the barber's mark;
By the trim mop, short curl'd, and bob,
Close sticking to his empty nob;
By the gay cue, or formal tie,
The dancing-master we descry:
The rich old citizen suppose,
By the wig smoth'ring up his nose:
And the huge bush of grizzle hairs,
Thro' which the face sagacious stares;
With head erect, and seldom stirr'd,
Demure as sage *Minerva's* bird,
When perch'd some ivy-tree or oak in,
Does the grave judge, forsooth, betoken;
The ladies too, have oft, 'tis said,
Been debtors to the tonfor's aid:
Semiramis, th' *Assyrian* Queen,
Peruk'd like *Bully Rake* was seen;
And *Messalina*, jilt egregious,
(Historians with th' account oblige us)
A red-hair'd tire was wont to use,
Dress of lewd madam in the stews.

Ev'n in our times the fair, 'tis known,
Are grac'd with tresses not their own,
And bloom anew in native frizzle,
When bald, or grown with age quite grizzle:

An ANSWER to the ingenious RIDDLE in your last.

CAN there in nature be a cause,
That contradicts all nature's laws?
Can flocks, for instance, skim the main?
And fishes graze the rural plain?
Can earth ascend, the stars come down?
An hour destroy and build a town?

Such Paradoxes monstrous seem —
Peoh — I'm convinc'd 'tis all a DREAM. —
GAMBLE.

The PLEASURES of JAMAICA.
In an EPISTLE from a Gentleman to his Friend
in LONDON.

O fortunatos nimium Bona se sua norint!

Dear FRIEND,

YOU ask me how this sultry clime
 Affects my health, and how I pass my time,
 Debarr'd the pleasures of the park and play,
 The hurrying 'change, the tattle of the day,
 With all that charms the busy and the gay?
 'Tis true, we boast no guilty masquerade,
 No vicious dames here ply their shameful trade;
 Our business bounded in a narrow view,
 Our joys are easy, natural, and few.
 When scorch'd with summer's sultry heat we burn,
 The cooling breeze refresheth in its turn;
 Tir'd with the toils and labours of the day,
 We bless the wish'd for evening's milder ray;
 Around the board we quaff the social bowl,
 Madera's generous draughts regale the soul:
 Its heat pure water's gentler pow'r restrains,
 And cools the raging thirst which parch'd our veins;
 No party strife prolongs the loud debate,
 No right of kings, or matters of the state;
 What art may best the ripen'd cane refine,
 Or gain the treasure of the Spanish mine;
 Where voyages with profit may be made,
 And how we may improve our growing trade:
 Topicks like these the grateful hours amuse,
 Nor need we for our mirth our friends abuse.
 If some tall vessel from the British shore,
 By prosperous gales, is wafted safely o'er,
 How does the pleasing news transport our heart!
 We bless the welcome message they impart;
 O'erjoy'd, the marks of some lov'd hand we see,
 And toast with pleasure absent friends like thee:
 To beauty's charms indulge an hour more gay,
 And the fair objects steal the time away;
 From cheerful cups to pleasant dreams we rise,
 At twelve we part, are merry, but yet wise:
 Till five we sleep, then rising with the morn,
 Thousand fresh beauties earth and skies adorn;
 The lively scene, with last night's gen'rous juice,
 The fancy kindles, and provokes the muse;
 Makes poets nature ne'er design'd, and, spight
 Of genius, I attempt in verse to write.
 What tho' no rich ragoust infest our boards,
 The nat'ral dainties which this Isle affords,
 By simple cooks in cleanly manner dress'd,
 Might well enrich the most luxurious feast.
 No wintry blasts deform the fruitful plain,
 But nature's gifts thro' ev'ry season reign.
 The various pulse to temp'rate meals invite,
 Supply our wants, not force an appetite;
 The diff'rent fruits of distant climates smile,
 And deck with blended charms our happy soil;
 To crown the board their several sweets impart,
 And ev'ry season forms the gay desert.
 By a vast ridge of circling mountains bound,
 Fair *Liguania* half forms a spacious round,
 And rising gradual like a theatre,
 Commands the distant prospect from afar;
 Outstretch'd immense, the heaving ocean lies,
 And with new objects still delights the eyes:
 In gentle winds the *British* streamers play
 Aloft, the pride and terror of the sea;
 Which to contending nations give the law,
 And keep, in *George's* name, the world in awe:

While to enrich the view town answers town,
 And harbours fill'd with ships, glad shores and fo-
 Hither retiring, to avoid the heat, [rests crown'd
 We find refreshment in a cool retreat;
 Each rural object gratifies the sight,
 And yields the mind an innocent delight;
 Greens of all shades the diff'rent plats adorn,
 Here the young cane, and there the growing corn;
 In verdant pastures interspers'd between,
 The lowing herds, and bleating flocks are seen:
 With joy his lord the faithful Negro sees,
 And in his way endeavours how to please;
 Greets his return with his best country song,
 The lively dance, and tuneful merry-wang.

When nature by the cane has done her part,
 Which ripen'd now demands the help of art,
 How pleasant are the labours of the mill,
 While the rich streams the boiling coppers fill;
 With gladden'd hearts we see the precious juice
 From tend'rest plants the useful sweet produce;
 Oh! may the seasons never fail again,
 Nor heav'n deny the kind refreshing rain,
 To bless the soil, and fill the growing cane;
 So shall our wealth with wonder still be told,
 And sugar works preferr'd to mines of gold.

[To be concluded in our next.]

An EPISTLE to Mr TICKELL.

Desiring him to present the PETITION, &c.

[See the last Mag.]

WITHOUT an excuse these few verses I send;
 Most happy if I can myself recommend.
 Your frequent kind service to all, all confess;
 Sure Tickell's good-nature to me won't be less.
 Now, if you'd oblige me, present to his Grace
 Th' enclosed petition, a state of my case;
 Wherein you will see, I have very bad skill in
 Requesting a favour, tho' scarce worth a shilling.
 Yet if you'd correct but a distich or two,
 Perhaps, with good luck, my contrivance might do.
 And so I'd at last bring the matter to bear,
 For my good Lord-lieutenant has a musical ear;
 Deriv'd from his father, who, but you well know it,
 Was accounted by all wits an excellent poet.
 But to come to my point, for this I let pass,
 The best time to give it, would be over a glass,
 The next time you hap in the castle to dine;
 For Horace remarks on the power of wine,
 The mind's then more open, the heart is more free,
 Humour then will be liked, or it never will be.
 Petitions I've read to Lord-lieutenants many,
 And sure my lord Devonshire's as good as any.
 First, Smedley to Grafton describ'd his hard lot,
 Why, Smedley at once a much better place got;
 And well you remember some eight years ago,
 Fair Carteret reliev'd—but the story you know (a).
 Now if you'd repeat the same pretty design,
 And as you gave hers in, wou'd introduce mine,
 Your proper address wou'd get the thing done,
 And better than mine and my Ode join'd in one (b).
 Cher ami fans, facon, I shou'd thenceforth be muter,
 Yet still your most thankful and well-wishing suitor.

JOHN WARD.

(a) See a Petition to his Grace of Grafton from Smedley, with my Lord Duke's Answer, printed in Pope's Letter to Cromwell. Also, a Petition to Lady Carteret, about an Officer's Widow, with a Copy of Verses on the same Subject to Mr Tickell, printed in Mrs Barber's Poems.

(b) Mr Ward, on the Duke of Devonshire's landing in Ireland, presented him a Poem inscrib'd to his Grace in Folio, intitled, An Address, &c. and on the 30th of last October he also presented a Birth-day Ode, intcribed likewise to his Grace.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus, &c. Hor. Lib. 1. Ode 22.

IMITATED.

THE virtuous man, whose acts and thoughts are
Without the help of weapons is secure; [pure,
Without, or quiver, or impoison'd spear,
His steadfast soul forgets the sense of fear:

Whether thro' *Libya's* burning sands he goes,
Or *Caucase* horrid with perpetual snows;
Surveys those regions where *Hydaspes* strays,
Or toils'd by tempests in the raging seas;
Safe in his own intrinsic worth remains,
And, arm'd with that, each obstacle disdains;
Toils, dangers, difficulties, all defy'd,
His passport *Virtue*, *Providence* his guide.

If plac'd by fate beneath the torrid zone,
Scorch'd by the fury of too near a sun;
Or sent, where never *Phæbus'* chearful ray
Glad the dark climatè with one-glimpse of day;
Where no gay verdure decks th' unfruitful ground,
But winter spreads its empire all around;
Amidst the terrors of that dismal scene,
His mind preserves a settled calm within:
To him the gloomy waste shall seem to smile,
And conscious *Virtue* ev'ry care beguile;
Virtue alike its tenor can maintain,
In splendid courts, or on a barren plain. ELIZA.

The CYCLOPS.

Addressed to the Birmingham Artisans.

DISdain not, *Muse*, thy pure celestial aid,
I chaunt the Honours of the Cyclops' trade;
An art fam'd Homer sung in matchless Lays,
And praising, won himself immortal praise.
Long Jove was known the doubtful war to wage,
Scarce proof against the Titans impious rage;
Till *Vulcan*, offspring of the heav'nly pow'r,
His skill exerted in a timely hour;
To form the thunder's bolt successful-try'd,
And with new arms the victor God supply'd.

What skill the sooty artist has reveal'd
In the fam'd work of great *Achilles'* shield!
By the *Meonian* bard depictur'd strong,
New wonders strike us thro' the lofty song;
The artist's toil the full descriptions show,
Red metal flames, the roaring bellows blow;
Resounding deep at once the blast expires,
And twenty forges catch at once the fires:
Now like a tempest loud, now gentle, small,
Their breath full swoln, they rise, by turns they fall;
In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd;
Th' eternal anvils deeply fix'd behold!
The pond'rous hammer's load his hand employs,
And the far caves return the deaf'ning noise;
Earth, air, and skies, the universal frame,
Wrought on the piece the workman's skill proclaim.

Taught by the God, the mimic tribe below
For meaner use their sweaty toil bestow;
The kitchen-maid with apt machin'ry fit,
Rear the swift jack, and form the pointed spit;
And store of various implements impart,
That aid the buikler's and mechanic's art;
From hence for fight the shining arms we gain,
From hence the anchor needful on the main;
And tools that serve the farmer's rural care,
The harvest sycle, and the piercing share.
Nor for convenience only are essay'd
The several labours of the swarthy trade;
Wrought from the forge the sylphs officious bear
The hoop's elastic spring to dress the fair;

And the steel stays the willing Cyclops frame,
Help of th' ill-jointed beau, and wry-warpt dame;
The ring on *Mira's* snowy finger plac'd,
The buckle glitt'ring on her taper waist,
The gem that decks her ear with sparkling pride,
The locket pendant at her graceful side,
Did the god-founder of this art design,
And prove the craft a faculty divine.

POLYPHEMUS

To the Hon. Miss POPE, on her BIRTH-DAY.
February the 6th, 1738.

TO hail the dawn of this auspicious day,
The muse resumes the long-abandon'd lyre;
Vouchsafe with candour to approve the lay,
Which only faith and gratitude inspire,
Accept the lines devoted to your praise,
And smile indulgent on these ardent lays.

You (happy in th' advantages that flow
From birth, distinction, and superior sense;
That life's refin'd enjoyments can bestow,
Or friendly nature's choicest gifts dispense;)
Whose polish'd mind the brightest scenes adorn,
May rise like *Phæbus* to salute the morn.

Let no intruding cares admission find,
No pensive melancholy intervene,
To cloud your joys, or discompose your mind,
But all be calm, delightful and serene.

Whilst you with pleasures innocent and gay,
Amuse the circling hours, and crown the day.

Awake from silence the harmonious lyre;
Let sprightly mirth the flying moments sooth;
Indulge whatever can the soul inspire
With sentiments of virtue, love and truth.
Such pure delights the social temper warm,
Sweeten the mind, and heighten ev'ry charm.

While *Saturn* wheels his fleeting chariot round
And future years successive roll away,
May life with all substantial bliss abound,
To enhance the pleasures of your natal day.
Propitious to your wishes may it prove,
In all the scenes of happiness and love.

Indeed, what can your circling joys retard?
Life's only irksome to the gloomy mind;
All such as truth and innocence regard,
Are truly happy, chearful and resign'd.
By reason guided, and by virtue led,
Undeviating, life's rough maze they tread.

May soft tranquillity, divine content,
And rosy health, your happiness improve;
And when the golden lamp of life is spent,
May all be crown'd with endless bliss above.
Such are the joys a virtuous life secures,
May heav'n decree, and fate confirm them yours.
Ja. Meredith.

To a young LADY with a London Almanack bound.

HOW small the volume! yet in this you see
The Sun's whole labour in epitome.
So if kind *Venus* aid the poet's art,
And swell with soft desires my *Celia's* heart.
Here she shall find one epigram contain
More than a thousand folio's can explain. T.

N. B. We received three Letters with Money in each, and want to return an Answer.

CHLOE: Set to MUSICK by Dr GREEN.

In vain the force of fe-male arms, In vain their offer'd
love; Their smile, their air, nor all their charms my
passion can re-move. For all that's fair and
good I find In Cbloe's form, in Cbloe's mind: In
Cbloe's form, in Cbloe's mind.

II.

Let *Celia* all her wit display,
That glitters while it kills;
My heart disdains the feeble ray,
Nor light or heat it feels:
For all that's bright and gay I find
In *Cbloe's* form, in *Cbloe's* mind.
In *Cbloe's* form, &c.

III.

Fair *Flavia* shines in gems and gold,
And uses all her arts;
Not richest chains my heart can hold,
Unpierc'd by diamond darts:

For all that's rich and fair I find
In *Cbloe's* form, in *Cbloe's* mind.
In *Cbloe's* form, &c.

IV.

Those notes sweet *Myra* now give o'er,
That once had pow'r to wound;
When *Cbloe* speaks they are no more,
But mix with common sound:
All grace, all harmony, I find
In *Cbloe's* form, in *Cbloe's* mind.
In *Cbloe's* form, &c.

F L U T E.



Historical Chronicle, 1738

M A R C H.

Wednesday, MARCH 1.

From the GAZETTE.

HIS Majesty having been inform'd that due Regard has not been paid to his Order of Sept. 11, 1737, has thought fit to declare, that no Person whatsoever, who shall go to pay their Court to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, shall be admitted into his Majesty's Presence at any of his Royal Palaces.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, being recovered of his Indisposition, attended the Service of the House.

Thursday, 2.

A Common Council was held at *Guild-hall*, when the Court agreed to the following Resolutions, which the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen lately came to, as the most effectual Method, to clear the Streets of the great Swarms of Beggars, Vagabonds, and other disorderly Persons, in Pursuance of an Act of the 12th of *Q. Anne*.

1. It is the Opinion of this Court, that it be recommended from this Court to the next Common-Council, to make some Provision for the Workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*, which is under the Care of the President of the Governors of the City of *London*. 2. That an Allowance of two Shillings be paid out of the Chamber of this City to any such Person who shall apprehend any such Rogue or Vagabond as described in the said Act, and cause him or her to be brought before

any Justice of the Peace, to be examined and punished as the said Act directs. 3.

That the Persons so apprehended (if the Time be convenient) be carried immediately before a Magistrate to be examin'd, and dealt with as the Law directs. 4.

That in case the Person be so apprehended at an improper Time to be carried before a Magistrate, that then he or she shall be carried to the *London Workhouse* in *Bishopsgate-street*, or to Bridewell, there to remain until a proper Time to convey them to a Magistrate, to be examined and dealt with according to Law. 5.

That such of the Vagrants and Vagabonds as by Law are to be whipped and sent to the Place of their Settlements, be so sent at the Publick Charge of this City. 6.

That such Children who shall be apprehended and are afflicted with any Disease, and have no Persons to take care of them, be cured of such Disease, and then transported as the Law directs, at the publick Charge of this City.

Resolv'd also at the Motion of Alderman *Godschall*, to allow the Chamberlain (to commence from *Christmas*, 1736) 200 *l. per Annum*, in Consideration of his extraordinary Trouble, and additional Expences in Clerks, in receiving and issuing the Monies collected for the Lamp-Duty, and the Markets; and resolved to put the Laws strictly in Execution against such as refuse or neglect paying the Lamp-Duty, and against such Collectors as are remiss in the Discharge of their Office.

A Committee of the Aldermen and 8 Commoners was appointed to enquire by what

what Means several *Jews* have been made Freemen of *London*.

Friday, 3.

The Petition of the *West-India* Merchants for Redress from the Depredations of the *Spaniards* was presented to the House of Commons.

A Mariner, Fugitive for Debt, being cleared by the Act of Insolvency at the Sessions held this Day for *Surry*, burst out in an Extasy, *This is truly a Jubilee Year to me, I have got clear of my Debts, an extravagant Wife and Family, and obtain'd my Liberty: The Parliament. God bless them! have spung'd out my Debts, my Wife in my Absence has married another Husband, and the Lord hath taken my Children to himself.*

Tuesday, 7.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to a Bill for continuing the Duty on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for another Year.

Wednesday, 8.

Were executed 7 Malefactors, viz. one for a threatening Letter, 3 Highwaymen, 1 Pickpocket, and 2 for breaking a Society Box, and stealing thence 100*l.* Bond.

A Specifick for the Bite of a mad Dog.

TAKE of native and factitious Cinnamon, each 24 Grains, ground to a very fine Powder; of the strongest Musk 16 Grains: Rub these together till the Musk also becomes very fine, and give it all for a Dose in a small Tea-Cup full of Arrack or Brandy, as soon as possible after the Person is bit; and another Dose 30 Days after. But if a Person has had the Symptoms of Madness before he has had the Medicine, he must take two Doses in an Hour and half. — The above Secret was purchased at *Tonquin*, in the *East-Indies*, where such Accidents are frequent, and has hitherto been infallible, not only as a Preservative soon after the Bite, but a certain Cure for the Hydrophoby Madness, &c. which appear in the last Stage of the Disease.

Thursday 16.

A General Court of the Bank of *England* was held, when the Dividend of 2 3-4ths was declared on the Stock due at *Lady-Day* next, the Warrants payable the 21st of next Month.

A Proclamation for suppressing Riots and Tumults, enjoining all Peace-Officers to be very diligent in discovering the Authors and Abettors of all Mobs that shall audaciously insult such Persons as inform against Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, was published at the Royal Exchange, by the Herald and proper Officers.

Friday, 17.

Mr Cooper, a Publisher, was taken

into Custody by Order of the House of Lords, for publishing the Lords Protests.

The Dutcheß of *Buckingham* having obtained a Grant of the Allom Works at *Mulgrave* in *Yorkshire*, which had devolved to the Crown on the Demise of the late Duke, her Grace paid her Fine into the Exchequer accordingly, being 12,000*l.*

Tuesday, 21.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the Royal Assent to — An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. And Act for laying a Duty of 2*d.* Scotch on every Scotch Pint of Beer and Ale, brew'd for Sale within the Town of *Aberbrothock*, and Liberty thereof. — An Act for repairing the Road from *Trent* Bridge, in the County of the Town of *Nottingham* (thru *Costock*, otherwise *Corthugstock-Lane*) to *Cotes* Bridges in *Leicestershire*.

Wednesday, 22.

Was held a general Court of the *East-India* Company, when they resolved to give a further Time to the Bond-holders to bring their Bonds to be mark'd, that have not had them mark'd, in pursuance to a late Resolution of a General Court for reducing the Interest of the Company's Bonds.

Tuesday, 28.

The *West-India* Merchants having on the 16th attended the House of Commons upon their Petition complaining of the Depredations, &c. of the *Spaniards*; to which were affixed Copies of Letters from *English* Sailors, &c. Prisoners among the *Spaniards*, representing their miserable Condition, that they work'd with Irons on their Legs, and lived on Beans full of Vermin, and a little Salt Fish; that in one Room in *Cadiz* were confin'd above 300 Slaves in Irons and Chains, and crawling with Vermin, &c. The same was then read, and several Merchants, Owners and Captains, were called in, and examined on that, and some following Days, by the House as to the Allegations of their Petition, and after receiving Satisfactory Answers to the several Questions came this Day in, in a grand Committee to a Resolution to address his Majesty to use what Measure in his great Wisdom he should think proper, for procuring from *Spain* Restitution of the Captures, &c. and Satisfaction for Damage done to the *British* Navigation. There were near 500 Members in the House, and upon a Division with regard to wording the Address, the Numbers were 257 and 209.

LIST of BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS, taken or plundered by the SPANIARDS since May 1728.

1. *Dolphin*, *Jasper Morris*, Master, Bound from *Guinea* to *Jamaica*, taken in her direct Voyage from *Barbadoes* to *London*, *June 10, 1728*. 20 L. from *Barbadoes*, and next Day after her leaving *Barbadoes*, carried into *St Domingo*. Value 6584 l. 10 s. 9 d.

2. *Anne-Galley*, *Jos. Spackman*, M. from *Guinea* to *Jamaica*, taken between *Hispaniola* and *Jam.* *June 13, 1728*, carried into *St Jago de Cuba*. Value 10,500 l.

3. *Beaver*, *Capt. Smith*, from *New-York* to *Curacoa*, taken *August 20, 1728*. 30 L. from *Curacoa*; carried into *Porto Rico*.

4. *Pheasant*, *W. Wilson*, M. from *Montserrat* to *S. Carolina*; taken *Jan. 13, 1728* about 100 L. to the Eastward of *S. Carolina*; carried into *St John de Porto Rico*.

5. *Ferret*, *Rich. Barry*, M. from *Bristol* to *Guinea* and *Jamaica*; taken *May 4, 1729*, about 7 L. from *Hispaniola*, and carried into *St Martha*. Value 5000 l.

6. *Robert-Galley*, *Story King*, M. from *Guiney*, by the Way of *Barbadoes*, to *Jamaica*; taken *May 20, 1729*, on the Coast of *Hispaniola*, 6 L. at Sea; carried into *St Domingo*. Value 10,664 l.

7. *Exeter*, *Thomas Coverly* M. 8. *Midford*, *Robert Ball*, M. both from *Jamaica* for *Boston*; taken 37 L. from *Cape Mayes* at the East End of *Cuba* *August 4, 1729*.

9. *Success*, *William Knott*, from *Jamaica* for *New Providence*; taken *May 3, 1730*, ten L. to the Leeward of *Cape Mayes*.

10. *The Hannah Hope*, *Capt. Annis*, bound from *Philadelphia* to *Jamaica*, Plundered *May 17, 1730*. near the South East Cape of *Hispaniola*.

11. *The Scipio*. 12. *The Birch*, *Jos. Turner*, M. 13. *The Francis* and *Katherine*, from *Jamaica* to *Bristol*, boarded and plundered, 1730.

14. *Mary-Snow*, *Capt. Benson*, from *Liverpool* to *Jamaica*; taken *Oct. 8, 1730*, 15 Leagues *W. S. W.* from *Saba*; carried into *Porto Rico*

15. *Rebecca*, *Capt. Robert Jenkins* from *Jamaica* to *London*, boarded and plundered near the *Havanna*, *April 9, 1731*.

16. *The Biddy*, *Capt. Roberts*, from *St Christophers* to *Jamaica*; taken *April 18, 1731*. 35 Leagues S. of, and carried into *Porto Rico*. Value 5900 l.

17. *The Woolball*, *Matthew Kent*, M. from *Jamaica* to *London*, taken *June 2, 1731*, in the Gulph of *Florida*, near the *Havanah*, and carried into *Campeachy*. Value 6000 l.

18. *Prince William*, *William Joy*,

plundered *Sept. 9, 1731*, at the West End of *Hincago*, in her Passage from *Virginia* to *Jamaica*.

19. *St Michael*, *John Thompson*, M. from *A Jamaica* to *Liverpool*. 20. *A Bermuda Schooner*. 21. *Endeavour*, *Benedict Arnold*, M. all three plundered *November 1, 1731*, off *Cape Antonio*.

22. *The Salisbury*, *W. Harris* M. from *Jamaica* to *S. Carolina*; taken *Nov. 20, 1731*. 6 L. S. E. of *Cape St Antonio*, the West End of *Cuba*; carried into *Campechy*.

23. *The Recovery*, *Capt. Whatle*. 24. *The Bacchus*, *Capt. Stevens*, both plundered in 1731.

25. *The Hannah* and *Lydia*, *Edward Sunderland*, M. from *New England* to *Jamaica*, plundered *Sept. 1, 1732*, off the Coast of *Cuba*.

26. *The Two Sisters*, *Habakkuk Gardener*, M. from *Salem* in *New Eng.* to *Barbadoes*, thence to the Island of *Tortugas*; taken near *Tortugas*, *March 14, 1735*, by two *Spanish Men of War*; carried into *Carthagena*.

27. *The Hopewell*, *John Wells*, M. 28. *Three Brothers*. 29. *The Katherine*, Masters Names not known; all taken at the same Time in the same Place, by two *Spanish Men of War*.

These 4 Ships Part of the Salt Fleet.

30. *The Endeavour* of *Barbados*, *J. Poseley*, M. and 31. *The Industry* of *Barbados*, *R. Crowden*, Master; taken *May 4, 1733*; at Anchor in *Hogg Bay* in *Tobago*.

32. *Thomas*, *W. Keeling*, M. from *Curacoa* to *Virginia*, taken *April 3, 1734*, Lat. 18 Deg. and 20 Min. Long. 67 Deg. carried into *Porto Rico*.

33. *Endeavour*, *Jos. Smith*, M. from *St Eustace* to *St Martin's*; taken about Mid-channel between *St Eustace* and *St Christophers*, *February 26, 1734*.

34. *A Bermuda Sloop*, on the same Day, two Miles to the North of *Saba*.

35. *A Sloop* of *Anguilla*, *Capt. Adams*, from *Santa Cruz* to *Anguilla*, taken *Feb. 27, 1734*, between *Santa Cruz* and *Anguilla*.

36. *A Sloop* of *Antigua*, lying in the Harbour of *Lime Trees* in *Santa Cruz*, taken *Feb. 28, 1734*.

37. *A Sloop* of *St Christophers*, *John Warner*, M. belonging to *Sir Charles Payne*, lying in another Bay at *Santa Cruz*, taken *Feb. 28, 1734*, all five by the same *Spanish Ship*, and carried into *Porto Rico*.

38. 39. 40. Three Ships, Names not mentioned, were attacked in *February* and *March, 1734*, near *St Christophers*, but had the good Fortune to escape.

41. *Erism* as

41. *Friends Adventure*, Alphonso Maison, M. from Barbadoes to Spanish Town, and Anguilla. Value 1800 l. taken March 24, 1734; within 2 Leagues of Anguilla,

42. *Prince William*, John Kinselagh, from St Christophers to London; taken March 24, 1736, 150 Leagues to the E. of Bermudas; carried into the Havannah.

43. *St James*, John Curtis, M. from Bristol and Cork to Jamaica; taken May 12, 1737, 20 Leagues Southward of Porto Rico, carried into P. Rico.

44. *George Brigantine*, Henry Ware, from Jamaica to Bristol; taken May 21, 1737, between Cape Tiberoon, and the Capes of Nicholas and Mayes, out of Sight of Land; carried into the Havannah.

45. *Neptune*, W. Playter, M. 46. *P. William*, John Reynolds, both from Jamaica to London; and 47. *A New Eng. Brigantine*, Capt. Basille, from Jamaica to Rhode Island; all plundered and inhumanly treated by 4 Spanish Ships of Force, in July, 1737, off the Isle of Princess.

48. *Loyal Charles*, Benj. Way, M. 49. *The Dispatch*, Capt. Delamotte, both bound from Jamaica to London, taken August 5, 1737, about 6 Leagues from the Havannah; carried into the Havannah. Value of the *Loyal Charles* 12,000 l. Value of the *Dispatch* 6000 l.

50. *Cesar*, Hugh Donaldson, M. attacked in August, 1737, by a Spanish Sloop of 16 Guns, but by the Bravery and Skill of the Captain, escaped.

51. *Sea Horse*, William Griffith Master, from Jamaica to Bristol, attacked by a Spanish Man of War of 30 Guns, and plundered, August 18, 1737, in Sight of Cuba.

52. *The Industry*, Captain Hart, from Jamaica to London, boarded and plundered Dec. 18, 1737, 3 Leagues South of Cape Tiberoon.

N. B. In the above Instances, whether the Ship was taken or plundered, the Master and Crew were used with the utmost Barbarity.

Note, There are many other Ships besides those above specified, that appear, by the Commissary's List, and other Papers lying on the Table, to have been taken or plundered by the Spaniards since the Treaty of Seville; but which, for want of knowing the Particulars thereof, are not contained in the above List.

There are likewise many Ships belonging to our Northern Colonies, that have been taken or plundered by the Spaniards, the Particulars of which have not as yet come to the Knowledge of the Merchants here.

Thursday, 30.

Part of Gen. Oglethorpe's new-raised

Regiment marched thro' this City, in order to embark on board several Ships for Georgia; consisting of 300 Men, besides their Wives and Children: Every Man being allowed by the General (and extraordinary Pay on that account) to take with him a Wife for the good of the Colony.

Friday, 31.

Mr Shepheard the Builder, hath obtained his Majesty's Grant for a Market, for Live Cattle, at May Fair, in the Parish of St George, Hanover-square.

Reading, At our Assizes for Berks, one Wingfield was convicted for setting Fire to Mr Hounslow's Barn, and sending an incendiary Letter. After he was condemn'd and was taken from the Bar, he kiss'd his Mother, and dropped down dead on the Spot.

A Horse started $\frac{1}{2}$ 19th from Shoreditch, to go to Ware in an Hour, for 100 Guineas, which was perform'd in 57 Minutes and a half; but on the Person's alighting, $\frac{1}{2}$ Horse bled violently at the Nose and Feet, and dy'd $\frac{1}{2}$ next Day. He carry'd 9 Stone.

BIRTH, 1738.

14. Lady Abergavenny deliver'd of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Richard Toplady, Esq; Son to the Hon. Col. Toplady, married to Miss Bate, (by her Brother the Rector of St Pauls, Deptford) of James's-Street, Westminster, Eldest Daughter to the late Rev. Dr Bate near Canterbury, Kent.

March 5. Sir Robt Walpole having declared his Marriage with Mrs Skerret, that Lady received the usual Compliments.

The Strong, the Brave, the Virtuous, and the Wise Sink in the soft Captivity together.

Addison's Cato.

9. Charles Tynt, of Caswall, Glamorgan-shire marry'd to Miss Busby, Daughter of the late Dr Busby, with 10,000 l.

10. Mr Dav. Barclay, Merchant Grandson of the famous Apologist,—to Miss Pardo of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

11. Charles Cesar, jun. Esq; of Bayford, Hertfordshire,—to Miss Grindall, of Ware.

14. Sir Ferdinando Hicks, of Staffordsh.—to Miss Lydia Clerke, Sister to Governor Clerke, with 11,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

Feb. 27. THE Rev. Mr Henry Grove, in Taunton, Master of an anti-ent and celebrated Academy in that Town, and distinguished for his polite Learning and a fine Taste; he was an elegant Preacher, and Author of several well-written Treatises.

Lady

Deaths, Promotions, &c. in MARCH, 1738. 165

Lady of *Benj. Bathurst*, Esq; in Child-bed at *Bath*. She had by her said Husband 21 Children, whereof 7 are living.

Tho. Witherston, of the Lodge, Esq; at *Hertford*.

MARCH 3. *John English*, in *Shoreditch*, aged 99 and 6 Months, his Corps attended by 30 Children and Grand-children.

Lady *Tench*, Relict of Sir *Fisher Tench*, Bart. and Mother of Miss *Tench*, now Sole Heiress to 50,000 l.

4. *Edmund Brown*, Esq; a great Lawyer and Mathematician, at *Bristol*.

Miss *Grosvenor*, Daughter of Sir *Robt Grosvenor*.

6. *Edw. Bulstrode*, Esq; first Clerk of Petty Bag Office in *Chancery*.

8. Rt Hon. *Hyacinthus Nugent*, Lord Viscount *Riverstown*, of *Ireland*.

9. Mrs *Nugent*, Relict of late *Bulstrode Peachy Knight*, Esq; very rich. She was a Sister of Secretary *Craggs* and first married to Mr *Newsam*.

Edward Lord Leigh, Baron *Leigh* of *Stonely*, *Warwickshire*. He is succeeded by his only Son *Thomas*, now *Ld Leigh*.

10. *John Love*, Esq; Turkey Merchant, aged 90, at his Seat at *Clapham*.

11. *Robt Searisbrick*, Esq; of 2000 l. per Ann. in *Lincolnshire*, a Roman-Catholic of a very good Character.

12. The Countess Dowager of *Bellamont*, aged near 90; she was marry'd about 4 Months ago.

14. *Wm Betts*, Esq; at *Epsom*.

15. Col. *Playter*, a half-pay Officer.

William Lord Ross, at *Edinburgh*, aged 82: Under Q. *Anne* he was Commissioner of the Treasury, and of the Privy Council, High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, and in the Commission for the Union; on Accession of K. *George I.* elected one of the Peers of Scotland. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *George*, Master of *Ross*, and Commissioner of the Customs.

16. *Henry Bestland*, Esq; at *Dorchester*.

17. *Hugh Howard*, Esq; Paymaster of the Board of Works. He was a very great Antiquarian, a great Collector of Medals, Prints, Drawings, and had a very fine Library, he is reckon'd to have dy'd worth 100,000 l. all which he has left to his younger Brother, Bp of *Killala* and *Achonry* in *Ireland*.

18. *Tho. Medlicott Riggs*, Esq; of *Bucks*, a Commissioner of the *Irish* Revenues.

Edward Henry Edwards, Esq; in *Pembroke*shire.

19. Capt. *Lamport* of *Alton*, *Hampsh.* of the Gout in the Stomach.

20. *Jasper Blythman*, Esq; an eminent

Solicitor in *Chancery*, of the Palsy in his Head.

22. *Matthew Howard*, Esq; a Director of the Bank.

Sisson Putland, Esq; in *Spring Garden*, *Charing-Cross*, very rich.

23. Mr *James Boucher*, Gentlemen Porter to the King's Palaces, and Table-keeper to the Officers of the Guards.

24. Lady of the late *Thomas Medlicott Riggs*, Esq; who dy'd the Saturday before; they were marry'd about ten Months ago.

25. *Charles Hall*, Esq; of *New-Inn*, of a fractur'd Scull, being lately overturn'd in a Coach.

Hon. *Robert Murray*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Dunmore*.

Major *Bennet*, of *Rich's* Dragoons.

20. Mr *Johnson* of *Chelsea*, marry'd that Morning to Mrs *Matthews*; as soon as his Wedding Dinner was over, going to salute his Wife, &c. fell down and dy'd immediately. About 6 Weeks before the said Gentlewoman was marry'd to Mr *Matthews*, who dy'd in his Bed the first Night after Marriage.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

Alderman *Perry* elected Col. of the *Orange* Regiment, in room of Sir *Gerard Conyers*, decd.

Mr *Edmund Stevens*, appointed Deputy of *Billingsgate* Ward.

Lewis Morris, Sen. Esq;—Governor and Capt. General of *New Jersey*, in room of Lord *Delaware*.

Gco. Clark, Esq;—Secretary of *New York*.

Col. *Horsley*,—Lt Governor of *South Carolina*, in room of Col. *Johnston*.

Ld *Vere Beauclerk*, made a Lord of the Admiralty, in room of Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

Tho. Pitt, Esq; Member for *Oakhamp-ton*, appointed by the Prince of *Wales* Assay-Master of the Coinage of Tin, in the Dutchy of *Cornwall* in room of Lord *Hybart*; and also Admiral of the County, in room of *Edw. Penrose*, Esq;

Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, Member for *Queenborough*,—his Highness's Surveyor Gen. of *Cornwall*, in room of

Richard Elliott, Member for *Leskard*,—Receiver General of the same, in room of the said *Edw. Penrose*, displaced.

Marquis of *Lothian*,—High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Charles Rastell, Esq;—Sub-Brigadier to the E. of *Hertford's* Troop of Life-Guards, in room of *Prue*, Esq; decd.

Lieutenant *Areskine*,—Capt. of the Royal *Escape*, Station'd on the Coast of *Scotland*.

Mr *Whiting* chosen Surgeon to *St Thomas's Hospital*, in room of *Wm. Cheselden*, Esq; who resigned.

— *Flitcroft*, Esq; — Comptroller of his Majesty's Board of Works, in room of *Tho. Ripley*, Esq; — Paymaster of the same, in room of *Hugh Howard*, Esq; deceased.

Earl of *Hyndford* lately elected one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, in room of the Earl of *Morton*, deceased, is appointed one of the Lords of Police in *Scotland*.

The D. of *Marlborough*, succeeds Brig. *Murray*, in Command of his Regiment.

The Dukes of *Bedford* and *Marlborough* have accepted the Staves as Governors of *St Bartholomew's Hospital*, from the Hands of *John Barber*, Esq; President, and Mr *Times* Clerk of the said Hospital.

Members elected.

Ld *Grey*, chosen Knight of the Shire for *Leicestershire*,

Capt. *Wm Morden*,—for *Dunwich*, in room of Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, made Governor of *Barbadoes*.

Philip Bennet, Esq; for *Shaftsbury*.

Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, re-elected for *Windsor*.—Mr *Oldfield*, was also returned but lost it in the H. of Commons.

N.B. In our last read *Eldred Curwen*.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. and Hon. Lord *James Beauclerk* and *John Ewer*, M. A. install'd Prebendaries of *Windsor*, in room of late Dr *Jones* and Dr *Stanhope*.

Mr *Charles Taylor*, presented to the Vicarage of *South Brent* in the Diocese of *Exeter*, worth 300 l. per Ann.

Mr *Morrison*, Minor Canon of *St Pauls*,—by the Dean and Chapter, to that of *Tottenham, Middlx.*

Mr *Peter Lewis Willemin*, a French Clergyman of great Merit and Learning,—to that of *Eysey* in the Diocese of *Sarum*.

Dr *Knatchbull*, appointed Chancellor and a Prebendary of *Durham*, in room of late Dr *Chandler*.

John Griffith, M. A.—Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in room of Dr *Finch*, decd.

Mr *Samuel Shuckford*, M. A.—a Prebendary of the same Church, in room of late Dr *Egerton*.

Mr *Henley*, Brother to *Anthony Henley*, Esq; presented to the Rectory of *Limpisham*, in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, of 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Hilman*, Minor Canon of *St Pauls*, appointed Junior Cardinal of the same, in room of Mr *Husbands*, decd.

Rev. Mr *Hunt*, Chaplain to the E. of *Macclesfield*, and a perfect Master of the Oriental Languages, chosen Arabic Professor at *Oxford*, in room of the Rev. Mr *Wallis*, decd.

Mr *Hoadley*, Chancellor of *Winchester*,—to the Rectory of *Mickelmarsh, Hants*, 300 l. per Ann.

Chaplains of Men of War, appointed by the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Mr *Anguish*, Chaplain of the *Somerset*.

Mr *Ogle*,—of the *Edinburgh*.

Mr *Evan Jones*,—of the *Dragon*.

Mr *Parry*,—of the *Lancaster*.

Mr *Evans*,—of the *Barwick*.

Mr *Cormell*,—of the *Ipswich*.

Mr *Lind*,—of the *Plymouth*.

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Christned { Males 793 } 1549
 { Femal. 756 }

Buried { Males 1237 } 2508
 { Femal. 1271 }

Died under 2 Years old --- 845

Between 2 and 5 --- 221

Between 5 and 10 --- 73

Between 10 and 20 --- 78

Between 20 and 30 --- 226

Between 30 and 40 --- 243

Between 40 and 50 --- 212

Between 50 and 60 --- 243

Between 60 and 70 --- 151

Between 70 and 80 --- 139

Between 80 and 90 --- 65

Between 90 and 100 --- 11

102

2508

Buried.

Within the walls 227

Without the walls 603

In Mid. and Surry 1085

City and Sub. West. 503

2508

Weekly Burials.

Feb. 28. — 504

Mar. 7. — 562

14. — 468

21. — 540

28. — 437

2508

Peck Loaf, Wheaten—21 d.

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Best Hops

Algiers, The Dutch Consul having complained to the Dey that some late Oppressions of the Dutch Merchants in their Ports, were contrary to the Treaties subsisting between the Regency and his Masters, the Dey answer'd him very frankly in the following Terms: *All that you have said in this Affair would be very good, if the Constitution of our State was other than it is. You know perfectly well that we could not support ourselves were it not for the Prizes which we take from the Christian Nations. It is now more than two Years since we made any Captures of Consequence, we must therefore make ourselves amends by acting in another Manner. In short, we have been at Peace with you so long, that all our Privateers are weary of it, and well they may, because we are likewise at Peace with Great Britain, France and Sweden; too many at one Time; we must break with some of you.* The Consul exclaim'd greatly against such a Procedure, and said, that the States General by no means deserv'd to be treated in this sort, since so great Presents were made by them to the *Algerines*. To which the Dey reply'd, *Pray don't upbraid us with your Presents, which are not half so valuable as those made us by the other Nations with whom we are at Peace. But since you talk of Presents, pray where are the Pieces of scarlet and blue Cloth you promised me; and where are the four Masts that your Masters were to send me?* The Consul reply'd, that he did not doubt but the Particulars mention'd by the Dey were intended to be sent, and that it was certainly owing to Forgetfulness that he had not receiv'd them before. *And for my Part, said the Dey, I likewise forget that there is any such Thing as a Treaty subsisting between us.*

New Spain in America, An Epidemical Distemper has made such terrible Desolation, that it's feared if it does not speedily cease, this Country will become a Desert, many Towns and Villages being already quite destitute of Inhabitants.

Constantinople, The grand Visier, *Abdulla* Bashaw, has been depos'd by the Grand Signor, and made Bashaw of *Salonica*; and his Treasure, amounting to 12,000 Purfes, or 6,000,000 Crowns has been seized, and appropriated to the Expences of the War. The Kaimakan has been declared Grand Visier, on account of his mortal Hatred of the Christians; but this Choice is not applauded, both on Account of his little Experience in War, and his cruel and bloody Temper. Being complimented on his new Dignity by the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, he

receiv'd them but coldly, and even with some Disdain, there being but one amongst them (the *French* we presume) to whom he shews any Regard. The warlike Preparations are carrying on with great Vigour, and the 2 Armies the Porte is to send into *Hungary*, and *Bessarabia* will consist of above 250,000 Men. The Fleet for the *Black Sea* will be reinforc'd by several Sultanas, and a great number of light coasting Vessels.

Petersburgh, A Body of 80,000 Tartars commanded by the Kan of the *Crimea*, having advanced with a Design to penetrate into the *Ukraine*, had detached a great Number of Troops for that Purpose, which were so vigorously attacked by Lieut. Gen. *Douglas*, that they were entirely routed, leaving many dead and Prisoners, besides the Kan's Chief Standard. From this early Success, the *Russian* Court presages a fortunate Campaign.

Vienna, The Turks had invested *Ustizza* with 5000 Men, but after two unsuccessful Attacks, raised the Siege with Loss.

Paris, We have receiv'd Advice from our Academists sent to *Peru*, that they have successfully begun their Trigonometrical Operations; that their Base has been measured near the *Æquinoctial* Line, and that they have already made several Triangles. (See Vol. VII. 704 H)

Hague, In a late Conference between the Ministers of the 4 mediating Powers, viz. the States, the Emperor, *Britain*, and *France*, concerning the Answer of the King of *Prussia* to the Plan of Accommodation in relation to the Succession to the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Bergue*, wherein he highly exclaims against giving a provisional Possession to the Prince of *Sultzbach*, the Consequences were represented shou'd the K. of *Prussia* oppose by force of Arms the Prince of *Sultzbach*, his taking the Possession as Stipulated for him. To this the Marquis *de Fenelon*, the *French* Ambassador immediately answer'd, "That if the K. of *Prussia* should even execute his Threats, there was not so much to be feared from him, 20,000 *French* Troops, joined with those of the Elector Palatine, being sufficient to protect the Countries of *Juliers* and *Bergue* against all Attempts upon them, be they form'd by what Power soever." In answer to which it was observ'd that there are yet Means left to prevent things from coming to Extremities; and the Result was, that the Ministers should write to their respective Courts, to use their most pressing Instances to put an End to this thorny Affair, and prevent the Consequences of an open Rupture.

A REGISTER of BOOKS in MARCH, 1738.



- A**N Account of *Denmark and Sweden*; with some other Pieces relating to the same. Printed for T. Longman, 8vo. Price 5 s.
2. The Roman History, from the Building of *Rome* to the Ruin of the Commonwealth. By N. Hooke, Esq; Vol. 1. sold by A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, 4to. Price 1 l. 1 s.
3. A compleat Collection of the historical, political, and miscellaneous Works of Mr *John Milton*: With his Life: By *Thomas Birch*, A. M. Printed for A. Millar. Folio, price 2 l. 2 s.
4. The History of the Puritans; or Protestant Non-conformists: By D. Neale, M. A. Vol. 4. Printed for R. Hett, 8vo. Price 6 s.
5. The Present State of *Great Britain and Ireland*. The 8th Edition, much enlarged. 8vo. Price 6 s.
6. A complete universal History of the known World. By *Henry Wilson*. Printed for J. Hazard and C. Corbet. Folio. Price 1 l. 5 s.
7. The Life and Character of *Henry-Frederick*, Prince of *Wales*. Printed for J. Roberts Pr. 1 s.
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For APRIL, 1738.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

A P R I L 1738.

The following was sent above a Year ago, but we had no Opportunity of inserting it.

The Punishment of CRUCIFIXION.

THE anniversary Fast Day appointed for the solemn Commemoration of the Death of our Great Master approaching, I was lately thrown by ^T Thought into a Meditation on the Nature and Antiquity of his Punishment. This refresh'd my Memory with many things I had formerly read about it in ancient History, and put me upon searching into those, which I could not readily recollect.

It hath been commonly suppos'd and said, that Crucifixion was a Punishment inflicted only on the vilest Slaves and Malefactors, as if none but such had been obnoxious to it, and hath therefore been called a Servile Punishment. However it may be shewn, I think, from many good Authors, that it was us'd, not only in that Age and Country, in which *Jesus* liv'd; but also in various Ages and Kingdoms both before and after, and in punishing great and good Persons, as well as the lowest and worst sort of People; for all sorts of great and dangerous Crimes, Treason, Murder, Adultery, Robbery, and sometimes perhaps for little or no Crime at all. As Law and Justice expos'd the Guilty and Villainous to this sort of Infamy and Pain: So meer Anger, Malice, Revenge, and Ambition, in Princes, Statesmen, and Conquerors, may have caus'd many a brave and innocent Person to fall by it.

By the ready Clamour of the Jewish Populace to have the Prince of Prophets crucify'd, one may imagine they were well acquainted with this sort of Punishment; and by their crucifying two Malefactors with him, that it was sometimes us'd among them. Unless we may say, that it was a Lesson put into their Mouths by the Rulers, and a Punishment at that time newly introduc'd by their Roman

Governors, to whom *Judea* as a Province was then subject. For truly I don't remember to have read of any Crucifixion in that Country before this, or of any Word about it through all the Old Testament, and am certain it is not to be found in the short Catalogue of their Capital Punishments. *Josephus* once mentions the Original, which we translate *Cross*, but in another Sense, to signify a Stake, Post, or Beam in that warlike Engine call'd a Battering Ram. However, tho' they had never seen such a Sight among them before, they might have heard enough of it by rumour from the Nations round them. For, that this had been an ancient Punishment among the Heathens in the then known Parts of the World, *Asia*, *Africk* and *Europe*, we are inform'd by *Herodotus*, *Ctesias*, *Heraclides*, *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Polybius*, *Lucian*, *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*, *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, and other Authors, some of whom relate Stories about this matter, and others only give a Hint or Allusion in a few Words, sufficient to shew they were not ignorant of it. It seem'd to have had its Original in the Eastern Parts, being much us'd by the *Persians*, and to have been carry'd Westward thro' *Greece* and *Rome* as far as *Carthage*, and even to the Northern Isles; one Nation gradually learning the Practice from another. Tho' it might have been primarily and principally design'd for Slaves and Plebeians, as among the *Romans*; yet, I say, it was sometimes the hard Fortune of Persons of good Quality, of great Merit and Innocence, when in the Hands of Enemies, to fall under it. *Persia* and the neighbouring Nations, *Greece* and *Africk* give testimony to this Observation.

Pheretima, a cruel Queen of the *Cyrenians*, having got the Assistance of the *Persians*, made War upon the *Barcaeans*, in revenge for the Death of her Son *Arcefilaus*, and when she had taken the Town by stratagem, which had been gallantly defended, crucify'd the Men without Mercy. *Asyages* King of *Media* also

also crucify'd several *Magians*, only for having been so unfortunate, as to have given him unsuccessful Advice. *Polycrates*, Tyrant of *Samos*, after a long Course of Power and Prosperity, came himself to that lamentable End, by the Envy and Malice of the *Persian* Governor of *Sardes*; one, whom he had never, or but little injur'd; and so fell a melancholy Instance of the Instability of Human Grandeur. *Sataspes* suffer'd the same Penalty, but more deservedly, for having debauch'd the Daughter of a *Persian* Nobleman. Thus, the famous General *Histiæus* being first kill'd, his Body was afterwards exposed to Infamy and Derision on y Cross: And *Xerxes* himself was not ashamed to do the same brutish thing to the dead Body of that brave *Leonidas*, who with a handful of Men, in comparison of the immense Army of *Xerxes*, had long made an obstinate Stand in the Streights of *Thermopylæ*, to the Admiration of all Posterity. *Artayctus*, the Governor of *Sestus*, was crucify'd by *Xantippus*, Admiral of the *Athenians*, for Sacrilege. *Ginge*, the Favourite of Queen *Parysatis*, was, together with her Eunuchs, crucify'd by order of *Artaxerxes*. So were *Bagapates* and *Cares* by the command of bloody *Parysatis* herself, for having been concern'd in the Murder of her Son *Cyrus*. This with the *Persians* was a usual Punishment for Treason; and that might be one Reason for *Christ's* suffering in that manner, since 'twas one Article of his Impeachment, that he assumed the Title of King in contempt of *Tiberius Cæsar*.

By an ancient Custom and Law of the *Romans*, their State Criminals were first whipp'd, and then hang'd upon what they call'd the *curst Tree*. That it was early in use among them, appears by a Story concerning *Tarquinius Priscus*, told by *Pliny*, who, when many of his Subjects had wilfully put themselves to death, rather than proceed any longer in a most difficult, painful, and dangerous Work, which he had impos'd upon them, caus'd the dead Bodies of those, who had so destroy'd themselves, to be fixed upon Crosses, to be devour'd by the Birds and Beasts. By which Stratagem he hop'd to deter others from killing themselves, through the Dread and Shame of having their Bodies, after Death, serv'd in the same manner. And this proves, by the way, that those Crosses could not be very tall, perhaps not above six or seven Feet above ground, otherwise the Beasts could have have no share in that Prey. Though indeed other Crosses in other Places and Times may have been much higher.

Seneca also shews he was well acquainted with the Nature of this Punishment, by his making an Allusion, of Men's being drawn away by their vicious Lusts and Desires, to their being crucify'd and hanging upon a Cross; where he takes notice of the two sorts of Crosses most in use, with the Circumstance of being fastned with Nails, and exposed to the Derision of Spectators; and calls every ungovern'd Lust of Man, a kind of Cross by which he is crucify'd.

The *Carthaginians* crucify'd their Officer, for delivering up the Citadel of *Messina*; and the Soldiers mutiny'd against one Admiral *Hannibal*, for his unsuccessful attempt upon *Sardinia*, and put him to the same ignominious Death. In the time of that cruel War between the *Carthaginians* and their Mercenaries, a Reinforcement of Men, sent to the Garrison of *Sardinia*, mutiny against *Hanno* their Leader, and boldly crucify him. After which, one *Spendius*, a *Roman* Slave, but now one of the Generals of the Rebels, being apprehended by the *Carthaginians*, was, with nine more, crucify'd under the Walls of *Tunis*, in sight of their Friend *Mattho*, Governor of the Town. In revenge of which Cruelty, *Mattho* soon after sallying out of the Gates, took *Hannibal* the *Carthaginian* General Prisoner, whom he immediately order'd to be fix'd alive on the Cross of *Spendius*, and to be crucify'd to death with unspeakable Torments. By this History of *Polybius* it appears, that the Punishment of Crucifixion was in those Days a common Thing with the *Africans*.

We also find it us'd formerly here in *Great Britain*. For *Tacitus* relates, that in a Revolt made by the *Britains* in the Reign of *Nero*, on occasion of the Absence of *Suetonius* the *Roman* Governor, several *Romans*, or their Allies, were crucify'd by the magnanimous *Britains*, some upon one sort of Cross, some upon another, in order to shake off a foreign Yoke, and regain their Liberty. And this was done no farther off than old *Verulam*, where *St Albans* now stands. The same Author informs us, that once Punishment of the primitive Christians in those Days was, to fasten them to Crosses, as well as to burn, and throw them to Dogs and wild Beasts.

These Crosses were generally of two sorts. One was a large Log, Post, or Beam of Wood, having two Branches or Horns standing or shooting upwards. When this was fix'd in the Ground, the Body of the Criminal was fastned to it, his Hands were extended upwards, and

ty'd with Cords to the Horns or Branches, and his Neck and Head tyed fast between them. This was counted the milder Punishment, and easier Death; for, by drawing the Cord tight about the Throat, the Man was soon strangled. The other Sort was also a large Post or Piece of Timber, of a smother and better Make, having another smooth Post, or Beam of a shorter Length fastened cross-ways near the Top, to each End of which the Hands of the Sufferer, being extended, were fastned with Nails or Spikes of Iron, (not with Cords) as the Feet were with Nails to the Post below. On the Day when the condemn'd Person was to suffer, he was first of all, either ty'd to a Pillar, and whipt there with Rods, either by his Fellow-Slaves and Prisoners, or by the Jailor and Executioner: Or else he was to carry his Cross upon his Shoulders, while they whipp'd him all the way to the Place of Execution. Then they stripp'd him of all his Clothes; for they were always crucify'd naked. Over the Head a Title or Inscription in Capital Letters was usually fix'd, signifying the Crime. The Nailing of the Hands and Feet was generally the old *Roman* way of fastning them, and was the Cause of slow Death by most unexpressible Tortures, by reason of the many Veins, Arteries, Nerves, Fibres, Tendons, and little Bones, & terminate in those extreme Parts, and are exceeding quick of Sensation. For which reason the Friends of the dying Person usually gave him a Draught of Vinegar mingled with Gall, call'd the Cup of the Condemn'd, the better to support him under his Agony; believing it had a particular Virtue to stupify the Senses, making him less capable of feeling Pain, and hastning Death. The very same Effect was also thought by the *Romans* to proceed from Wine mingled with Myrrh, if the Patient could be persuaded to drink, not a little, but a large Quantity of it. For which reason we may suppose it was, that both Portions were render'd to our Divine Lord, as he hung upon the Cross; though for special Reasons he drank but very little of the One, and would not touch the Other. He, who would satisfy his Curiosity with more upon this Subject, may do well to consult an Epistle of *Salmasius*, and *Lipsius* of the Cross; two Pieces, which I confess to have heard of, but never read.

Constantine the Great was he who put an End to this barbarous Punishment, after it had been us'd in the *Roman Empire* (perhaps by several Intervals and

Cessations) from *Tarquinius* (if *Pliny's* Story may be credited) for above one thousand Years. That religious Prince would no longer suffer that Instrument of Death, which had been (as it were) honour'd and sanctify'd by the Presence of a Celestial Ambassador, to be profan'd, by being made & Means of such shocking inhuman Tortures. He resolv'd to pay all reasonable Respect to the Image and Picture of the Cross, as the devout Christians had done before him. He set it up in a conspicuous Place at the Entrance of his Palace, and carry'd it into the Field of Battle among his Ensigns and Banners, making *In hoc Signo vinces* his darling Motto. His Orator *Eusebius* expatiates so floridly in its Praises, that he would make one believe it was a sort of infallible Charm, Spell, or Amulet against all human Evils, and Diabolical Delusions; and the Cause of the Divine Blessing upon the Arms of that Emperor, and of all his Successes and Victories. And truly so far I allow, that they all were in the right to pay the profoundest Regard for the Honour of that, and every thing else belonging to Religion, as far as Reason permits, but no farther. Devotion and pious Reverence are apt to degenerate into Superstition and Idolatry, and often do, when not rightly conducted. A proper and reasonable Use of the Cross, as in our Baptismal Office, may be a good Memorial of a Spiritual Benefactor, and a distinguishing Mark of our Christian Profession. But then I would not too zealously *signaculo frontem terere*, make it my Religion to take every trifling Occasion of crossing my Forehead with my Finger. I am afraid, that, notwithstanding the Defence of their Apologists, among the Disciples of the first Centuries many weak, but well-meaning, Devotees might be guilty of that which was objected to them, Adoration instead of Honour. Sure I am, that when Queen *Helen* went to *Jerusalem* to visit the Sacred Places and Relicks, the Wood of the Cross, that had been preserv'd there, was dignify'd with such a strong Epithet in the *Greek* Historian, that it can signify no less than the *Adorable* Cross, or the Cross that is, or ought to be, *Ador'd*.

The same Error or Infirmary of paying at least superstitious, if not idolatrous, Honours to the Sign of the Cross, whether of Gold, Silver, Ivory, Wood, Stone, or Painting, may justly be imputed, I fear, to many of the *Romish* Communion, perhaps down to this very Day. And we know, that in the dark Ages of Monckery, when half the Princes, Noblemen, and

Gentry

Gentry throughout *Christendom*, were drawn by the Subtily of a Pope into a Confederate Expedition to the Holy Land, so great was the publick Honour paid to the Cross, that every one, in imitation of the first Christian Emperor, as a prosperous Distinction of themselves from Infidels; and as a Means to procure the Divine Blessing, carry'd it upon their Habits, Arms and Ensigns: Which gave that Expedition the name of the *Crusado* or *Croisade*. From thence these Crosses were receiv'd into the Coats of Arms of their Families; where, together with some religious Motto's, they continue to this Day, a lasting Badge of the Folly, as well as Zeal, of their Ancestors.

From this Induction of Particulars, which I have here made of the Ancients in both the Learned Languages, if the true Causes of the several Crucifixions of the *Gentiles* were search'd into, I believe it would be found, that some at least were unjustly punish'd, either for no Crime at all, or for small ones, or else far beyond the Nature and Measure of them; though others have suffered for notorious and dangerous Wickedness. Some dy'd Victims to the Envy, Interest, Malice, and Rage of victorious Enemies; while the rest suffered no more than they deserv'd, by the Laws and Customs of their Countries. Therefore, speaking by the Strength of human Reason only, without recourse to Divinity, and the secret Decrees and Influences of an all-wise Providence; it cannot be concluded absolutely and plainly from the Manner of his Death, that our Blessed Lord really deserv'd it; but only that his Enemies would have had it so believ'd. By telling them the Truth, and rebuking all the Great Men and Officers of that Nation; the Rulers, the Lawyers, the Scribes, the Pharisees, and the Publicans; for their Covetousness, Extortion, Hypocrisy, Pride, Injustice, Impiety, and the like flagrant Vices; and by making the Innocence of his own Life and Example a continual visible Reproach to theirs, he had greatly exasperated their haughty Minds, and incurred their implacable Hatred. There was therefore no way for them to recover their Character, and appease the Tempest of their malignant Hearts, but to get him removed out of the way as soon as possible, and that too in such a Manner, as might glut their Malice, by seeing him expiring under the most acute Tortures; and by such a kind of Punishment, as would make at least the vulgar World imagine he had but what he deserv'd, as being (what indeed he was not, but

quite the reverse of) a shameless Impostor, and abandon'd Malefactor.

W. C.

P. S. Several other Persons, besides those already mentioned, who have been eminent either for their Station or Virtue, have been put to death this Way. As *Inarus* King of the *Africans*, who, as *Thucydides* relates, was taken by the *Persians* and crucify'd, for having been Fomentor of a Revolt and Rebellion in *Egypt* against their Empire. Thus dyed *Hamilcar*, another *Carthaginian* General, and also one *Gavius* a *Roman* Citizen, mentioned by *Cicero* in one of his Orations. Thus the chief Magistrate of the Island *Cimbe* was put to death by *Mago Suffetes*, a *Roman* Officer; and *Galba* the *Roman* Emperor condemn'd another *Roman* Citizen to suffer this Punishment, for the great Crime of having poisoned a young Gentleman, to whom he was Guardian; of whom *Suetonius* particularly remarks, that as they were carrying him to Execution, he made a lamentable Complaint, that the Punishment, he was going to suffer, was not only grievous in itself, but also contrary to the Privilege, the Laws, and the Dignity of that noble City.

Justin tells us, that, in the War between the ancient *Scythians* and their Slaves, all those Slaves, which could be taken, were crucify'd. He also says, that *Alexander* the Great, at the Taking of *Tyre*, crucify'd all that were not slain in Battle, in revenge for their having risen in Rebellion against the *Tyrians* their own Masters, and murder'd them, and so invaded the Government of that City. For at that time, when that Emperor came, they were all no better than a Race of Slaves, and such a Punishment was always thought proper for such Fellows.

Hirtius, in his *African* War records, that *Scipio*, in great Anger, order'd some of his Soldiers, guilty of some great Crime, to be led without the Camp, and put to a very painful Death. The Words are, *cruciabiliter interfecti*, which I think can signify no less than that they were crucify'd. The same Author, in the same Book, affirms that *Juba* crucify'd all those *Numidians*, who had cowardly deserted their Stations, and fled for safety into the Camp. And, in his *Spanish* War, he says, that three Slaves, being apprehended for Spies in the Night time by *Cæsar's* Soldiers, were all crucified.

The true Reading Gen. xi. 32. restored.

THE true Reading, in Gen. xi. 32. is **חמשה וארבים שנה ומאת** —To account, therefore, for the Corruption of the Text, in the *Masoretick Code*, let us place the two Readings together thus.—

Five and forty Year, and a hundred Year

חמשה וארבים שנה ומאת

Five Years, and two hundred Year

חמשה שנים ומאת *****

Here it is evident, the Word **וארבים** being left out, and the Words **שנה** and **מאת** put out of the *Singular* into the *Plural* and *Dual* Numbers, turns 145 into 205, by the Change only of *two Letters*, as I have formerly observed. Now let's suppose, that the Word **וארבים** was wanting in *their Copies*, when the *Masorites* corrected their *Code* about 200 Years after our *Saviour's* Time; 'twill be evident then, that **שנה** must be corrected into **שנים**, for the *Hebrews* never say **חמשה שנה** but always **חמשה שנים** and then as the Years of *Terah's* Life would amount but to 105, and considering that *Haran*, the youngest of his Sons, could not be born till his Father was near 80, who is yet said to die before his Father in *Chaldea*, leaving three Children behind him, who afterwards went along with their *Grandfather* to *Haran* where he lived some time along with them; all this the *Masorites* very justly concluded could not possibly happen in the Turn of 25 Years, and therefore thought that **מאת** had been corruptly written for **מאתים**, to which they altered it: So that it is most evident the Word **וארבים** being lost in their Copies, the *Masorites* could read it no otherwise than they did, to make good *Hebrew* and good Sense of it; I appeal therefore to all the *Learned* World, whether this Text ought to stand any longer thus corrupted, either in our *English* or the *Hebrew Bibles*. R. Y.

A fourth Letter to I. H. about TYTHES.

S I R,

UPON reading the *Conclusion* of your Essay about Tythes in the last *Magazine*, I could not help being surpris'd (considering you have been pleas'd to write under the *Guise* of a QUAKER) to see five of the six Texts of Scripture alledged by you at first, so easily dropt; and the AUTHORITY of a Council of Carthage so strenuously insisted on, and that for a Reason which is still more surpris'ing, viz. *The worse those Ages and Councils were, the stronger the Argument.* (See p. 121 E). But to save me the trouble of

answering it, you allow it to be *conclusive* against them only, who lay great stress upon it: Ergo, as I have laid no stress at all upon such kind of Arguments, it concludes nothing against me; and this is all the Answer you must expect to your five first Paragraphs.

The next Paragraph presents the Reader with a notoriously false Charge, that I say, Tythes cannot be taken away, because the Heirs are extinct. My Words are, they cannot (be restored, because) the People from whom they were taken are not in Being, and their Heirs cannot be found; and therefore your Talk, of RESTORING them again to the People from whom they were taken, sounds a little too like an Equivocation. (See Vol. VII. p. 544 G). You have not attempted to clear yourself from this supposed Equivocation—and yet you repeat it. (*ib.*)

In your next Paragraph you object to the Equity of the Law, settling Tythes upon Ministers; because it hinders Improvements.—And it may be some envious narrow Minds may neglect doing a great Good to themselves, lest they should do a little Good to another: But I hope this is not owing to the Iniquity of the Law, but to a Temper of Mind, which the Law ought not to incourage.—You add, "That in Places where Land is Tythe-free, Farmers are much easier, Land is kept in much better heart, and Corn is generally cheaper, than in other Markets."—But where are those Markets, which are frequented only by Farmers that have their Lands Tythe-free? And who are those Farmers that sell cheaper than their Neighbours upon this Account; or that neglect to keep their Land in good heart, lest the Minister should have any Benefit from it?—Such Stuff as this ought rather to be ridiculed, than answered.

Easter-Offerings are *personal Payments* (of a very different Kind from that of Tythes) which I have not, neither intend to meddle with.—Make the best use of this Concession you can.

After all you tell me, "That none of your Difficulties are resolved; that you can see nothing like a Confutation; that I run off the Point, particularly with relation to the Vicar's Case."—Consider, Sir, that you and I are Parties, not Judges; we state our Case, we alledge our several Reasons: But which keeps closest to the Point, which argues most rationally; or fairly; and speaks most to the Purpose, must be left to the Judgment of the Impartial Reader.

If I have overlooked any thing which you think material, I have given you an Ad.

Advantage which you ought not to complain of. But our Friend Mr Urban can give you a very good Reason for all such Omissions. He apprehends (and that very justly) that *the main Argument* (whether Tythes are forced Contributions) *has not been closely kept to.* I have given you a fair State of that Question in the *seventh Paragraph* of my last Letter; desiring (according to our Friend's Request, which is a very reasonable one) to bring this Dispute to a *short Issue.*

T. B.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN.

S I R,

TO my Want of Books, I may in one Sense very well add the Psalmist's Complaint, Ps. cxx. 4. *Wo is me that I am constrained to dwell with Melech, and to have my Habitation among the Tents of Kedar.* Yet in this Want of good Converse, if you will be so good as to permit me from time to time to apply to you; and that in Answer thereto you will be pleased to assist me in the Improvement of my Knowledge; I shall pleasantly pass many, that I might expect to be irksome Hours to me; and you will bind one to you in such Gratitude as is due for a pleasant Life. Of late hath run much in my Mind the different Reading that a Friend once gave me on Ps. cx. 3. which, according to our Great Bible, runs thus: *In the Day of thy Power shall the People offer thee freewill Offerings with an holy Worship: The Dew of thy Birth is of the Womb of the Morning.* But our new Translation hath it thus: *Thy People shall be willing in the Day of thy Power, in the Beauties of Holiness || from the Womb of the Morning; thou hast the Dew of thy Youth.* And N. in the Singing Psalms hath finely given it thus:

*And in the Day on which thy Reign
And Power they shall see,
Then freewill Offerings shall all
The People give to thee.
Yea with an holy Worshipping
Then shall they offer all.
Thy Birth Dew is the Dew that doth
From Womb of Morning fall.* Ps. cx. 3, 4.

The Roman I find not to say any thing of the Dew; but only Psalm cix. 4. thus, *Tecum principium in die virtutis tue in splendoribus sanctorum; ex utero ante luciferum genui te.* The French Protestant, or Calvinist Bible, I have not by me; but if Marot's and de Beze's Metre Psalms agree as well with the Prose as ours do, we

may equally form a Judgment from thence, how it may be said in the others. The Metre hath it thus:

*A De son bon gré a gens bien disposée,
Au jour tres saint de ton sacre courra
Et aussi dru qu'au matin chet rosée:
Naistre en tes fils ta jeunesse on verra.*

And the Dutchman or Hollander, whom in his Bible I always find to say something intelligible to his vulgar Readers, hath it thus: *Nae uwer overwinninge, sal u uwe volck gewilliglijk offeren, in heyligher cieragien, uwe Kinderen worden u gheboeren, als den dauwe uyt den morgen stont.* But Dathenum in his Metre Psalms is said to have translated it from the French thus: *Vrywillig sal 't volck gescherck doen met vreden,*

*C Op den dagh van uwe krooninghe fijn,
Gelijck den Dauw rijchelijck valt beneden,
Sullen u veel Kind'ren geboren zijn.*

How well this agrees with the French, I shall now pass over, and give you my Friend's Reading of the latter Part of the Verse, viz. *The Dew of thy Birth is of the Womb of the Morning.* Thus, it was new to me; but I must confess myself to have been so extremely pleased with it, as never with any thing more. Thus I thought it to be one of the Prophecies of the Birth of Christ, that according to St Matthew were literally fulfilled, Matt. ii. 1, 2, 11. But in this, as I am utterly without Commentators on the Place, whether my Judgment was right, or which of these different Readings (for to me they seem different as white from black) is the Truth or Right, is what I now seek for Information from you: Which if you'll please to favour me with, you'll most highly oblige Your

Friend and humble Servant.

Feb. 14, 1737-8.

AN ANSWER to Mr R. Y.'s Letter in the MAGAZINE for February, 1738.

MR URBAN,

I AM sorry that the Character of Ingenious and Sagacious, which I really thought in Justice due to Mr R. Y. for several of his Performances in your Magazine, should be looked upon by him as any thing like a Sncer. I do assure him I never intended it as such, nor will the Regard I have to good Manners, ever let me use it to any Body. However, I must confess, his present Letter does not convey the most favourable Opinion of his Temper, and the Obscurity of his Expressions makes me fear that his Design is, rather to perplex his Opponents, than to

|| More than the Womb of the Morning thou shalt have.

to make a free and impartial Inquiry after Truth.

Every Being, says he, whose Duration is measured by a Succession of Time, even tho' it should be considered as infinitely extended, must be older as that Time further proceeds.

Can any thing be more obscure or unintelligible than this? What does he mean by a Duration, measured by a Succession of Time, consider'd as infinitely extended?

Does not a Succession of Time, considered as a Measure of Duration, mean a Repetition of certain stated Portions of Time, such as Years, Days? &c. And is not the Measure of any thing the express definite Number of such stated Portions, &c. contained in that Thing? To talk then of a Duration being measured by such a Repetition infinitely extended, is to talk of measuring, what you confess at the same Time to be immeasurable; because the Measure is supposed to bear no Proportion to the Thing measured, nor cannot be so repeated as to equal it.

If this Gentleman, therefore, would insinuate, That because the Duration of every Being that has a Beginning, and can be measured by a definite Number of stated Portions of Time, must be lengthen'd, and that Being consequently be older, as that Time further proceeds; Therefore, the Duration of an eternal Being, that is, absolutely without any Beginning of Existence, and to which any Number of such stated Portions bears no manner of Proportion, must be increased, and consequently that Being be older, by an Addition of such stated Measures: It is a Fallacy too gross to escape Observation: For whatever increases or diminishes any Thing, must bear some Proportion to the Thing itself.

His Argument being thus defective, his Consequence fails in course.

Now, tho' eternal Duration cannot be measured by a Repetition of stated Portions of Time, it does not from thence follow, That Eternity is an Instant, or infinite Duration a perfect Stagnation, or an eternal Now, as Mr R. T. calls it; but that it is an immeasurable Stream of Succession. For if Eternity was an Instant, or infinite Duration a perfect Stagnation, Time could not consist of different and distant Parts, but the Time of the Creation, and this present Instant would be coincident.

But Time, according to this Gentleman's own Concession, consists of different and distant Parts, or, which is the same Thing, admits of Succession and Flux; tho' according to him, Eternity is

an Instant, and infinite Duration a perfect Stagnation. This is just as consistent as to say, That every definite Portion of Space is extended, but Immenity is a Mathematical Point.

A He goes on and says, "If God's Eternity is not to be measured by any successive Duration, if there be no such Things as Fore and After in him, there can no such Things affect his Knowledge, but what he knows once he knows always, throughout the eternal Now of his Existence."

B What Jargon is this, to talk of Fore and After in God! Fore and After are distant Points in Time, & relate and refer to the present Instant, the one preceeding, and the other succeeding it. And if Mr R. T. means to say, that God sees these Points as coincident, it is the same Thing as to say, that he sees a Line of 1000 Miles in Length, to be a mathematical Point. And to say that God cannot perceive any Distance in the Parts of Time, is the same as to say, that God can know nothing of Extension, or perceive any Length between two distant Points of Space.

C As to the Question he has now put, as it is quite different from his Original one, I do not think myself at present under any Obligation to take any Notice of it; tho' from the preceeding Part of this Discourse, it will be very obvious how I should incline to answer it.

D But as, to his original Question, it can be no way different from what I have put it, viz. "Is it longer from the Beginning of God's Existence to this present Time, than from the Beginning of his Existence to the Creation?"

E For the Term *older*, according to this Gentleman's own Concession, implies a Beginning in that Being to which it is apply'd; consequently it must be very absurd, and improper, to apply it to a Being absolutely without a Beginning.

F And here I think Mr R. T. is fairly taken in his own Words; and I may say, pray, Mr R. T. ask a proper Question before you expect a direct Answer.

G As to his ever growing Idea of Time and Space, and his eternal Fitness of Things without him, I must confess they are Terms I do not understand, therefore I must wait for a further Explanation of them.

H And to let him for once enjoy the Pleasure of a Triumph, which he seems so mighty fond of, I will allow that my Supposition of an infinite right Line, bounded at one End by a given Point; and another infinite right Line &c. is not

not so proper nor so simple, as the Supposition put by himself, which I shall therefore adopt in its stead.

Supposing, then, a right Line infinitely extended one Way, to be bounded the other by a given Point; and then let's again suppose 5000 Miles of this Line to be cut off from the given Point; is this Line, when the 5000 Miles are cut off, of the same Length that it was before? Very Children, says he, may see that it is not.

I must confess that from Children we could not have expected any other Answer, but from Mr R. T. we might have hoped for a much better.

I would only ask, whether the 5000 Miles bears any Proportion to the whole Line? If it does, then the Line cannot be infinite; which is contrary to the Supposition. If not, then the Length of it is no more diminished by the taking away the 5000 Miles, than the Magnitude of a Surface is diminish'd, by the Deduction of 5000 Mathematical Lines, which bears exactly the same Proportion to a Surface, that Numbers do to Infinity, that is, none at all.

The Proof of this Diminution, then, requires something more than the Proof of God's Eternity being what it is, or every way equal to itself.

And here I can't help remarking, & this Gentleman, and divers of your Correspondents are become meer metaphysical Papists, and have treasured up a Set of Opinions as sacred and orthodox; and to question or dissent from them, is such an Heresy, that deserves no better Name than Atheist or Deist; they are the declared Champions of Christianity, and whoever opposes them must be Heathens and Infidels.

However, for my Part, so long as I am convinced that God is a God of Truth, and that Christianity is founded and established in Truth, I shall always think that a free and impartial Enquiry after Truth, is both pleasing to the one, and no Way repugnant to the Principles of the other.

Mr R. T. says, he put his Question in order to bring the Dispute about Prescience to an Issue; but I can no more see how that Dispute can be brought to an Issue, by enquiring into God's Duration, than a Dispute about his Goodness can be brought to an Issue, by enquiring into his Magnitude.

E——L. H

MR URBAN, April 12, 1738.
THO' in the two Passages instanced by the ingenious J. T. in your Magazine for March, p. 124, there may seem

to be some Difficulties, they will (I apprehend) vanish, on the following Considerations.

The Words quoted in St Matthew (ch. xxvii. 9.) are not indeed expressed in *Jeremiah*, but to be found almost *verbatim* in *Zechariah* (ch. xi. 12, 13.) This Difficulty, without supposing the Evangelist to be mistaken, may be obviated two Ways: 1st, It might be an early Mistake in transcribing the New Testament, and be continued till no other Copies but such were in being. 2dly, These same Words might perhaps be recorded in some of the Writings of *Jeremiah* not then lost, tho' not in the Book we have under that Prophet's Name; for most, if not all the sacred Pen-Men of the Old Testament wrote abundance more, and by divine Inspiration too, than is handed down to us: So that whether the Word *Jeremy*, instead of *Zechary*, be an Error committed by the Transcribers, or whether both those Prophets prophesied the same Thing, it matters not much, since we have the Prophecy amongst the Books of the Prophets that have been by divine Appointment preserved for, and delivered to us.

As to the Sense in which *Noah* is said (2 Pet. ii. 5.) to be *the eighth Person*; I understand it no otherwise, than that he was *one of the eight*, amongst whom every one personally reckoned him or herself *the eighth*: Note the Word *Person*, expressed in the Version, is only added as a supplied Implication, and might as well have been made good by the Words *one of*, viz. those *eight* who were saved alive in the Ark. Yours, &c. A. B.

Si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur: Sin remissiores esse voluerimus, summæ nobis crudelitatis in patriæ civiumq; perniciæ fama subeunda est.

Cic. Oratio in Cat.

MR URBAN,
YOUR Correspondent *Clemens* tells us (Mag. for Jan. p. 14) "He cannot conceive that the Magistrate can have any Right to punish, but what he has from the People." — True; but does he thereby mean that the Magistrate has no Right to punish, but what is derived from the Offender's Consent? If so (and the Argument requires that he should be so understood) his Assertion is false; for I agree with him that no Man can dispose of his own Life, and consequently, that the Magistrate cannot thence derive his Right of putting Criminals to Death, But he may derive that Right from the People, for all that; so far as he exercises the Authority of a Magistrate prefe-

preferably to any other in the Society : But the Right itself, that is, the Reason of the Thing, is antecedently founded in Nature, and in our moral Capacities of good and ill Desert, which implies the Fitness of Rewards and Punishments. And before any Consent, and before Men came to Associations for the making and executing of Laws, any Man might justly and warrantably, tho' himself were no Sufferer, have destroyed a Misanthrope, one that prey'd unjustly upon his Fellow-Creatures, and made Rapine his Trade; even as justly as he might a mad Dog or a Serpent, but with much greater Approbation : And to say that the same Thing may not be done by the Magistrate in our social State, is strange and new. —

That the Magistrate's taking the Life of an Offender, is inconsistent with the Design of Punishment, so far as it regards the Person of the Offender only, I grant; (tho' in this View it is not so much to be considered under the Notion of Punishment, as merely an expunging him out of the Society); but so far as it does, or may influence others, it is *very* consistent with the Design of Punishment; nay, is the main Design of it, and tends greatly to promote the Happiness of a social State.

— *Clemens*, indeed, denies this; and tells us, That capital Punishments are not only unnecessary, but destructive to Society : And cou'd he make this Assertion good, I should readily yield the Point : But how does he perform this ? Why, by telling us, "That the Strength and Happiness of Society consist in its Numbers." But this may all be true, and yet his Assertion may be false; for Villains and Rogues *surely* are a Clog to Society, and diminish both its Strength and Happiness, its Peace and Order; and the greater their Numbers, the less a Society can prosper; and therefore it is just and right they should be expung'd for the Preservation of the whole Body. — It is alledg'd too, That capital Punishments are unnecessary; because the Design proposed by them may be better answered another Way, *viz.* "by compelling the Offender to make Restitution for the first Fault, according to *Moses's* Law; or if he be not able, or falls into it a second Time, to be close confin'd to a Work-house during Life, there to labour for the Interest of the Society he hath injur'd." This may be call'd a *hopeful Project* ! But, to use *Clemens's* Words, I'm afraid they discover their Ignorance of human Nature that think so. If, notwithstanding the Terror of an infamous Death to be inflicted, Roguery is yet unrestrained; and

even the Gallows cannot terrify Numbers from the Commission of Crimes made legally capital, what might we expect from the Fear of a Work-house only, or from the Hazard of making Restitution, tho' it were four-fold ? One would think this Matter needed not to be further urg'd : For, besides its being impossible, that thus treating of Malefactors could terrify and restrain Vice so effectually, it carries in it this Absurdity, That where the Offender is not able to make Restitution (and for some Crimes no Restitution can be made) there the Punishment must be continually the same, let the Disproportion between one Crime and another be ever so great. — Whether "a Man of Sense might not maintain, that those *unhappy Creatures* [Rogues] whom we punish with Death, could not be reclaimed, and made useful in some Sphere ?" is a Question, which, however answered, signifies little. But the more pertinent Question is, Whether it would be proper to make the Experiment in Fact; and give all Rogues, that have been so unhappy [or *unfortunate*] as to be convicted of stealing their Neighbours Oxen or Horses, a general Reprieve, in order to try whether *Clemens's* Scheme deserves to be taken into Consideration by the Legislature ? And I dare say every Man of Sense will answer in the Negative. *Yours, &c.*

March 18.

J. R.

E When the Pride, Luxury, and Corruption of the Chinese, had brought a heavy Judgment upon their Kingdom, a certain Nobleman, being deeply affected with the Calamities of his Country, took an Opportunity to address himself to the Emperor in the following Manner :

F S I R E,

*B*EHOLD what are the present Manners of your Empire ! Riches are in great Request, Virtue almost in none : Uprightness, Modesty, Temperance, are rare, especially at Court : The most natural, and the most common Laws are overthrown : *Combination* carries it from Blood : Your nearest Relations are nothing in Comparison with certain unnatural Dependants : The greatest Number of your Ministers and Officers study only the Grimace of Complaisance, and how to enrich themselves by your Indulgence. Such is the State of Things ! And such is the Source of those Calamities that afflict your Empire ! This is what you must endeavour to remedy, otherwise your Tendernefs and Clemency are useless.

The Court is commonly the Pattern of

of the People's Manners. When your Great Men not only live in a mutual good Understanding, but even yield to one another on certain Occasions, Disputes and Quarrels will very soon become rare among their Inferiors. Robberies and Outrages will soon cease, by the Great Men becoming charitable and liberal. In short, let Justice, Temperance, Modesty and Humanity obtain at Court, Unanimity will soon reign among the People. They will excite one another to follow so fair Examples. By these Means our wisest Princes, without using almost any Severity, have made Virtue flourish. But if Vice reigns at Court, it diffuses itself thro' the rest of the Empire so easily, that if there is among the People the least Coldness or Misunderstanding, it immediately improves into Disputes and Quarrels. Haughtiness among the Great, is always productive of Insolence among the Small. If great Officers are seen to affect an Independent Authority, to abuse the Favour, and make a Traffick unknown to him of the Authority of their Prince; in a short Time nothing will be heard of among the People, but Robberies, Rapines and Factions.

At present nothing is to be seen all over the Empire, but Luxury and expensive Follies upon curious and magnificent Equipages, Habits and Houses. Never were all Refinements upon sensual Pleasures carried to such an Extravagance. Delicacies for the Palate are now so much improved, that Repasts serve no longer the End of Nourishment, but of Gluttony and Debauchery. Every Day produces new Concerts; and Music, whose original Design was to calm the Emotions of the Heart, serves now to kindle up the most shameful Passions: In short, one would think that there was an universal Endeavour in the Kingdom to give a loo to all the Passions: Dissimulation and Fraud have turn'd Wisdom out of Doors: A sincere Attachment to the Holy Rites, is degenerated into an insolent Contempt of sacred Things. To allow of these Indecencies among the Great, is to teach the Common People to imitate them; for whatever is glaring, wanton or licentious, naturally strikes the Senses, and easily seduces. I would therefore willingly know, if Ostentation, Fraud, Wantonness, Intemperance and Infidelity, are good Examples to set before a People? Are these the Means to render them happy and flourishing? Surely not. And one needs not be astonished, that they make a new Progress in Vice every Day.

Antiently all the Officers in the King-

dom made it their principal Study to inculcate in the People, both by Instruction and Example, a sincere Love of Virtue, whereby it sometimes happened, that not a hardened Criminal was found in the whole Empire: But of late this excellent Method has been disused, and the People being abandon'd to their Lusts, have forsaken Justice; so that Criminals are now increased so much, that every Year they may be reckon'd up by Thousands.

If then Vice reigns so absolute throughout the whole Empire, it cannot be imputed to the wise Decrees of Fate, but to the wrong Measures that are taken to prevent it. It has been proposed to your Majesty, that those convicted of certain Crimes may be permitted to ransom themselves by large Donations. This I cannot approve of; for when two Men are equally guilty, why should the one escape because he is rich, and the other die because he is poor? Shall the Heinousness of Crimes no longer be the Rule of Punishment? Shall Poverty and Riches be the only Measure of Guilt and Innocence? This is a Disorder which must infallibly be attended by another. For as soon as this Innovation comes to be known, where is the Father, or where is the Relation, who, to ransom the Life of his Son or his Kinsman, will not use all imaginable Methods to procure Money to save them? And their Hopes of Success will render them blind to Danger, and encourage them to pursue unjust Measures. What a Source of new Crimes will this open! And for one Man whose Life Money will save, there may be ten who may lose theirs by attempting to procure wherewithal to redeem him. In short, 'tis at the same Time to weaken the Love of Virtue, and destroy the Credit of our Laws: And when these Bases of Government are ruin'd, I doubt much, if your Ministers, let them be as wise as the wisest of their Ancestors, can ever re-establish them.

There are in the Hearts of the People two Principles very opposite, the one of Good, the other of Evil. They have a Stock of Goodness and Justice, but they have also a Fund of Avarice and Interest; against both which they ought to be fortify'd by Instructions and by Laws. Your Predecessor, as great a Prince as he was, during the Course of his Reign, never could extirpate from the Hearts of his Subjects all Passion and all Interest; but he took his Measures so well, that Passion and Injustice yielded to Reason and Equity.

A wise Prince cannot do better than to examine History, and attentively to weigh the different Events that are there pointed out, in order to trace their Springs, and to distinguish what is worthy of Imitation, and what ought to be avoided. Hence he will observe, that the first Care of a Prince should be to leave as an Inheritance to his Descendants, a large Share of Justice and of Virtue. How true is it, that without it all other Goods are useless and transitory ! If Heaven had ordered it otherwise, how could Princes have been restrained from Oppression, or how could Subjects have been kept in their Duty ? For such generally as the Prince is, such are his People ; so that Tyranny and Usurpation are ever follow'd by Faction and Rebellion.

Formerly a subordinate Prince had the Rights of the Emperor laid before him, that he might be informed of the Respect due to his Sovereign. *How*, said he, *do I act contrary to it ?* He was then the only Person in the Kingdom that was blind to his undutiful Behaviour.

But now a-days how many imitate him ! The Minister assumes the Authority of the Prince, the Prince that of the Sovereign, and the Sovereign himself a good deal exceeds what Reason prescribes. The Evil is great, and may already pass as inveterate ; but if there is a Remedy, it is you alone, O Prince, that must apply it. If there is a Possibility to recall former Times, your Example must do it. I say, If they can be recall'd ; for according to the small Measure of my Understanding, it is impossible to put Things upon the ancient Footing. Among the Ancients every thing was put under proper Regulations, and a strict Conformity thereto was observed even by the Emperors themselves. The Number of their Officers and Attendants were limited to a very reasonable Allowance, and that of their Horses to the necessary Services they were to perform. The Walls of their Palace were indeed handsome and in good repair, but without Ornaments ; and the same Simplicity was observed in their Chariots and all their Moveables. The Circumference of their Park was but a few Leagues, and the Entrance of it free to all degrees of People. Their Revenue was the Tythe of the Lands, which was all that ever was paid them. The personal Estate of the Emperor was a hundred Leagues of Ground, and every Family enjoy'd his Portion of the rest, without any additional Burden, other than three days Labour, which each was once a Year obliged to furnish for the

Service of the State : This being performed, every one was at his own Liberty, and every one enjoy'd his Ease. And these fortunate Times are highly celebrated by the Antients.

But though our Times fall short of those of the Antients, the Zeal of your Subjects still subsists : They are loaded with Duties to supply the Exigencies of the State. Taxes are heap'd upon Taxes ; your Subjects suffer a great deal, and are not insensible of their Misery : Notwithstanding which, they make it their Duty to furnish all the necessary Charges, and nobody remonstrates against them, they being the ordinary Means of providing for States : But I must beseech your Majesty to look a little farther back than these latter Reigns, to examine with Attention, and to imitate the laudable Frugality of some of your Ancestors, to cut off two Thirds of the Expences of your Court in Salaries, * * * and Entertainments ; for while many of the Officers of your Court are upholding in Extravagancy Companies of Strollers and Singers, to gratify their Pleasures, your People are in Misery. A great Number of your industrious Subjects are starving for Want, and y too at a Time when Luxury was never carried to so great a Length at Court. The great Men now-a-days, whose Estates lie in the remotest Parts of your Empire, live as it were in Obscurity in their own Neighbourhood, in order to make a Figure at Court ; where the only Question is, who shall have the grandest Coach, the richest Equipage, or make the most favourable Presents to their favourite Eunuchs. Ought Things to go thus under a King whom Providence, by placing on the Throne, has appointed as a Father equally indulgent to all his People ?

May the Admonitions of Heaven inspire your Majesty with an awful Dread ! May a generous Compassion for the Sufferings of your poor and miserable Subjects kindle in your Breast an ardent Desire to inspect into the real Cause of their Calamities. Enquire first into whatever calls for Reformation in your Court, and when that is once well-regulated, extend your Cares still farther. In what regards Music, confine yourself to the Taste of the *Great Musician* ; let it be grave, solemn and instructive. Recommend a respectful Reverence to the Holy Rites. Open a large Door for Complaints. Seek out for Men of Merit : And above all, honour those who are disinterested upright and sincere. Banish from your Court all Flatterers : Apply yourself to the Study of the Laws, and examine the Practice of the

the happiest Ages. In this manner, learn whatever is human and natural in Government, and what produces Union and Peace. In short, endeavour by setting your Subjects the fair Example of your A Virtues, to reform their Conduct, and correct their Errors; and, at least, let your whole Empire see, that Wisdom and Virtue alone can recommend a Man at your Court.

N. B. *We have taken the foregoing Remonstrance from a Weekly Paper printed in the Country, but we perceive the Journalist had copied it with little Variation from N^o XXII. of Du Halde's China now publishing in English.*

Mr URBAN,

I THINK I need make no farther Excuse for taking Notice of what a Gentleman who signs *Philaethes* has wrote in your Mag. of March 1737, in Defence of Sprinkling, than that I think his Arguments inconclusive. He begins with *John* iii. 16. When *John* had baptized our Lord, that he went straitway up out of the Water, and tells us, that the Preposition *ἀπὸ* more properly signifies *from*, but does not deny but it is sometimes rendered, and properly signifies, *out of*: And that it is so in this Place, I shall endeavour to prove; let the World judge which of the two is absurd. First, then, that this Preposition often signifies *out of*, I prove from the following Texts of Scripture, *Luke* viii. 2. *Acts* xiii. 23. *Luke* vi. 13. Then, if Christ did not go into the Water, for what Reason did *John* chuse the River of *Jordan*? Since he might certainly have had Water enough for Sprinkling in a less plentiful Place. He adds, that they might go into the Water for the Sake of reaching it with the more Convenience. But it's a very improbable Conjecture, that *Jerusalem*, *Judea*, and the Country about *Jordan*, should come to the River, and then go into it, for the Sake only of reaching it the better; since they might have done this without going into it, and especially as a small Quantity of Water, brought from thence or any other Place, would have served to sprinkle great Numbers of People. It is evident, therefore, that they went into the River; and that they did this for the Sake of being dipt, is, I think, as plain, at least as probable, as Circumstances can make it. As this is the Case, it will appear, that the Translation, *out of*, is the Meaning of the Word. H As to the Preposition *εἰς*, he acknowledges it properly signifies, *into*; and I say it is generally used so, when joined with Words expressive of a Person's going to

a Place; as *Mark* xvi. 19. *εἰς τὸν ἔραν*: *Luke* v. 3. In short, as it properly, and generally, when join'd with such Words, signifies *into*, and as there are no prevailing Circumstances to the contrary, therefore it ought to be translated *into*; add to this, that an Exception can be nothing to the Purpose. But he waves the Use he had made of the Prepositions; I should not therefore (as his Argument without it, was no other than mere trifling) have took Notice of them, but to let him see that the Translation stands in no Need of his Indulgence. Before I take Leave of this Subject, I cannot help telling him, that it looks like downright Evasion to build his Arguments on any Preposition, (except the Translation should make the Sense of the Text run contrary to another evidently of the same Meaning) since there is none, but what is variously used, both in the New Testament, and all other Authors, and to be translated according to the Bent of the Discourse, or Nature of the Affair. But to give him a Notion of this the better, it may be proper to mention one Place to him, in which, if the common Use of the Preposition were insisted on, it would make not a little for my Argument, *Matt.* iii. 11. *βαπτίζω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὕδατι*. He goes on, thinking to invalidate *Dipping*, by saying they both went into the Water; therefore, if going into the Water was the Baptism, they both were baptized; the contrary of which is true, by their going into the Water being distinguished from the Eunuch's Baptism. The most this Observation can amount to, is, that something else, besides going into the Water, is requir'd towards Baptism being rightly performed; and if he had considered, he would have found out, that the Reason of this Distinction was, because the Baptism then, and at all Times, was commanded to be performed by solemnly pronouncing the Words, *I baptize thee in the Name of the Father, &c.* I shall therefore say no more to it, being nothing to the Question in Hand; but observe, that as I have prov'd that *Dipping* is almost as strongly intimated, as Words can make it, in the Practice of *John's* Baptism, therefore there remains no Doubt but *Philip* follow'd that Example. — He comes next to *John* iii. 23. *And John was baptizing in Enon, &c.* His Manner of considering the Words in the Original, he says, yields a strong Supposition for *Sprinkling*. The Words, 'tis true, are *ὕδατα πολλὰ*. But it is to be noted that the Plural Number of *ὕδατος* is often made use of where a large Quantity of Water is designed to be expressed; as

Matt

Matt. xiv. 28, 29. Where *Peter* did not go from one Quantity of Water to another, and yet the Original is *Idra*; again, *Apoc. xvii. 15. Apoc. i. 15.* And his Voice as the Sound of many Waters: It's certain the Sound must be made by one large Quantity of Water, therefore would have been better translated *much Water*: Besides this *Enon* or *Ænon* (*Vid. D. Hieronymum in Locis Hebraicis*) was the Name of a Town, very little distant from which, as may be seen by Maps of that Country, the River *Jordan* took its Course, and very often alter'd its Name according to the Towns it pass'd by; in which therefore it's more than probable that *John* baptized; for it's otherwise unlikely that he should repair to a Place for the Sake of Plenty of Water, when a Pitcher-full brought from any Spring or River would have serv'd to sprinkle very many People. What is said of *Ænon's* being a little Brook, appears to be a Mistake, and seems to arise from the Word in the Original, signifying, *Fonticulus*, which might lead Travellers to seek for a Spring, or Brook at least, to satisfy them that they were right, when they had found a Spring near there. — I am now come to *Rom. vi. 3, 4, 5.* which, for any thing he has said to the contrary, remains still an unanswerable Argument. The Apostle explains his own Meaning in this Place so fully, that it's surprizing any body should deny that he meant to compare Baptism, with Christ's Burial and Resurrection. This obliges me to quote the Words at length: *Know ye not,* says he, *that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ, were baptized into his Death? Therefore we are buried with him by Baptism into Death, that like as Christ was raised from the Dead, by the Glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in Newness of Life; for if we have been planted together in the Likeness of his Death, we shall be also in the Likeness of his Resurrection.* It appears that what the Apostle has in View, is the Newness of Life, which should follow Baptism, as constantly as it must do the Resurrection of the Body. That the Comparison was just appears from hence, that what the Apostle thought needful, was to set forth the Likeness so far only as the Burial, the Resurrection, and the Newness of Life. I don't doubt but this fine Discoverer would have made the same Remark on the Comparison of *Jonah's* lying three Nights and three Days in the Whale's Belly. He might have said, this ought to have agreed in ev'ry Circumstance. Christ should have been 3 Days and 3

Nights in $\frac{1}{2}$ Earth alive; whereas, in $\frac{1}{2}$ first Place, he was dead, and moreover did not lie three Days and three Nights in the Earth, being buried on *Friday*, and rose again on *Sunday Morning*; and lastly, he should have been thrown out of the Earth by some Impulse thereof. In short, we don't suppose that Christ's Burial was meant for an Example for Baptism; for then the Burial ought to have preceded the Command and Practice thereof: But that, as the Apostle sets forth the Similitude, between Baptism, and the Burial and Resurrection of Christ, therefore it was the Practice of those Times to be covered with Water, out of which they rose; and that Newness of Life should follow, was what the Apostle was then inculcating to the *Romans*, who had already been baptized. He says, *Sprinkling* represents a Burial more than *Dipping*: But this Cavil happens to be good for nothing on two Accounts: First, that the Manner of Burial is nothing to the Purpose, except he can prove that Christ was not covered with Earth. 2dly, That the Custom of the *Jews* was to bury in Sepulchres. His saying that the Apostle's Meaning in this Place is to set forth the spiritual Union, &c. must appear, I think, to every body, to be a downright Invention. I agree with him as to keeping to Scripture, and appeal to every impartial Person whether *Dipping* may not be prov'd from it. What he says of a sick Bed, the same, in some Cases, may be said of the Lord's Supper. As to *Paul* being baptiz'd, I can see no Cause of apprehending any great Danger from his being dipt, in that hot Country, tho' he had fasted 3 Days. He says it was improbable that the Jailor could have a Cistern of Water fit for that Purpose in a Country, where only the great Men of the Land could purchase it. Here he seems to speak as if he was got into *Judea* again, whereas they were in *Macedonia*, where Water might easily be had. — Now for the Word *βαπτίζω*. I think the only Way to find out the true Meaning of this Word, is, to consider how it is used in the New Testament: Accordingly, we find it chiefly made use of where Baptism is expressed; and that it signifies, *Immergo*, is agreed on all Hands; that it signifies, *Abluo*, also, is certain; being so made Use of in the New Testament; as *Luke xi. 38. Mark vii. 4.* and is so much the more proper to be applied to Baptism: For as it signifies *washing away*, as well as *Dipping*, it was the more aptly appropriated to an Act, where the spiritual washing away of Sin was to be the End thereof. He goes too far, when

when he says that the Holy Ghost always expresses the Act of *plunging into*, by βάπτω, whereas I will mention one proving fully the contrary, 2 Kings, v. 14. καὶ ἐβαπτίσατο ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ ἑπτάκις, And he dipp'd himself 7 Times in Jordan. This is certainly a sufficient Proof, tho' it may be added, that in those Places where it is to be rendered *wash*, there must always be *Dipping* signified; and in § 2d and 4th Verses immediately going before the Text last quoted, the same Word relating to the same Subject, is twice translated *wash*; which shews that the Translators thought *wash* and *dip* synonymous, since it could not be presumed that *Naaman* would wash his Body in the River without dipping therein; And in *Luke xi. 38.* and *Mark vii. 4.* quoted above, I hope he will not say that it was their Custom to wash their Hands without dipping 'em in the Water. As to the Word βάπτω, it differs in my Opinion, as much from βαπτίζω, as δύνω does, for these three, tho' either of them may be rendered *Mergo*, *Immergo*, yet have properly a very different Signification; βαπτίζω, is to *dip* and *wash*, and is seldom used, but when these two Actions go together; δύνω *fundum petere*, or to *dip*, and *sink to the Bottom in Water*. βάπτω signifies to *dip*, where some Part of the Vehicle is to be absorb'd, and remain'd by the Dipping. Hence it comes to be translated to *die* or *colour*, because perform'd by such Dipping. There may be some Exceptions to this, but I say they are generally used with the same or the like Meaning. To prove this, I think, I need only examine the very Texts he quotes to support his Assertion, that the Holy Ghost expressed the Act of Immersion by βάπτω. First, then, *Matt. xxvi. 23.* *John xiii. 26.* in both these Places, the dipping, or sopping of a Sop, is related by the Evangelists. In *Luke xvi. 24.* the Request to *Abraham*, to send *Lazarus* to dip his Finger in Water, to cool the Tongue of *Dives*. *Rev. xix. 13.* Clothed in a Vesture dipt in Blood, or coloured with Blood. In all these Places the Word is translated exactly as I have rendered it above. What he says of *Isaiah* having an Eye on the Practice of Sprinkling, is quite Enthusiastical, since *Sprinkling* is denoted by a quite different Word, and βαπτίζω never yet, I think, made to signify Sprinkling, but by himself. To confirm this, take what *Isaac Casaubon* has said in his Notes on the New Testament, tho' himself of the Opinion of *Sprinkling*, at least thought Dipping not material. *Matt. iii. 6.* Καὶ ἐβαπτίσθητο ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ (and were baptized in Jordan) *He enim fuit* (says he) *baptizandi Ritus,*

ut in Aquas immergerentur; quod vel ipsa Vox βαπτίζω declarat satis; quæ ut non significat δύνω, quod est fundum petere cum sua pernicie, ita profecto non est ἐπιτολίζω. A Differunt enim hæc tria, δύνω, &c. Unde intelligimus, non esse abs re quod jam pridem nonnulli disputarunt de toto corpore immergendo, in Ceremonia Baptismi. T. B.

Mr URBAN,

I N answer to E. T.'s Question in your Magazine for Feb. p. 78. it will appear from the Text it self, when grammatically treated, that the chief Reason of *Esau's* chusing the Days of Mourning for his Father, to revenge himself of his Brother *Jacob*, was because he flattered himself, tho' very falsely, that the Time of his Father's Death was near at Hand, and therefore he was willing to defer the Catastrophe till that Juncture; perhaps, hoping also, that it might favour his Designs with a suitable Opportunity, as well as comforting himself, that he should thereby both avoid his Father's just Displeasure, and prevent his great Grief.

Now tho' *Esau* was very resolute, and with all his Heart, or his very Heart had said, he would certainly kill his Brother *Jacob*, yet *Rebecca* who was told of it, (which by the way, could not have been, had he only spoke in his Heart, i. e. secretly thought and intended) rightly conjectured that if he could be diverted from his Purpose by his Brother's Absence, his Wrath would be spent, and he forget the Injury of losing a Blessing, as well as a Birthright. Yours, A. B.

Mr URBAN,

THERE are but two of the Evangelists that pretend to give us the Genealogy of *Jesus Christ*, viz. *St Matthew* and *St Luke*: One of them makes about 14 Generations more than the other, and each hath a distinct Line from *David* quite down to *Joseph* the reputed Father of *Jesus Christ*.

Query 1. Which of those is the right Line?

2. Was it possible for the Translators of it not to see this Difference when they did it?

3. Have such Contradictions no Tendency to invalidate the Authority of Scripture? Yours, &c. N. O.

Mr URBAN,

PLEASE to propose to your learned Correspondents the following material Question, and you'll oblige

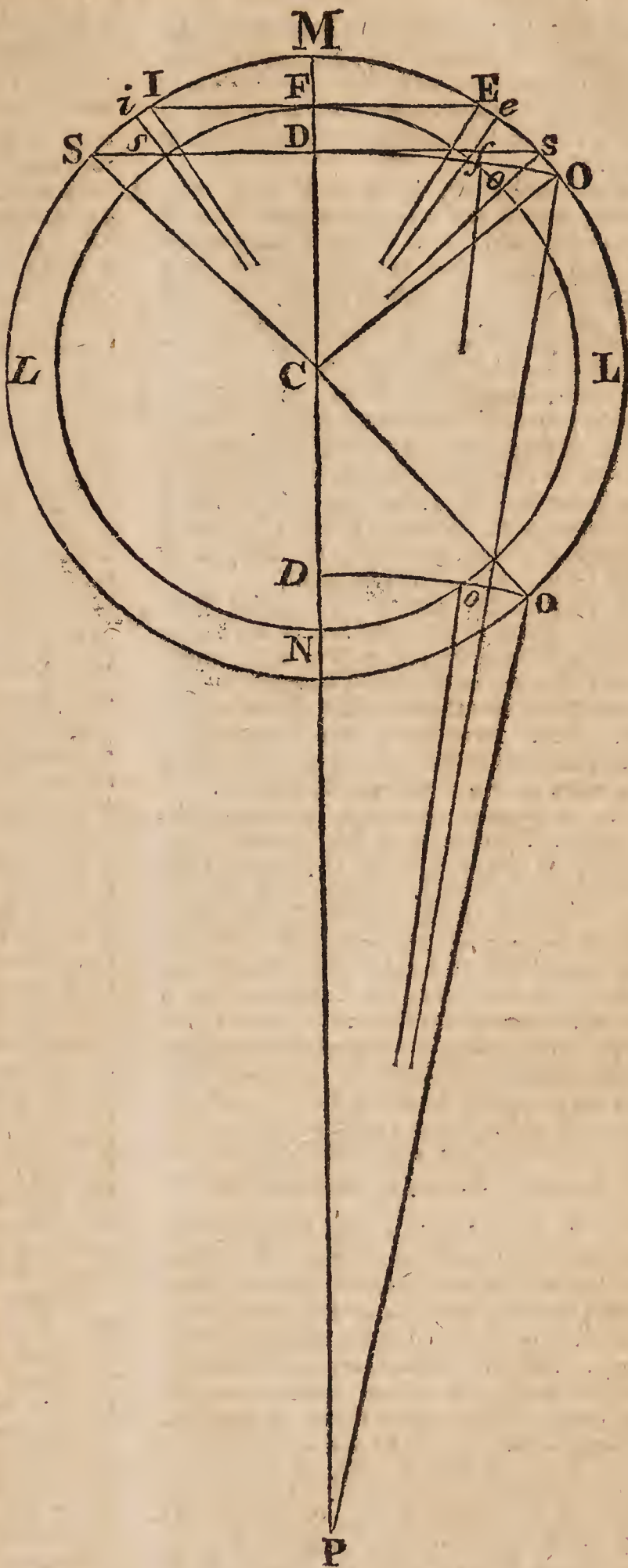
Yours, &c. H. C.

Query, Whether Air enters the Blood, or not; and if it does; How?

Sheffield, March 15, 1737-8.

Of

5. And As the Radius, Is to the Sine of OP ;
So are 751¹/₂ 916 contained in the-Arc DO (as



6. Now let us suppose that the Observations be made at Land, and even in Royal Observatories, and with the best Instruments of all Sorts; and that all the required *Data* be perfectly known: That so we may better perceive what the Errors and Uncertainties, arising barely from the Neglect

Neglect of the horizontal Refraction in the Atmosphere of the Moon, may amount to, both in the Longitude and in $\frac{1}{2}$ Latitude. For it is evident that the Observations made at Sea may be more, but not less uncertain than those made at Land.

7. Of these *Data*, being in Number about twelve, some depend upon one another. But by my Theory, and by the Tables or Observations of fixed Stars, they may be all sufficiently known, in order to establish this my Calculation; which may also serve for an instructive Example of the Calculations that may be made, in any other the like particular Case.

8. It is evident that if the Star, that is known to describe the Parallel DO, does either not at all disappear in M, or does only disappear near M for a very small or insensible Time; the Observer will be induced to conclude, That the Center of the Moon was at least $4' 24''$ more South than it really was; since the Star, as far as he knows, was not eclipsed at all.

9. And another known Star, passing about the same Time on the other Side of the Center C, at a Distance from it equal to CD, would induce another, or the same Observer to conclude, That the Center of the Moon was at least $4' 24''$ more North than it really was; since the Star also did seem not to be eclipsed at all, when in or near the opposite Point N.

10. So we must leave those two Observers disputing, if you will, in Presence of a Flag-Officer, or else in a Royal Observatory; and differing from one another upon the best Astronomical Grounds, in the observed Declination of the Moon, by even more than $8' 24''$; till they reconcile themselves by other Observations, or by having recourse to the Refraction made in the Atmosphere of the Moon. And this may suffice, in this Case, concerning the Uncertainties and Errors in the Latitude. For surely they will not venture to conclude, that the apparent Diameter of the Moon was only of twice DC; or equal to $24' 2'' \frac{1}{2}$: And, besides, it would be easy to find the contrary by immediate Observation.

11. As to the Longitude; the Errors and Uncertainties might be much greater. For a Star seeming to disappear for a short or insensible Time in M or near N, would really describe the Arc or Curve DO or Do parallel to the Equator very nearly. And so, by a most accurate Calculation, the Star might be eclipsed during about twice the Time which the Moon spends in advancing Eastward from the Star by the Angle CPO or CPo, if the Refraction made in the Moon's Atmosphere might be neglected. And yet, by a real and accurate Observation, the Moon might pass by the Star, without eclipsing it at all near M or N: Or else, the Star might be eclipsed near M or N only for a very short or even insensible Time.

12. Thus, in this Example, by resolving the Spherical Triangle CPO, the Moon might be concluded, by Calculation, to eclipse the Star near S sooner, or to eclipse it in O later, than it might really disappear, or emerge, near M, by almost the whole Time which she spends in describing in her Orbit, by her periodical Motion

Eastward, the Angle CPO, or $12' 31''_{92}$ in right Ascension measured about the Pole P by the Arc DO, in reference to the fixed Stars. Which Arc expressed in Parts of a great Circle comes to $11' 11''_{17}$; and, by a Medium, may well require 22 Minutes Time, or else, considerably more, for its Description. Now an Error of 22 Minutes in Time would cause an Error of 5 Degrees $30'$ in Longitude. And, As the Radius, Is to the Sine of the Latitude of the Place of Observation; So would be the Sine of $5^{\circ} 30'$, To the Sine of the Error in Longitude reduced into Minutes or Marine Miles of 60 in a Degree of a great Circle; supposing the Earth to be Spherical. And so, upon the whole, the Error, in the concluded Longitude of the Place of Observation, might well amount to or exceed three hundred Geographical Miles of sixty in a Degree. For the Difference of about three Minutes fifty-six Seconds between one Revolution of the fixed Stars and one Solar Day, which is neglected here, would make the Error still greater. And likewise in the Triangle CPO, the Angle CPo would be found of $12' 33'' \frac{1}{4}$. But the Angle CPO would be of $8' 31''_{19 \frac{4}{9}}$; and the Angle CPo of $8' 32''_{11 \frac{1}{2}}$.

13. As to the least Errors in the Longitude, which may be caused by a double horizontal Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere; they would never amount to less than does result from the Time required for the Moon to advance in her proper Motion Eastward, by $2' 24''$. Now, by the ordinary Tables, she does advance in her Orbit at most 38 Minutes in one Hour, and at least 28 Minutes: And so the least Error in Longitude would be, in the first Case, of 3 Min. 47, 37 Seconds; and, in the second Case, of 5 Min. 8, 57 Seconds of Time.

14. But if we would have a general View of these Errors in Longitude and Latitude; the best Method would be to make a proper Projection of $\frac{1}{2}$ Globe of $\frac{1}{2}$ Earth, as seen from $\frac{1}{2}$ Sphere of $\frac{1}{2}$ fixed Stars; taking for Foundation all its *Data* corrected by our New Theory; and among them the true Diameter of that Space in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, which the refracted Rays of Light, passing to or from the Observer, close by the Surface of the Moon, cannot reach.

15. For all these Errors, as far as they arise only from the aforesaid Refraction, would be prevented by supposing the apparent Diameter of the Moon to be smaller than it does really appear, or than a most accurate Theory would give it; and that, as I reckon it, by $4' 24''$. An enormous Difference! whereof Astronomers did not so much as suspect, or hope, that this its true and only Cause should ever be found.

16. And whereas Dr Halley told me in 1728, That the Theory of the Moon did enable us to calculate the apparent Place of the Moon within $4 \frac{1}{2}$ Minutes, the Errors of the Tables included: I cannot but take Notice that accordingly, notwithstanding the great and dangerous Influence of that Refraction upon the Longitude, or upon the Moments of Immersions or Emergences of fixed Stars eclipsed by the Moon; yet its Effect does never remove the apparent Places of the fixed Stars, from their true Places, by a greater Space

17. It were to be wished that, beside the other Errors arising from that *Refraction* so often mentioned, *it* had not occasioned innumerable Difficulties and Errors, in the Calculations of the Places of fixed Stars eclipsed by the Moon, and of the Places of the Moon, at the Moments when those Eclipses did begin or end. And therefore may those excellent and laborious Astronomers, who have employed themselves in making Tables of the Places of the fixed Stars, have Time to revise and correct them : at least as far as this so long concealed Refraction may have occasioned any Errors in them ! For if that cannot be done ; the whole Work, in reference to the Zodiacal Stars, must be revised, or begun again ; And the Places of all those *fixed Stars* must be ascertained, by whose Eclipses, or the near Passage of the Moon to *them*, the Longitude may possibly be found. This Work may be soon dispatched ; if Astronomers will set in earnest about it ; and do either find, or else do not despise those necessary and numerous Directions which may possibly be given them, in order to finish quickly the Work, and to render it more safe and perfect.

19. Many of the numerous Equations, which Sir *Isaac Newton* brought into the Theory of the Moon, will be greatly affected, by the Difference of the Elements or Foundations which he built upon, from those truer ones, which result from our Demonstrations. And some of those *Equations* (by whose means he comes often to a true Conclusion, notwithstanding his fundamental Mistakes) would necessarily lead us into Errors, if they were admitted indifferently into our truer Theory. But before I consider these Things further, I intend, if God please, to publish, and that perhaps in my next Discourse, another fundamental Theorem, of the greatest Consequence for perfecting the Moon's Theory: And whose Use, in reference to all passed or future Observations of the Moon, is really inestimable; as all sincere Astronomers will readily confess.

March 29, 1738.

Again, for the Arch BDE, there is the Value of y found above, from whence we get $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1,2244x + ,0961 x^2 - ,0144x^3$, &c. whose Fluent, $1,2244x + ,048x^2 - ,0048x^3$, &c. when $x=2$, is $= DE$; which being doubled, and all the Terms affected by the even Powers of x , rejected will be $2,4488x - ,0096x^3$, &c. $= 4,921 = BDE$. S. T.

THERE is a Tree within the Arctic Circle 20,157 Yards high, that with its Shadow on a certain Day oth Year describes an Ellipsis containing 9 Acres; and another Tree 40 Feet high in the Latitude of $36^{\circ} 52'$ M. North, that on the same Day with the Shadow of its Summit traces out such an Hyperbola, as being turned about its Axis, will generate a Conoid containing 840372 solid Feet, betwixt its Vertex, and the Depth of 40 Feet. Hence it is required to find the Sun's Declination, and the first Tree's Latitude.

Harlotbrumbo.

To Mr F. W. in answer to his, p. 120.

S I R,

IN using the Word *Friends* instead of *Witnesses*, I can only blame myself for not being rightly apprehended: I am, I assure you, Sir, as far from believing as you are, that the Prophets of *the Grove** were any Friends to *Elijah*, who could not have a Friend in *Samaria*; there being such an inveterate Enmity between the Orthodox Church at *Jerusalem*, and the Schismatical one at *Samaria*.

Now tho' the *Prophets of the Grove*, (an invidious Term given them in *Judah*) were, in fact, as much Idolaters as if they had worshipped *Baal*, yet they styled themselves, and were, tho' Worshippers of the Golden Calves, called in *Samaria*, Prophets of *JEHOVAH*; and eat at *Jezebel's* Table as the Orthodox Prophets of the *Samaritan* Church: These were therefore the only Persons (tho' no Friends to *Elijah*) who could possibly be called as *Friends* or *Witnesses*; because they espoused the Orthodox side of that Dispute, "Whether *JEHOVAH* was God, or *Baal* was God;" the Golden Calves being out of the Question: So that *Jezebel* entertained the Prophets of *Baal* as Friends, she being a Favourer of their Sect; and the Prophets of *the Grove* as Members of the *Jewish* Church, as it was then by Law established, at *Samaria*. A. B.

Mr URBAN,

IN the Contents of your last Magazine, I was very well pleas'd to meet with an Essay which promis'd to reconcile Divine Prescience of human Actions, and human Freedom. As I have read both sides of that Controversy with some Attention, and cannot yet have the Satisfaction of seeing the Arguments of your first Correspondent answered, I readily confess myself to be of the same Opinion with him, notwithstanding what has yet been said on the other Side; & Opinion I shall as readily give up as soon as it appears unreasonable or false. To answer all that has been objected to Mr P. T.'s Arguments, does not appear hard; but as it is inconsistent with the intended Shortness of this Letter, I shall take some Notice only of those of his last Opponent but one, who seems the most triumphant, viz. Mr I. Thompson.

And, first, I think his Syllogism which he brings as a Parallel to that of his Op-

ponent is far from being such, and therefore fails of answering any Purpose. That of his Opponent asserts two contradictory Properties of the same Thing at the same Time; his Syllogism only asserts two opposite Things of an Action at different Times. To be a Parallel to that of P. T. it ought to run thus:

It is true a Man did a Fact at a certain Time;

But it is also true he may not have done that Fact;

B Therefore Truth may be Falshood.

Mr P. T.'s Syllogism seems to me to involve an equal Contradiction with this. I shall put it in other Words, which may make it plainer:

The Existence of the Action of the Man's going the right-hand Road 100 Years hence at a particular Moment is now an Eternal Truth; But the Man has a Power to hinder the Existence of that Action at the Moment, and consequently has a Power to hinder the Existence of what is an Eternal Truth, or of making Truth Falshood: For I think it Evident that a Power to hinder the Action from Being, is a Power to hinder the Truth from Being, since the Being of the Truth depends on that of the Action.

The Major here asserts the Existence of a Thing unalterable, viz. Eternal Truth; the Minor asserts the same thing alterable, by asserting a Power of altering it; and Mr Thompson says the Minor does not contradict the Major. I must think it does, and that this Contradiction is still chargeable on his Side of the Question. What is true can never at the same time be false; what is true is necessarily true, and cannot but be true; what therefore appears to be a human Action was not previously true, or, if previously true, 'tis no Action but a necessary Event. To prove which I think the following Proposition sufficient.

It is now a Truth, and cannot but be a Truth, that 100 Years hence a Murder of a certain Person will be an Event;

G But that Murder, supposing Liberty and Agency, may not be an Event;

Therefore Liberty can't be allowed, as its Existence asserts this Contradiction, That what cannot but be true, may be false at one and the same Time.

H Thus, I think, it appears that no Action, i. e. an Event depending on the Will of an Agent, can be previously true, and therefore can't be known to be true, what is known to be so being necessarily true, and consequently a necessary Event.

The Question that ought to be debated is, Whether there is such a thing in Nature

* The Word *Grove*, is in the Original express'd in the singular Number, on purpose, (as I believe,) emphatically to distinguish that Metropolitan Grove of Israel, or Nest of Idolatry at *Samaria*, from the Groves, or little Pagods in *Judah*.

ture as absolute Uncertainty; if there is, then I suppose it will be granted it can't be known to be a Certainty, or any thing else but what it is: That there are Uncertainties, and that moral Motives and Actions depend on uncertain Events, I think, appears from the following Instances, and several more of like Nature.

A Man is condemn'd to die; but, by favour of his Judges, two Tickets are thrown into a Bag, one of Life, one of Death, the Man's Fate to be determin'd by the Choice of these Tickets. I think 'tis uncertain, if he is left to his Liberty, which he will draw, as he can't from the Nature of the Thing have more Reasons for chusing one than the other. Yet the Existence or Non-Existence of a Multitude of Actions depend on this Uncertainty; if he draws the Lot of Death, then will follow Motives to several Actions, which would not have existed, had he drawn the Lot of Life. The Knowledge of his being to die in such a Time and Manner will introduce different Thoughts and Actions, than would have been, had Life been the Lot.

A Man hides a Piece of Money under a Candlestick, and a desperate Gamester bets all his Fortune on the Chance of his calling that Side which is uppermost, resolving, if Winner, to bid adieu to Gaming; if Loser, to destroy himself: Now I think, supposing him an Agent, 'tis quite and absolutely uncertain whether he will call right or wrong, win or lose; and consequently whether the Motives to Thought and Action, and the Thoughts and Actions themselves, inseparable from a fortunate or a ruined Condition, will exist. His Action or Choice is in its own Nature uncertain, and if so, to say that 'tis previously known to be true and certain, is a Contradiction. I believe Mr Thompson will find that Human Actions in general cannot yield a moral Certainty, but an absolute Uncertainty; and that the Motives, which he takes for granted to be known, are as uncertain whether they will exist or not, as the Actions themselves. For if he allows that the immediate Event in the above Instances was in its own Nature uncertain, then the several Motives to Action, and the Actions following from, and depending on such Event, must be before such Event equally uncertain; and consequently could be only known to be, what they were, uncertain; and to know the Existence of a future Event to be uncertain, is the same as not to know whether it will exist or not. Even in his own Instance of the Man and the Precipice, the moral Cer-

tainy, which he supposes to be so strong, may be destroy'd at once, by an Event merely accidental: For suppose the Man of strong Passions, and that a Messenger whom he could not distrust brought him Word that a Lady, whom he passionately lov'd, had by a Trip of a Nail fallen down Stairs, and was kill'd; or that he was reduc'd to Poverty from Ease and Affluence, by the Burning accidentally of a Ship in which his whole Fortune, or perhaps more than he was worth was embark'd: Now behold the moral Certainty of the Man's not throwing himself down is chang'd, and shifts on the other Side; a Train of torturing Ideas makes him hate Life, and he is as likely to push down the Precipice as before to avoid it; therefore as long as meer Accident is productive of new Motives and Actions, those Actions can't admit of moral Certainty, even nigh the Time of their Birth, much less from Eternity.

Nor does he clear his Argument from the Reflection it casts on the Justice and Goodness of God, which, in my Opinion, as well as that of *P. T.* stands firmer on the other side, *viz.* Non-Pre-science of Human Actions. For though the introducing Liberty and Agents might make it uncertain, if Happiness or Unhappiness would follow, yet if, all Circumstances consider'd, there was much more Probability of an Excess of Happiness would follow than the contrary by such Introduction, it was certainly righter and fitter that it should, than it should not be introduced, and the Goodness of God is shewn by such Introduction; whereas, on the other side, if any one Person amongst the Millions of Agents that have been, or will be created, should be upon the whole unhappy in consequence of a Series of wicked Actions; supposing Eternal Pre-science, is supposing that God design'd this Person Unhappiness; for 'tis evident he could not design that thing, *viz.* Happiness, should come to pass, & he certainly knew would not come to pass; nor does the Supposition of the Man's being free to act clear that Argument from this impious Consequence. Suppose I give a Sword into a Man's Hand and order him to defend his Life with it, and not destroy himself with it; yet if, before I give it, I certainly know he will destroy himself with it, can I intend any thing but his Death in giving it? I think not.

Mr Thompson says, "Whatever is, is right;" I agree with him, whatever is from God, is right; but the bringing a Being to Existence without his Consent, and designing him Misery, appears to me

wrong.

wrong, and therefore there is no such thing done by an all-just and good God: Yet that it is done by him, I think plainly follows from Prescience. If by *what-ever is, is right*, he means nothing exists that is wrong, I differ with him: Rapes, Robberies, and Murders *are*, yet are not *right*. To conclude, I think it much more consistent with the Attributes we apply to the Deity, of infinitely wise, just and good, to think he designs Happiness to every Man, than to think there ever was a Man who could truly say, God from Eternity design'd me Unhappiness.

God certainly knows the utmost Extent of all Human Powers, and therefore no Action can be new to him; but whether a particular Man will do or not do a certain Action in his Power and Choice to do or to forbear doing, is, I apprehend, from what I have before said, in its own Nature uncertain; and to say that God sees it otherwise, is to say he is mistaken. I shall be glad, if I think wrong, to be better inform'd; but am of Opinion that the present Method of answering things of this Nature with Sneers or Invectives, is of prejudice, as they are Bars to Truth, and certain Proofs of Self-conceit or Bigotry.

Yours, Philaethes I.

P. S. If a Human Action be an Eternal Truth, I desire to know what makes it so.

Mr URBAN,

THOU' your ingenious Correspondent M. N. is pleased to say (p. 21 C) that "the Opinion is inconclusive, which holds that our Actions, if God foresees them, are not free or contingent, but decreed; otherwise his Prescience could not be infallible:" I own, notwithstanding what he hath hitherto said, I am unhappily inclined to persevere in that Opinion. He says, (p. 21 A) "when Man is directed in the Means of Salvation, and he hath those Means in his Power, with Liberty of Action, why should it be expected, that God should bestow on him an irresistible, invincible Decree of his holy Spirit? For then Heaven would be our Fate, not our Crown; our Destiny, not our Reward." I cannot see the Use he makes of Mr Calvin's Say so; his, as well as other Great Men's Opinions, are inconclusive; and 'tis unsafe to pin one's Faith on another's Sleeve. We are born innocent (original Sin being washed away) endowed with a Soul purely spiritual, which being joined to this earthly Frame, is hurried to the Commission of Sin, by the Impulse of the Flesh; which could

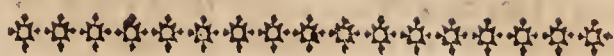
not escape God's Prescience. But we have Means of Salvation in our Power, and may avoid Sinning; if so, should we act contrary to God's Prescience (which we certainly might, being free and undetermined Agents) is it not fallible? If infallible, how can we have it in our Power to use those Means of Salvation without God's Permission, God being the Giver of all good Things? And will God permit us to use Means to disappoint his Prescience? Is not this making God imperfect, or unjust, in laughing us to scorn; and directly contrary to our Saviour's Words, *Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest?* Matt. vi. 33. *Seek, ye, first, the Kingdom of God and his Righteousness, and all these Things shall be added unto you.* And again, next Chap. Ver. 7, 8. *Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For everyone that asketh, receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth, and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.* If God foreknew all, or every one, who would not make use of these Means; would not this be Tantalizing them with a Vengeance? And then eternal Punishment would be the Destiny, and Heaven the Crown of the Undeserving; and Men known, that is, predestined to be so, *ab initio*: I say, undeserving, because there is no Concurrence of human Will, the Will determining the Action good or evil, and not the Consequence the Principle; Matt. xi. 21, 22, 23. *Wo unto thee Chorazin, Wo unto thee Bethsaida; for if the mighty Works which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in Sackcloth and Ashes. But I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the Day of Judgment than for you.* Our Saviour was sent to save, not to destroy the World; therefore why should he pronounce Woes on these and other Cities, if God foreknew they would not believe in his Miracles? Indeed the positive Potential *would*, implies a Prescience as to the Repentance of Tyre and Sidon; but that would make God unjust, in depriving Tyre and Sidon of everlasting Happiness; the Words, *that it should be more tolerable*, implying no more than that Tyre and Sidon should suffer a less Degree of Punishment for their Sins than Chorazin and Bethsaida; and consequently our Saviour's Mission to Chorazin and Bethsaida would be their Curse, and the Privation of everlasting Felicity to Tyre and Sidon; but had the Mission been just the contrary, Tyre and Sidon would have been saved, and

and Chorazin and Bethsaida's Punishment gentler ; therefore I think the positive Potential *would*, being chang'd into the dependent Potential *might*, has a better and more religious Construction, there being no Distinction but in *English* Potentials, as to that Respect. A hundred Texts direct us to crave God's Aid to withstand Temptations : Are we therefore to mock God, and to crave his Aid to disappoint his Prescience ? Or why should we crave it at all, since we must be concluded by his Prescience to do *this* or *that* ? B
Lead us not into Temptation, says our Saviour ; God (according to *M. N.*) foreknows whether we should be tempted, and the Temptation succeed ; and if we are not to be tempted, is it not therefore impossible ? God's Prescience must be as perfect as his other Attributes. That by Prescience all Things have always been, and will remain under his Eye ; I do not find that positively warranted : Surely God, for certain Reasons, may decline foreseeing our Actions in their Embrio : *Righteous art thou, O Lord, in all thy Ways, and holy in all thy Works*, says the Psalmist : How can *M. N.* reconcile that, if God punishes us (nay no less than eternally) for Actions he would not decline foreseeing, the Consequence of whose Foresight must be conclusive on our Actions, and not be prevented by the Means of Salvation placed before us ? Which is making God to be the Author of Sin. Not that I infer God has not Prescience, but that he *will* not foresee our Actions. I humbly apprehend God's Knowledge is coeval with human Actions. *Matt. x. 29. Are not two Sparrows sold for a Farthing ? And one of them shall not fall to the Ground without your Father :* intimating, that our minutest Sins, or Actions, are seen by God in the Commission only : The Word, *falls*, aptly signifying the very Act of Sinning, *Take Care that you stand, lest you fall* ; and consequently he only knows, not foreknows, when we sin or fall. Again, *Matthew xii. 15, 16. The Pharisees went out, and held a Council against Jesus, how they might destroy him ; But when Jesus knew it, he withdrew himself from thence.* These Words will hardly admit of Prevarication (*M. N.*'s Prescience being tantamount to Predestination.) At present therefore I think human Liberty and Prescience incompatible.

Yours, &c.

PHILAETHES II. H

Mr Thompson's answer to M. N. on this Subject, came too late,



The REVEUR. No. 19.

*Sed neque ramosa numerabis in ilice glandes ;
 Nec quot apes Hybla, nec quot in Alpe feræ ;
 Nec mihi tot positus numero compre'ndere fas est.
 Adjicit ornatus proxima quæque dies,* OVID.

IT is about three Weeks since I was last at the Assembly, and yet t'other Night, I don't know how, I fell a dreaming myself again in the Midst of the Circle.

Methought there was a Lady, who seemed to preside there, of the strangest unconstant Constitution I ever beheld : Sometimes she was of a beautiful fair Complexion, which in the twinkling of an Eye would change to the most lovely Black imaginable ; the Colour of her Cheek flushed and faded alternately ; nor was there any fixing her Stature, or her Shape ; for now she sprouted up into a Giantess, or swelled into a luxuriant *Embonpoint* ; and the next Moment she dwindled down again, or shrunk into a tapered slender Thing of meer Skin and Bone : Her Humour varied as fast as her Form, and she put on the Coquette or the Prude by Turns ; sometimes she would wrap herself up so close in her Plaid, as to provoke my Curiosity to peep into it, when I could easily perceive that her affected Modesty was not at all offended with my Freedom ; anon she boldly threw off both that and her Handkerchief, opened the Breast of her Stays, and tucked up her Coats, so as to put me even to the Blush, by displaying more Charms than I cared to see in so publick a Place.

The whole Room was set round to Mirrors to adjust herself by, and her Hands were continually employed in shifting her Dress : At first she was equipped like a Spanish Nun, all covered but a Single Eye, with which to pick her Way thro' the Croud ; then she clapped a huge Ruff round her Neck, but observing that she looked just as if placed in a Pillory, and that it, together with the Beards of the other Sex, was very incommodious upon several Accounts, she ordered both to be taken off : Immediately her Hair fell down loose, and over her Bosom she threw a thin Piece of Lawn, which soon opened itself, and divided into a Tucker ; her Sleeves at the same Time flew up to her Shoulders, and left her pretty Arms quite naked, with nothing but a laced Ruffle to defend them from the Cold : Her Fingers indeed were well enough fenced by a Number of different Rings studded with Gems of the most curious

rious Hues and Prices; nay they were so encumbered with Ornaments, that I fancied her Hands entirely useless, till on the sudden raising them to her Head, she quickly gathered in her scattered Locks, and binding them up with a silken Fillet, she pinned over the whole a Streamer of the richest Point, adorned with the utmost Variety of Jewels, Flowers, and Ribbands; a Nosegay was planted on her Breast, and she appeared in all the Gaiety of a *May-Queen*, or like another *Flora*.

While this Change was making above, I was not unmindful of the lower Part of the Fabrick; her Petticoats, before hung streight down to her very Toes, were by degrees blown out into a circular Form, as if her Ladyship had been troubled with a Tympany, or with some such Thing; but as the Whalebone Fence obliged all who approached her to keep at too reserved a Distance, she soon got it squeezed flat before and behind, which naturally occasioned its kicking further out at the Sides; this gave her no Sort of Uneasiness, she was rather pleased so convenient an Opportunity of showing every now and then a pretty Foot cased in Brocade: I had not long been contemplating its Motions, when I was alarmed by her placing a Stilt under it, almost a Quarter of an Yard high, by way of Heel; this made her so waddle and totter in her Walk, that I was afraid the whole Edifice would have fallen; but she soon dispelled my Fears, by pulling up her Hoop, and exposing to my View those delicate Pillars that supported her Frame; they seemed of the *Corinthian* Order, but inverted, and the gilded Foliage on the Shoe was not unlike the Capital; No Marble or Alabaster could compare with the Neatness and Lustre of the white Silk Stocking, and a golden Clock made it appear as veined with that Metal.

This naturally led my Eye upwards again; and as it passed, it could not help being a little surpris'd at the immoderate Smallness of her Waist, which was inclosed in an embroidered Girdle no bigger than my Span; but my Wonder increased, when I took notice of several other Revolutions that had happened above: Like a Captive Princess, her Neck was bound round with massy Chains of Pearl, and her Ears were stretched with Pendants of the same; her Face put me in mind of the Sun, as represented by Astronomers, full of black Spots; and the Colour of her Hair was fixed beyond the Power of a Relapse, by means of a certain Powder, which lay upon it as thick as Flakes of Snow.

Her odd Humour and these sudden Changes made me curious to know the Name of this fantastical Person: I enquired of several Beaux and Belles, that stood near and seemed of her Acquaintance; but to my great Amazement, instead of answering my Question, they fled from me with Scorn in their Looks, as pitying my Ignorance, and ashamed to be seen in my Company: Astonished at this unaccountable Behaviour, and more anxious to be informed, I looked round to see if I could find some civil Person to resolve my Doubts; at last I spy'd an elderly Gentleman, sitting at the other End of the Room in a solitary Condition, and dressed in a very genteel plain Manner; I went up to him, expecting by his Air and Demeanour to meet with more Politeness and good Manners in his Conversation; nor was I mistaken, for, before I had time to speak, saluting me with an affable and smiling Countenance, he addressed me in the following Words.

Sir, says he, I perceive by your Surprise that you are a Stranger in this Company, and I do not wonder that you are surpris'd at their treating a Stranger in so rude and impertinent a Manner; but you may be thankful that you came off so well, and that you have not raised their Indignation as well as Contempt.

This Lady is the Goddess of the Place; she is called *Fashion*; and those are her Votaries that surround her; They have so great a Veneration for her, that they have resolved to grant no more Quarter to those, who are ignorant of her Rites, than to those, who despise them; and to be unacquainted with her is as great a Crime, as to violate her in the most sacrilegious Manner.

I am her elder Brother; my Name is *Taste*: Moved by fraternal Affection, I kindly shared my Crown with her, and made her Partner in my Empire; nothing could be passed into a Law, but by our joint Consent: This lasted for a little while, until the ungrateful Baggage had so insinuated herself into the Affections of my People, that at once they declared in her Favour, and deposed me; and they were even deliberating whether or not they should put out mine Eyes, after the *Turkish* Manner; but she, foreseeing the Need she would have of my Advice in her Exigencies, interceded for me, and I am left at Liberty, as you see, to wander thro' her Court alone: She still makes Use of my Name in her Decrees, tho' she seldom consults me about the Matter. This is a Piece of State Policy in order to retain a small Party, which I yet have amongst

mongst her Subjects, and who, were it not for that slight Regard and Deference paid me, might be tempted perhaps to raise Commotions and shake her Throne. Over the rest she tyrannizes in the most arbitrary Manner, and they yield as blind an Obedience to her Will: She has fixed the particular Figure that every one must make; who dares to enter her Presence, and has even gone so far as to debar all Persons from her Royal Palace, who shall pretend so much as to think of me in Opposition to her Mandate: This it is that renders me so forlorn and deserted as I am. 'Tis in vain to bid her explain her Orders, or give a Reason for them; she storms at the impudent Demand, and, with her Cousin the *French Monarque*, answers only, *for such is our Pleasure*: Yet in the Fickleness of her Temper she contradicts herself every Moment, and so inconsistent is she, that what would gain her Favour to Day will draw her Hatred upon you To-morrow: You may guess what a fine Life her Subjects lead; they cannot complain of Idleness indeed; she keeps them perpetually busy in doing and undoing; and Folly is her Prime Confidant and Taxmistress.

See those Apes that are around her now, how ridiculous they make themselves by their awkward Imitation: They must be all in the same Mode forsooth, tho' it is such as will not become one Half of them: They fight against Nature, and often get the better of her; for they destroy the Beauties, which she bestowed on them, and substitute new Deformities in their Place: They render themselves displeasing, by taking too much Pains to please: They want to be singular, to be stared at, and they are so; but it is upon Account of the extravagant Excesses to which they run. We admire their Cloaths, and not their Persons; or if their Persons claim our Regard likewise, their Minds are below it: The whole Employment of their Souls is to model their Bodies anew, to make them something else than Heaven has made them, and to mar Nature instead of mending her. What a Number of Heads and Hands are employed for this Purpose! Shepherds, Plowmen, Dyers, Weavers of all Sorts, Taylors, Milliners, Mantuamakers, Tire-Women and other Manufacturers, come all in for a proportional Share of our Applause; and when it is parcelled out in this Manner, what an inconsiderable Dividend will pertain unto the Lady herself!

The whole Globe is ransacked for the Apparel of a fine Woman, and the greatest Part of your Trade, about which you

make such a Splutter, serves only to compleat her Rigging; every Country furnishes its Quota, and every Creature contributes unto her Finery and Splendor: Yet, would you think it? a truly fine Woman has Charms in her own Person, which out-shine the brightest Ornaments that cover them, and she cannot put so much as a Patch upon her Face without hiding a Beauty. If a Woman be really disagreeable, Dress can be of no Use to adorn, but to conceal her Person; and the less conspicuous it is, it will serve the Purpose better. Gewgaws and showy Trinkets obscure the Beauties of the one, and point out the Deformities of the other.

Horace describes the best outward Appearance in two comprehensive Words; *simplex munditiis; plain and neat*. Tho' he had never written a syllable more, this Description, at the same Time short and ample, might have given us an Idea of the Taste and Genius of that great Poet. I have often recommended it to our pretty Ladies, and pretty Fellows, but neither of them understand it; and they would accuse me of Pedantry, should I offer an Explanation. Mr *Reveur*, I wish you would think it worth your while some Time or other to enter upon this Subject: I'll assure you it is of greater Importance than you suppose, and if you handle it well, I don't doubt but those of the best Sense in both Sexes will reckon themselves obliged to you for rectifying their Mistakes in several Particulars. Here is a Paper, containing a few Axioms upon that Point; it may be of service to you in discussing it: But allow me to read it first.

Every Thing, which alters or disguises Nature, proceeds from a false Taste.

Every Thing which forces Nature beyond its due Bounds; proceeds from a bad Taste.

Every Thing, which eclipses the Beauties, or exposes the Defects of Nature, proceeds from a want of Taste.

Every Thing, which constrains Nature, or hinders the Freedom of Action, proceeds from a depraved Taste.

Every Thing, which loads Nature with superfluous Ornament, proceeds from an Affectation of Taste. And lastly,

Every Thing, which is out of Character, is certainly out of Taste: And tho' the Fashion can never influence Taste, yet Taste should always influence the Fashion.

Thus concluded he, and folded up his Paper for me; but as I hastily stretched forth my Hand to receive it from him, I unluckily hit my Fingers such a Pelt against

against the Chair which stood by my Bed-side, as soon put an End to this unsettled Slumber, and roused my sleeping Senses from the chimerical Employment, wherein they were engaged; but I was so confounded with the Suddenness of the Accident, that, I believe, more than two Thirds of the Metamorphoses, which I had seen in my Dream, gave me the Slip at once, and escaped my Memory; nor was it without Difficulty, that I could recollect so much of it for the Entertainment of this Day. A

Old Common Sense, April 1. N^o 61.

Project for curing Corruption and Venality.

'TIS now a considerable Number of Years since the Outcry of Oppression and Grievances has been almost universal; and the Debates of our Representatives made it appear very plainly, that this Uneasiness without Doors, has been warmly espoused by the ablest, noblest, and most disinterested Members within; And yet do we seem one Moment nearer a Redress, so emphatically due from a Government, to which we have been so profusely generous, as to be almost undone by our Liberality? If an *Englishman* may yet venture to give his Opinion on publick Affairs, to me there does not appear the least Prospect: At the Approach of every new Session, indeed, we are told it will produce mighty Things; and Whispers are circulated round the Town, of Enquiries to be made, Accompts to be examined, and even Impeachments to be commenced; which all vanish in a few Days after, and the first Division in the House puts an End to Expectation, and even Hope itself. Nor is it Disappointment, simply, we have Reason to complain of; but even this farther Aggravation, that from hence the scribbling Tools of Corruption take Occasion to insult our Complaints, to call them the Effects of Malignancy and Disaffection, not the Feelings of Oppression, and a Load of Taxes too grievous to be borne. Nay, they have the Front not only to justify the Innocence of their Patron, but load him with fulsome Praises; as if a Triumph over Justice, Reason, Virtue, and his Country, intitled him to the highest Honours.

But, to be honest in our Enquiries, and impartial in our Censures, 'tis necessary to ask, Whether we ourselves have not been, not only Accessories, but Principals in the very Mischief we complain of; we have two or three Times had the whole Legislative Power return'd into our

own Hands, since this National Uneasiness took Place, and yet chose almost the very same Men we had so violently clamour'd against. Alas! 'Tis universal Venality, which is the real Source of all our Evils; and if we don't begin first to root Corruption out of our own Hearts, 'twill be ridiculous to expose it in another's: This is our Enemy's Strength, and our Weakness; and did we know how contemptibly he esteems his Purchase, Shame itself would work that Reformation, which Virtue would attempt in vain.—

B 'Tis not long since it was disputed, as we are told, in a mixt Company. *Whether he had any Honour*; and, which is wonderful, it created much Warmth on both Sides, and might have ended somewhat tragically, if one of the Company had not luckily play'd the Moderator, by archly interposing, *That 'twould be odd, indeed, if he had not Honour, who had purchas'd half the Honour of the Nation*. Which being afterwards officiously echo'd to his Mightiness's Ear, he rejoin'd with a haughty Sneer, *'Twas a Purchase easily made!* Now can this little Incident be told, or heard, without covering us with Blushes for our own Meanness, or without inflaming us with a noble Rage against that detestable Mixture of Arrogance and Baseness, which could with the same Breath insult and betray? This epidemic Venality is owing to false Notions of Happiness, to a mistaken Opinion, that it consists in Luxury, Court-Favour, Places, Titles, Pensions, and to an habitual Love of Lucre, almost inseparable from a trading Nation. Hence some Men shrink from what they know is right, and secretly wish to see accomplish'd, for fear of a little temporary Hurt to the Profits of the Year. Others, hurry'd away by their Passions, would sell their very Souls to gratify them; and the Majority of the rest, carelessly indolent, waste their Lives in a Round of Pleasures, and think every Moment lost, which is borrow'd from their darling Pursuits, thought to serve their Country.

But, however inveterate this confirming G Canker may seem, its Cure is not impossible. Indeed, no Individual, tho' ever so great or honest, or Number of Individuals detach'd, and separate, can hope to bring it about: Even a whole Nation, tho' unanimous in Principle, if united by no particular Ties, or Engagements, are but H a Rope of Sand, and a Circulation of vain and useless Opinions would be their utmost Acquisition. Besides, if a Temptation offer'd that over-balance'd each Man's particular Share of the Publick Good

'tis odds, but it bias'd his Actions against his Opinions; and thinking himself unobserv'd, like a Lion in the dark, he would fly from Virtue to Interest.—This, I am afraid, has been often the Case among us, and will always continue to be so, if some lucky Expedient is not found out to hinder the Contagion from spreading any farther. And, in my humble Opinion, none can be more efficacious, than the Establishment of a Variety of Political Clubs, or Societies, in all the Cities, Counties, and considerable Towns in the Kingdom; to be founded on two Sets of Rules or Principles; The First common to all, by way of uniting the whole Number, as Occasion should serve, into one Body; the Second, peculiar to each, according to their respective Circumstances, Situation, or Employments. Now 'tis out of the Power of human Imagination to vary the last to the infinite Number of Necessities or Conveniences to which they must be adapted: But, as to the First, perhaps it may not be very difficult to trace out something of a Sketch, which may serve as a Hint to wiser Heads. By way of Premises, therefore, let me lay down these Propositions; That wherever there are Men, there are Passions: That wherever the Passions are concern'd, there must always be an Equivalent offer'd for what you endeavour to take away: And that, consequently, Honour and Shame must operate as powerfully here, as Pensions and Titles elsewhere. This understood, and allow'd, I flatter myself the following Articles will be judg'd, by the Honest and Unbias'd, neither chimerical nor unpracticable.

1. To maintain a strict Loyalty to the King.
2. To consider our Native Country as a grand Parent, to whose Welfare we ought religiously to devote all our Faculties, Possessions, and even Life itself.
3. That the private Interest, which is inconsistent with, or opposite to the Publick Good, should be deem'd equally infamous with Treason: Since a Breach of Trust is ever more unjustifiable than open Rapine and Violence.
4. That a thorough Reformation of Political Morals should be the great and fundamental End of this Society.
5. That every Member should begin this Reformation first with himself, and leave behind him, at his Admittance, every sordid Maxim of Avarice, Luxury, and false Ambition, at present so fatal to the Nation.
6. That every Member in Form, devote his whole Power, Interest, and Capacity to

advance the Credit and Importance of the Society; as far as regards the Publick End for which it is establish'd.

7. That Truth in Reasonings; and Wisdom, Equity, and Honour in the Administration of State Affairs, not Names or Parties, should be the sole Object of all their Enquiries and Debates.
8. That no known Pensioner, or Place-Man, should ever be admitted on any Terms whatever: And to expel with Infamy, whatever Member should suffer himself to be corrupted afterward.
9. That Honour, and Respect, should be acknowledged due only to Virtue; and that a State Prostitute, of any Rank whatever, should be esteem'd no better than a Prostitute Woman, who subsisted on the Wages of Infamy.
10. To support with the Interest and Countenance of the whole Society, any Person who should be disgrac'd, or persecuted for inrolling himself a Member: That, even on the lowest Principles, Men may get rid of their present slavish Fears, and be induc'd to appear Virtuous.
11. To levy a Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Sum on the Members, by way of Bank, to support the necessary Expences of the Society, carry on any generous Design, or reward any great and eminent Integrity.
12. That the whole Society shall be divided into as many Parties, of Twenty five each, as the Number of the Members will admit: Every one of which to have a Committee of Five, and a Chairman; each Committee to meet once a Week, every distinct Party once a Fortnight, the Chairmen of all once a Quarter, and the whole Body once a Year, or oftner, if extraordinary Occasions should require. That the strictest Connexion may be preserv'd between Party and Party, and for the more effectual Support and Union of the whole.
13. That Medals, with proper Devices, should be struck, which should be worn by the Members in a Ribband, Collar-wise, as honourable Badges of their Devotion to their Country.

Now, though I am far from recommending this Scheme as perfect, I think it sufficiently demonstrates how infinitely useful this, or some such Society, might be to the Publick. And after this Notice, 'twould not a little mortify me, to see the Whim of Masorry able to effect that which was refus'd to the noble Views of Reason and Virtue, nay, the very Dictates of Prudence and Self-Defence.

Universal Spectator. April 8. N^o 496.

On P L E A S U R E.

*Pleasure, if wrong, or rightly understood,
Our greatest Evil, or our greatest Good.*

POPE.

IT was an Observation of an ancient Sage, that *Pleasure* was so inherent in *Nature*, that every Animal as soon as born doth so affect it, that it begins an immediate Pursuit of it, as its chiefest Good. Tho' I will allow that this Philosopher placed too much of his *Summum Bonum* in the Contentments of our *Appetites*, yet I cannot think his Assertion totally false; From the Origin almost to the End of Life there is a *Progression* of Desires which we still want gratify'd; the Toys of Childhood, the Pastimes of Youth, and all the various Delights of Life grow and continue; nor are they accounted vain till we can pursue them no longer.

These are some *general Notions* of *Pleasure*, but in what *Pleasure* consists I take not to be defined, or at least not to every Man's Satisfaction, since it is as various as the *Passions* and *Affections* of Men, whence more or less it receives its Esteem: So, neither can there be, in some Men's Opinion, any settled Duration of Time to make the Pursuit of it an *Excess* or *Defect*; as some will not, or cannot pass a Day without *Recreation*, which others think sufficient to receive once in a *Week*, or a *Month*, or a *Quarter*. There is no *Standard* to be found of our *Appetites*: consequently no certain one of *Pleasure*. I have known Men take that Pain and Labour for a Day's Sport in *Fowling* or *Hunting*, that another would scarce have done to be Master of a Province; yet he who laugh'd at the Folly of *riding* a whole Day after a *Fox*, has sat up three successive Nights over a *Box* and *Dice*, which a Sportsman would not have done, and continue to do, to be Master of the World.

Men of *Business* are seldom observ'd to affect *Pleasure* to any violent Degree; they have not Time for it, yet they approve a necessary Relaxation from *Fatigue*. But some are so *rigid* they profess a Dislike of *Pleasure*, as the Pursuit of it is *Vanity* of *Vanities*: Such only mistake the Name, they pursue some one Thing which is to them what the Thing they despise is to others; for let them profess what they will, it is essential to *human Nature* to be delighted.

As I think it necessary and lawful for a Man to enjoy himself in those *Felicities* which are in his Power to attain, yet I

think there should Boundaries be fix'd beyond which *Limits* he should never venture: Tho' the Use of *Pleasure* be allow'd, the *Abuse* of it should be carefully avoided; and what is a just *Freedom*, and what *Licentiousness*, may be known to every Degree of Mankind from this Principle, that *that* ceases to be *Pleasure* whose Consequence must give *Pain* or bring *Danger*.

Whatever we *delight* in, we should examine the *Sequel* of the Enjoyment of it; if that is *clear*, the present Indulgence will be Ease and Content; but if the Consequence has a contrary Effect, even the present Enjoyment cannot be satisfactory. If *Pleasure* is *wrong understood*, what *Evils* must it not produce! *Decius* has a wrong Notion of what he calls *Pleasure*; he delights in Gaming, he is not content to play in a moderate Manner; he must lose or win considerable Sums; he must pursue it Day and Night, till his Estate is mortgaged, himself ruin'd, and his Family Beggars. *Socius* loves his Bottle; but then he does not enjoy a chearful Glass with his Friends only, he drinks with any one, at any Time, or any Place; he has his Stages, to whet in the Morning, to take a Glass in the Afternoon, and a Gallon in the Evening; the whole Business of his Life is to *drink*. When *Decius* is oppressed with Poverty, and *Socius* with Diseases, how fatally will they be convinced that the Excess of *Pleasures* which have destroy'd their Happiness, Moderation would have rendered agreeable.

But the *right Understanding* of *Pleasure*, which the Poet calls our *greatest Good*, is not to confine our Delights to the Gratification of sensual Passions, but to make it an Enjoyment to perform Acts of *Humanity*, *Generosity* and *Virtue*. Corporeal Relaxations a wise Man would rather term proper *Indulgences*, while to the Pursuit of rendering himself an intelligent and good Being he fixes the Term of *real Pleasure*. The Soul we have sufficient Assurance is the most excellent Part of our Composition; it is *that* which *actuates* and *superintends* the Body, and consequently such Acts which are the Soul's (as *Contemplation*, and the like, are far superior to those which serve the Body with *sensual Delights*: Hence we should prefer the Pleasures of the *Mind*; for he that doth not desire to have more Acquaintance with his Soul than his Body, is a Disgrace to his Being, and has less *Pleasure* in his *Species* than a *Brute* who employs the Faculties given it by *Nature*. All Pleasures are heighten'd in our Opinions by our making them *habitual*; to delight

delight therefore in the Acts of *Virtue*, we should inure our Minds to the pleasant Contemplation of it, and when the *Theory* of it becomes agreeable to our Minds, the Practice of it will be infinitely more so; and as we make it the pleasing Study and Business, it will be soon as well the Recreation as the Ornament of our Lives.

Daily Gazetteer, N^o 859.

The EMPIRE of WHIM.

NO kind of Writings have met with a better Reception than Descriptions of new-discovered Regions, especially if Imagination strongly influenced the Author, and kept him above those nice and tender Regards for Truth and Probability, which are apt to influence Writers of ordinary Understandings.

The Writer instances Domingo Gonzales's Voyage to the Moon, Bergerac's Hist. of the solar and lunar World, the Voyages of Jacques Masse, and Robinson Crusoe; and Gulliver's Travels; and then goes on.

The Empire I shall speak of, has the same Bounds with that of the Sun; it comprehends both Hemispheres, and is peopled with Folks of all Colours. The present Empress hath reigned ever since the Days of Fo-Hi, first Monarch of China; and that in as despotick a Manner, and with a Title no less Chimerical than that of his Holiness at Rome. The Fall of Time only will put a Period to her Dominion, and Death and this mighty Empress will expire in one Day.

The celebrated Mr Pope hath given up one half of the human Species to her Power. The judicious Mr Dryden hath drawn, with wonderful Force, one of her most distinguished Ministers in the last Age in the following never-fading Lines.

Some of her Chiefs were Princes of the Land,
In the first Rank of these did Zimri stand;
A Man so various, that he seem'd to be,
Not one, but all Mankind's Epitome;
Stiff in Opinion, always in the Wrong,
Was every Thing by Starts; and nothing long:
But in the Course of one revolving Moon,
Was Chymist, Fidler, Statesman and Buffoon.
Then all for Women, Painting, Rhyming,
Drinking,
Besides ten thousand Freaks that dy'd in thinking,
Bless'd Madman, who could ev'ry Hour employ
With something new to Wish, or to Enjoy!
Railing and Praising were his usual Themes,
And both (to shew his Judgment) in Extremes.
So over violent, or over civil,
That every Man with him was God or Devil.
In squandering Wealth was his peculiar Art,
Nothing went unrewarded but Desert.
Beggard by Fools, whom still he found too late,
He had his Jest, and they had his Estate.

This Character, as it exactly suited the Person for whom it was drawn, so it perfectly well points out the Qualities which to this Hour distinguish the *Beaux Esprits* in the Empire of WHIM. All the Subjects of this Empress yield implicit Obedience to her Commands, without the least Regard to her Rival REASON. Nay they pique themselves on obliging Nature herself to yield to their Sovereign, to whom, in all Respects, they are most romantically Loyal. Hippocrates tells us, that in a Country near the Caspian Sea, the People of which are under the Obedience of Whim, long Heads came to be admired; but as their Children were born like those of other Folks, they were constrained to make use of Bandages, which effectually reduced them into the Form of Sugar Loaves: By Degrees, tired with the Perseverance of these heroic People, Nature gave way, Bandages grew useless, and their Children were distinguished from all the Children upon Earth, by their having at their Birth Numskulls, like those obtain'd by Art by their Parents. In Africa, the People chose rather a Jet Black than a Copper Colour; for a Time, this was effected by Ointments and other Methods; but at last they too got the better of Nature, and they now have Children as black as their Hearts can wish them. Such of our Empress's Subjects as reside in Spain, have had a particular Liking to little Feet; and if the Countess of D'Aunoi may be depended upon, Numbers of fine Ladies there are admired for their Feet, who can scarce go the Length of a Chamber upon them. In our Country there was a Time when a rising-colour'd Hair was essential to Beauty; if Nature, out of Envy, denied it to the Subjects of Whim, they knew how to reach it without her Aid; and when their Empress, to shew her Power, branded it with Contempt, they soon found Means to overcome Nature in that Particular, and to follow the Standard of their Sovereign in spite of any Obstacles thrown in the Way by their Complexions.

As to Dress, young and old, rich and poor, all follow the Empress's Decrees, however inconsistent with their Health, or with their Conditions. Heretofore, as our old Pictures shew us, her Subjects in this Country wore slash'd Sleeves, and pink'd Doublers, Truck Breeches, tied with Heaps of Ribbands; meer Marks of Submission to their good Lady, for other Use they had none. In our own Time, what Capacity, what Leisure would it require to record the several Variations in

the Brims of our Hats, from the Umbrella-like Beavers, to the Skimming Dishes of the present Times ! As to Wigs again, their History would be still more difficult, for the Empress being a great Promoter of Trade, hath scarce ever been known to indulge a Passion above six Months.

In point of Conversation, the Votaries of *Whim* are perfectly submissive, and never accost each other but as she gives the Cue. In the Time of *Harry VIII.* they talk'd in a high Strain, rail'd at the Pope and at Monasteries, yet quoted *Thomas Aquinas* and the *Schoolmen* with the utmost Reverence. Under the Reign of his famous Daughter, their Discourse was more polite, Love and Gallantry were in Fashion ; an Oath was now and then dispensed with, and the *Spaniards* were as roughly handled as they are now. Under good King *James*, *Greek* and *Latin* came into Fashion ; the Clergy preached at Table as well as in their Pulpits, and the Doctrine of Predestination was thoroughly handled, not only in the Universities, but at every Ordinary about Town.

The Learned in this Empire are as numerous as in any other, if not more so, and shew a much greater Deference for their Lady's Government than for any other. Heretofore Sentences, Metaphors, and Hyperboles, were the Standard Rarities of Stile, and Numbers there were who endeavoured to oblige their Sovereign in this way, from *Osborne* the Instructor of his Son, to *Quarles* the emblematick Disciple of the Muses. Then a diffusive Stile grew in Vogue, and no Period would go down with the Connoisseurs, if it took not up half a Page at least. Then Burlesque grew the Fashion, and by the express Command of *Whim*, remained a long Time the established Wit in *Italy*, *France* and *Britain*. At *Paris* they printed the Passion of our Lord in Verse Burlesque ; and to be even with them, we had here a ludicrous Sermon on the Resurrection. Of late Years this Humour has revived, with this Difference only, that of old it favoured Religion, whereas now nothing less is intended.

R. FREEMAN.

The Craftsman, April 8 and 22. N^o 613, 615.
Of ancient Statutes, with respect to Libels.

SOME late uncommon Proceedings, which confirm'd the Jealousy of many Persons, upon the Restraint of the Stage, that a Restraint of the Press would soon follow, make it necessary, before it is too late, to consider a little more mi-

nutely than hath hitherto been done, all the former Acts of Parliament, which did any ways restrain it, and how they now stand.

The first Act, which hath any Relation to our present Subject, is That of *Edward I.* intitled, *None shall report slanderous News, whereby Discord may arise.* — It says ; “ Forasmuch as there have been oftentimes found in the Country, *Devisers of Tales*, whereby Discord hath many Times arisen between the King and his People, or the great Men of this Realm, &c.” — A Law of this Kind, if it were of any Force, might be of excellent Use against a MINISTER, who should devise Tales to set the KING against the PEOPLE ; or to make a Breach between the KING, and the HEIR APPARENT OF THE CROWN.

This Law was continued and extended ; which laid the Foundation of the Punishments for printing and publishing what are now called *Libels* ; and as such Writings were made criminal by the Statute-Law, it seems highly reasonable that they were not so before by the common Law, and ceased to be so, upon the Expiration of those Statutes.

The next was of *Richard II.* intitled, *the Penalty for telling slanderous Lies of the GREAT MEN of the Realm*, which hath the following Clause : “ Item, of *Devisers of false News*, and of horrible and false Lies of Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles, and great Men of the Realm, &c. of Things, which by the said Prelates, Lords, Nobles, and Officers aforesaid, were never SPOKEN, DONE, nor THOUGHT” — It then makes the Penalty the same as that of *Edw. I.* so the Reputations of great Men were made as sacred as That of the King, and thought as necessary for the Preservation of the public Peace ; which rendered it very hazardous for any MINISTER to engross the CROWN, by driving away All, who would not come into his Measures, by horrible and false Lies.

These two Acts were confirm'd by another, in the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary* ; which annexes farther Penalties ; “ and if it is done by Book, Rhime, Ballad, Letter, or Writing, the Person offending shall have his right Hand stricken off.” — This Law during the same Reign, was revived, and made to continue till the last Day of the next Parliament — In the succeeding Reign it was enacted, “ That the Offenders expressed in the said Act shall be expounded to extend to the Queen that now is, and to the Heirs of her Body.

It must be observ'd, that the Word

Print-

Printing is never used in any of these Acts; tho' in another passed at the same Time, which made it High-Treason to compass the Death of the Queen, is the following Clause; "and the same Imaginations shall utter by open Words, &c. Or shall publish, or directly say, that the Queen, during her Life, is not, or ought not to be, Queen, &c. And if any Person, or Persons, shall by Writing, Printing, Overtdeed, or Act, commit any of the Offences aforesaid, it shall be adjudged High Treason."

Writing and Printing, "* That Edward VI. was not supreme Head of the Church; or to compass or imagine, by Writing or Printing, Overtdeed, or Act, to depose or deprive the King, &c. is High Treason."

In the Reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted, "That it shall be High Treason to wish or desire, by Words or Writing, or to imagine, invent, or attempt, any bodily Harm to be done to the King, the Queen, or their Heirs apparent."

The last Act necessary to be mentioned is another of Q. Eliz. in Explanation of a former Act, which declares, "That it shall be High Treason to intend Destruction, or bodily Harm, to the Queen, &c. Or to affirm that the Laws and Statutes do not bind the Right of the Crown, and the Descent, Limitation, Inheritance, or Government thereof ——— Whosoever shall, during the Queen's Life, by any Book, or Work, written or printed, expressly affirm, (before the same be established in Parliament) that any one particular Person is, or ought to be, Heir and Successor to the Queen, except the natural Issue of her Body, &c. shall, for the first Offence, be a whole Year imprison'd, and forfeit half his Goods, &c."

Having thus cited all the Statute Laws I can find, relating to any Thing, that hath the least Connection with the Doctrine and Practice of punishing Libels, as far as the End of the glorious Reign of Queen Elizabeth; it will be necessary to make some Observations upon what hath been already mentioned; and to shew that no Power remains of punishing, in the Manner now contended for, by any of these Acts.

It is observeable, that our Statute Book begins with confirming the great Charter, in the 9th of Henry III. which seems to imply that the said Charter, and the common Law of the Land, where the latter was not contrary to the former, contain'd all the Laws, by which the People, at that Time, were bound or punishable; and from that Time there could be no

new Crime, but what must be declared so by Statute Law, in which not only the Crime, but the Punishment annex'd to it, must be declared, as well as who are to be Judges of it, if it is not to be try'd according to the great Charter; that is, by a Jury of twelve Men.

Another Thing, in Affairs triable by Juries upon Statute-Laws, is; they must either acquit or condemn, according to the Statute. They ought not to find the Thing to be done, as lately insisted on, and leave it to the Judge to determine whether the Thing done was criminal or not; since the criminal Part alone is punishable by the Act.

It is evident, from the Statute-Law, that some Sorts of Libels were punishable before the 9th of Henry III. and this must be by Common Law; since it was not by Statute; which some Persons, in later Times, have been desirous to compare with their Doctrine of Libels; I mean the Act of Edward I. which inflicts a Punishment upon Those, who tell or publish any false News, or Tales; and they are to be imprisoned until they have brought into Court the first Author of the Tale. — Now, as no Punishment is inflicted upon the Author by this Act, there must certainly have been some Punishment for this Crime by the Common Law before. The Crime, by this Act, is telling, or publishing, any false News or Tales. By the Common Law before, it was being the Author of the Tale. From whence it is plain that the Crime consisted in the Falshood of the Thing told and publish'd by the one, as it does in being invented by the other. The speaking or publishing Truth cannot be a Crime in its own Nature; and whenever it hath been made so by Statute, in this Kingdom, the Things not to be written upon have been always expressly declared.

This very Punishment of the Reporters or Authors of false News or Tales, is a negative Proof that every Man hath a Right to tell or publish the Truth; tho' one cannot reflect, without great Concern, on what hath passed in the Memory of many Men, upon Prosecutions for publishing Libels and false News. When the Counsel for the Defendants have offered to prove the News not to be false, it hath been over-ruled by the Court; and upon the Jury's only finding the Publication, very severe Punishments have been often inflicted upon them. With Submission to much greater Authority and Learning, I cannot conceive that, before the Statute of 3 Edward I. the telling or publishing any false News or Tales, was punishable by

* Edward VI. Cap. 12.

by any Law then in being; or even supposing it was, the Persons accused had not a Right to prove it *not false*; for either the Act made That a Crime, which was not so before; or else it only added a new Penalty, and the Description of the Crime is the same as before; which makes it necessary to prove, in both Cases, that the Matter spoken, or published, is false.

The Act of Richard II. against telling slanderous Lies of the great Men, which hath the same Penalty annexed to it as the other, is a farther Confirmation that the Crime consists alone in the Falseness of the Fact; for it is there made punishable to tell any false News, Lies, or other such false Things, of the Prelates, &c. And they are to be imprison'd till they produce the Author.

The two Laws, of Edw. 1. and Rich. 2. that have been so often mention'd, with the Explanation of them, and that, which makes it High-Treason to write or print against the Hanover Succession, are the only Statute Laws now in Force, which can any ways relate to our present Subject of Libelling, or the Liberty of the Press. That of Treason not being by any means in Dispute at present, the Affair must turn very much upon the other two.

It ought to be remember'd that the Lord Coke, who is so often quoted in the Affair of Libels, wrote at a Time, when the Laws of the Star-Chamber were thought to be the Laws of the Land; and that most of his Opinions are founded upon the Determinations of that very Court. He likewise asserted the great Antiquity and Powers of the Star-Chamber; but he did not live to see it abolish'd by Act of Parliament, "because its Proceedings, Censures and Decrees have by Experience been found to be an intolerable Burthen to the Subject, and the Means to introduce an arbitrary Power and Government."—Nor ought the Opinion of ever so many Lawyers to have any Weight, if founded only upon the Judgment and Practices of those Times.

After this the Press was free till the Restoration; when the politick Scheme of reviving the Court of Star-Chamber might, perhaps, be in View to restrain the Licentiousness of the Press; and if the Act pass'd for this Purpose could have been render'd effectual, there would have been no need of Precedents for the Punishment of Libellers, at a Time, when the Suppression of the Star-Chamber, and the arbitrary Methods of proceeding in it were too recent to be forgotten.

The private Abuse of the natural Liberties of Mankind ought to be only so far

restrain'd, as it is inconsistent with the publick Welfare. But a Nation, that will ever submit to a Restraint of Liberty, under any Pretences of their not being acquainted with publick Business and the Actions of publick Persons, which so essentially concern them, must give up all their Liberties. No Man of Sense ever contended for a Right of exposing the Follies of Another's private Character; which is not only Ill-nature, but may justly provoke the Party injured to retort, or revenge it. The Publick is not interested enough in the Failings of Individuals, to suffer such a Liberty; though the antient Prosecutions, in these Cases, were for Damages only. But surely the People are vastly concern'd, not only in the Wickedness, but the Folly of Those, who are trusted by them in publick Stations. This is the Point, for which we are at present contending; and, indeed, the only Point worth contending for.

The licensing Act being obtain'd, and the Views of the Court not very early discover'd, it was some Time before there was any Occasion to make Use of the Precedents of the Star-Chamber, in the King's Bench. But the Judges of those Times were so obsequious, that whenever they wanted a Precedent, they would have it at any Rate. Jeffreys, the last of them, declared, that if there were no Precedent for what he was doing, he did not see why he had not as good a Right to make one as any of his Predecessors. Thus have those abhorr'd Judges, who could not enslave us at that Time, left some of their Shackles upon us; and tho' K. James could not dispense with our Laws, but lost his Crown for attempting it; yet Jeffreys, it seems, could not only do that, but even enact Laws, which bind Futurity; for every new Precedent made by the Judges, in this Case, is in Effect making that Law, which was not so before, if their Rule of Law is founded upon modern Precedents only, and not upon old Usage, or Acts of Parliament. Whatever Notions We may entertain of the People's making Laws, or that they are made by their Consent; yet, in many Cases, it is the Judge's Interpretation, which constitutes the Law; and it will not afterwards be suffered to call the Practice upon it in Question; for when the Court hath determined any Thing to be Law, all Objections to it are commonly over-ruled.

By these Means, we now enjoy the Fruits of those blessed Endeavours, which were made by Charles and James the 2d, for reviving in another Shape that great Branch of Prerogative, the Star-Chamber,

by transferring its Powers and Precedents to the King's Bench. Could there be any Doubt of this, the State Law, or Doctrine of Libels, would sufficiently convince us of it; particularly where it is said, "that whatever might be the Practice of the King's Bench, in earlier Times, we find that latterly it hath follow'd the Examples laid down by the Star-Chamber for punishing variously, according to the Nature of the Offence; more especially, since the Suppression of that Court, when the King's Bench found left to itself the Correction of a great many Enormities, which before were punishable in the Star-Chamber."

The Revolution may be justly said, in some Degree at least, to be owing to the communicative Knowledge of the Press, even whilst under a Licenser; and yet this Clog upon it was not taken off till it expired of itself; and even then great Pains were taken to revive it, which very nearly succeeded—Such is the bewitching Love of Power, that the best of Princes are not willing to part with it; much less the worst. This sufficiently proves how necessary it is for the People always to preserve the Liberty of the Press; and whoever seriously considers how small the Remains of it are, at present, must be convinced that there have been many late Encroachments upon it, without Act of Parliament, or any other Authority of Parliament. That fatal Legacy of Precedents is continually growing; and, unless some speedy Stop be put to them, the antient Laws must be swallow'd up in the new ones, which they of course create. Every Prosecutor, of this Kind, endeavours to shew his Abilities, by finding out new Methods of convicting and punishing, what they call, Libels; and surely their great Sagacity, in this Respect, will at length convince Mankind that we hold the Liberty of the Press by a very precarious Tenure, if at all.

But to conclude. As every Precedent, that establishes the Practice of our Courts, is a Law made without Consent of the People, so it proves the Right of the People, before, to all such Privileges as these Laws abridge; and in like Manner, every Act of Parliament for restraining the Liberty of the Press is a Proof of their prior Right to that Liberty. Again, the Expiration of such Acts revives those Rights; and the particular Act for restraining it, in the Case of the Protestant Succession only, seems to be a Confession of our Right, to exercise it at present, upon all other publick Subjects.

In short, we ought not only to contend

for the Preservation of this Liberty, as far as it is still left us; but should exert our utmost Endeavours to free it from all those extraordinary Clogs and Embarrassments, with which it is, at present, encumber'd.

Mr URBAN,

THE Letter from Theophilus, in your last Magazine, occasions the Trouble of this, which I hope will not be unacceptable to the generality of your Readers, as I shall consider his Charge against Milton by the Opinion and Sentiments of a Writer, to whose Judgment, I am persuaded, Theophilus himself will pay no small deference, and whose Criticisms on that Poet are admirable. I am surprized that Theophilus in the conclusion of his Letter should say, "I don't oppose any that I know of in that Light (meaning as a Christian) I have considered him (Milton)". This must be owing to forgetfulness, or he could never have asserted, as in the beginning of his Letter, That "whether he (Milton) was a Christian or no, could scarce be determined by any Thing that occurs in his Poem." This is the Plaintiff Theophilus's Charge, and I hope you, Mr Urban, will hear what can be said on behalf of the Defendant, and direct the Town to find accordingly.—It is possible, that the Traditions on which the Iliad and Æneid were built, had more Circumstances in them than the History of the Fall of Man, as it is related in Scripture. Besides, it was easier for Homer and Virgil to dash the Truth with Fiction, as they were in no danger of offending the Religion of their Country by it. But as for Milton, he had not only a very few Circumstances upon which to raise his Poem, but was also obliged to proceed with the greatest Caution in every thing that he added out of his own Invention. And indeed notwithstanding all the Restraints he was under, he has filled his Story with so many surprizing Incidents, which bear so close an Analogy with what is delivered in holy Writ; that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate Reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. (Spec. No. 267.) If Milton's Majesty forsakes him any where, it is in those parts of his Poem, where the Divine Persons are introduced as Speakers. One may, I think, observe that the Author proceeds with a kind of fear and trembling, whilst he describes the Sentiments of the Almighty. He dares not give his Imagination full play, but chuses to confine himself to such Thoughts as are drawn from the Books of the most Orthodox Divines, and to such Expressions as may be met with in Scripture, (same Vol. No. 315.)

And

And a little lower. The Particular Beauties of the Speeches in the third Book consist in that shortness and perspicuity of Style, in which the Poet has couched the greatest Mysteries of Christianity, and drawn together in a regular Scheme, the whole Dispensation of Providence, with respect to Man. He has represented all the abstruse Doctrines of Predestination, Free-will and Grace, as also the great Points of Incarnation and Redemption (which naturally grow up in a Poem, that treats of the Fall of Man) with great Energy of Expression, and in a clearer and stronger Light, than I ever met with in any other Writer.—Thus much to shew, that Theophilus does differ from some in his Opinion of Milton's Religion; if I find this has a Place in your next Magazine, I may perhaps trouble you with another on the same Subject, I shall for the present leave the above to the Consideration of your Readers, and only beg leave to add,

Errors, like Straws, upon the Surface flow;
He who would search for Pearls must dive below.

DRY D.

Hackney, Apr.
21, 1738.

PHILO-SPEC.

Old Common Sense, April 8. N^o 62.

The Subject of Frank Firelock's Letter on the Army (Vol. VII. p. 427.) further pursu'd,

S I R,

MR Firelock has assign'd some Reasons why the once honourable Profession of a Soldier is fallen into such universal Contempt, but I think there are others which he has not touch'd upon; for besides the Disuse of Arms, which will make a Soldier look little, if the People should have a Notion that the Army are Strangers as much to the Honour as to the Dangers of their Profession, and are kept up only to cock their Hats, and look big upon their Fellow-Subjects at home, it must unavoidably render them Objects of Hatred as well as Contempt.

He will say, perhaps, that there are still some Men of Honour left in the Army; and that it is very hard that they should suffer for the Behaviour and Actions of a few Scoundrels that have crept in amongst them. I answer, I really believe there are a great many Gentlemen of Honour still left in the Army, and, I allow it to be hard, that they should be confounded with the servile and the base; but that it is the Fate of all who keep bad Company to suffer in their Reputations for doing so; all Bodies of Men

whatsoever have a Character stamp'd upon them by the World according to the Behaviour of the upper Part, tho' they happen to be the fewest in Number.

If for Example, you should send Men of no Capacity to do your Business with Foreign States, you will be looked upon as a Nation of Ideots.

If you bear Insults from Foreigners, you will be treated as a Kingdom of Poltroons.

If your Ministers should govern by Corruption, and know no Policy but that of Bribery, it will be no sooner known in the World than your Country will be looked upon as a Den of Thieves.

The same holds good with Respect to Professions and Societies,—if those who possess the superior Posts of the Army should prove to be a cringing Set of Sy-cophants, owing their Preferment to such scandalous Services as a Man of Honour would rather suffer Death than submit to, those who are in the inferior Posts must expect to share the Scandal, and the very Profession itself will become ignominious.

Those in the high Posts are seen and known; when one of them is prefer'd, it is natural to ask, for what Services, in what Siege, or what Battle did he distinguish himself? And when you hear that he has cring'd, fawn'd, or that he has deserted and betray'd his Friends, his Infamy becomes the Subject of every Coffee-House, and every private Conversation.—Whereas, your Soldier of Honour may be neither seen nor spoke of; he may be kept under, he may in a manner be buried in an obscure Post, and be made use of only as a Footstool for a Poltroon to rise over his Head by.

In Time of War, an Officer may be promoted out of his Turn, for some Action, attended with so much Bravery and Conduct, that it would be an Injustice not to distinguish such a Man: And in that Case his Brother Soldiers never murmur; but in Time of Peace, whenever you see a Fellow put over their Heads, you may depend, it is for some dirty, scandalous Merit, that nothing but a most profligate Tool could submit to.

I think no Situation can be more melancholy, than that of a brave and honest Officer, who has serv'd at a Time that it was an Honour to serve, and has gain'd the Post he holds by his Blood, to see some base Flatterer and servile Minion of a Minister, a Fellow that perhaps is not worthy to wipe his Shoes, put over his Head; when at the same Time his Circumstances may be so narrow that he is not in a Condition to throw up his Commission,

mission, nor pull that Fellow by the Nose, who has had the Impudence to step into a Post, which was his Right, lest he and his Family should starve.

As for my own Part, I love a Soldier; but I would have you to understand, Sir, that I do not call that Man a Soldier who has gain'd a Command in the Army by dirty Services, which have nothing to do with the Profession; who thinks it safer to make a Breach in the Constitution than in an Enemy's Town; and who has not the Courage to attack any Thing but the Liberties of his Country; no, Sir, I shall never give the Name of Soldiers to such Heroes as these; I consider them only as the Blackguard of a M——, and let them gain what Preferment they will, I shall never call them by any other Name than what they deserve.

We are at Liberty to suppose Things that may never happen, and make Observations upon Matters that are but barely possible; and tho' they are not necessary just at this Time, they may be useful by Way of Precaution against what may happen hereafter.

As to $\frac{1}{2}$ Observation made by your Correspondent, *Frank Firelock*, $\frac{1}{2}$ there is a great Decay of $\frac{1}{2}$ nice Sense of Honour in $\frac{1}{2}$ Army, which used to adorn and distinguish $\frac{1}{2}$ Soldier's Character, I think that alone is a good Reason why we should wish to see the Army disbanded. I am sorry to hear that pure Stream should be tainted and corrupted among the Soldiery. It were to be wish'd, that they had kept up their Sense of Honour, were it for no other Reason but that a little of it may remain somewhere in the Nation.

If any Man will argue, that there is less Danger to the Liberties of a Nation, from an Army commanded by such pacifick Officers as are before described, than from one commanded by Men who should owe their Preferment to nothing but their Valour and Conduct in War, I must beg Pardon if I differ in Opinion from him; for I cannot help thinking, that let an Army have never such Poltroons at its Head, it will always be able to keep the quiet and peaceable Part of the Subjects in awe; and you may be sure an Army so officer'd will never be employ'd upon any other Service.

I hinted before, that if Military Preferments should be bestow'd to influence and corrupt those who were chosen to serve in another Capacity, it is the most dangerous and wicked Use that an arbitrary Minister can possibly make of an Army; the gallant Soldier, that has been used to look an Enemy in the Face, will

never stoop to so base and infamous a Service.

It is not the fighting Man that is wanted for these Services; those that dare not fight may undermine; and therefore People every Way qualified, no doubt, will be chosen for the Purpose.

He that can procure a Seat (no Matter by what Methods) in a certain Assembly, will immediately be qualified to be a Governour, a General, or a Colonel of a Regiment.—Let him not be frightened out of his poor little Wits, for he shall only fight with his Tongue, and all the Military Discipline he shall ever be put upon, shall be a blind Obedience to the Orders of the grand Corruptor.

In all the Misfortunes that happen to us in this Life, there is something more or less grievous according to the Circumstances and Character of those by whom we suffer.—Were I to be conquer'd in War, methinks, it would lessen my Affliction were it done by a *Turenne*, a *Eugene*, or a late Duke of *Marlborough*; were I to live at a Time that the Liberties of my Country were to be lost, should it be contrived by the Schemes of a *Richlieu* or a *Burleigh*, it would be some small Consolation to me in my Misery.

If ever it should be our Fate to be enslaved, may it be brought about at least by Villains of some Parts in the Cabinet, as well as of some Courage in the Field.—May we never be cheated, betray'd, and undermined;—may our Miseries never be encreas'd by the killing Reflection that we were undone by Fools and Cowards; nay, may it be done bravely and by open Force, rather than by Treachery and Fraud.—In a Word, may we be worried by Lions, rather than knaw'd to Death by Rats.

Your most obedient, &c.

The Literary Courier of Grubstreet. No 16.

S I R,

YOU desire me to give you my Opinion of a Discourse, if it may be properly so called, that was printed in a Weekly Paper called *Common Sense*, April 8. In regard to your Request I will let you know my Sentiments of it; but otherwise I should have thought it no more worth my Notice than the low and gross Invectives of a *Billingsgate* Scold. — I am certain that it could not have been wrote either by a Gentleman, a Scholar, or a Person possessed of any of those Talents, which are necessary to form a Writer. That it could not be wrote by a Gentleman is evident from the vulgar Expressions, which no Gentle-

man can suffer to fall from his Lips, much less from his Pen; for what a Man writes, especially if with an intent to print, is supposed to be the settled Resolution of his Mind; and the Ideas which are usually operating there will appear, when he has chained down his Thoughts in Writing. He talks, or rather prates, of Persons being chose to fill the Places of those Men, whose Shoes they are not worthy to wipe. This is one Instance of his Vulgaritv; if you read his Paper carefully, you will find many more of the same Stamp. That it could not be wrote by a Scholar, is as clear to me; for no Man conversant with the Antients, could write a Paper of that Length with nothing but low and indelicate Expressions, so far from Purity, that they are not consistent with the rational Rules of Speech, or even with common Grammar: And if a Genius had attempted to write on such a Subject as Soldiery, he would have had some Sentiments and Diction, as must have merited Applause at least, if not Admiration; but in that Paper are nothing but trite and low Sentiments, cloathed in the Language of the unpolitest Class of Men. — To what End was this crude Piece exhibited? To tell the Public, that a certain young Nobleman (who has a Character that has gained him general Love and Admiration, notwithstanding the idle Aspersions of that Wretch, whoever he is) has accepted a Regiment, to which some other Men have a fairer Claim; and to which, in short, he has none: Nor does he stop here, but insinuates that this Regiment is the Purchase of his Integrity, and in Barter for his Honour. Now let us consider how these Insinuations are supported. First, no Person is injured by his Acceptance of the Regiment: and the Right of Presenting was lodged in the King: And in my Opinion so far is any Person from being injured, that the Nation should, as I dare say they do, look on this young Nobleman with Eyes of Love and Gratitude, as on one who has offered himself to the Service of the Publick, and in a Capacity that is becoming his Quality and Family, and that without being bribed to it; unless the sagacious Author of the abovementioned Letter would call a Drop of Water thrown into the *Thames* a large Addition to his Streams. What less could that Man accept of, who is not only nobly born, but as illustrious by his own Virtues, and the Dignities of his Ancestors; whose Grandfather carries Terror, Glory, and I doubt not but I may say Success, in his Name, wherever

the Armies of *Great Britain* march.
Yours, &c. R. H.

The *Daily Gazetteer*, April 18. No. 368.

Reflections on Common Sense, of the 8th.

A Transaction of a very late Date, tho' of the most legal and laudable Nature, has so far exasperated the Malecontents, that losing all Temper and Patience, they have bid adieu to all their ancient Kindness for Soldiers in the Service of their Country, and have attack'd the whole Army in the most abusive manner, because his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to give a Commission to the Grandson of him, whom they wanted Words to magnify sufficiently, when they last wrote upon this Subject; without considering the Times when these Papers were published, it would be absolutely impracticable to conceive on what Motives they were written, or what the Writers would be at. And after all, these Chronological Circumstances serve only to shew, that Rage and Disappointment will make Men say any thing, how wild and extravagant soever it be, and however contradictory to Principles which themselves have heretofore maintained, and maintained as indubitably true, and of the highest Importance.

We have been told, that most States have been ruined by mercenary Armies commanded by mere Soldiers of Fortune; Men, who looked upon their Commissions to be their Freeholds, and who were consequently desirous to bring their fellow Subjects to hold by the same Tenure, *That is by the Sword*. We have been told, that the Source of that Insolence with which the Army raised by the Parliament in 1641, used their Masters, was the *Self-denying Ordinance*, whereby Men of great Credit and large Interest in their respective Counties, were removed from their Commands, which were supply'd by Soldiers of Fortune, Men who knew no Cause but Interest, nor had any thing farther in View than their Pay. But if all this be true, how wise and safe are those Measures which his Majesty hath ever taken of promoting Men of Birth, Merit and Estates, to the greatest Commands in the Army, as Men on whom Himself and his Subjects might safely rely, because their Interest as *Englishmen* was superior to their Interest as Soldiers. Yet at the same time his Majesty hath always paid so great a Regard to Seniority and personal Service in Officers, as hath abundantly satisfy'd all Men of Prudence and Probity in the Army, and de-

mon

monstrated by his Majesty in other Promotions did no more than was requisite to maintain a proper Dependency of the Forces upon himself and the Nation.

As to the Noble Person whose Promotion hath so much disquieted the Party, A I am at a Loss to conceive how he hath offended them. Every Nobleman in the Kingdom may surely receive Marks of Favour and Confidence from his Prince, without justly incurring the Dislike of any of his fellow Subjects, since such Dislike can only be founded on Disloyalty or private Prejudice. As to the first, the Malecontents themselves are not yet arrived at such a Pitch of Insolence as to acknowledge it; and as to the latter, the amiable Qualities possessed by the Noble Lord of whom I speak, make it altogether improbable. To what then shall we ascribe that Virulence and Indecency, C evident in every Paragraph of a Paper lately written on the State of the Army? Surely to the want of Power in this People to Exalt, Abase, Promote or Remove as they think fit, without which it seems they are determined never to be quiet. It is true, these Invectives may be borne with tolerable Patience, since it is impossible they should have any ill Effects upon the People, or give the least Uneasiness to the illustrious Person to whom they refer. No Man of ordinary Understanding will need the Proposal of any Arguments to induce his Approbation of conferring a military Honour on a Nobleman, whose immediate Ancestor raised the military Fame of this Nation to its greatest Height. On the other hand, a Person happy in Dignities of all Kinds, such as are derived from Birth, from Title, from Fortune, from his Prince's Favour, and, which is still more, from personal Virtue, and the Applause of all good Men; how can he be at all affected with the Passion, Insolence and Frenzy of a Faction, irritated by repeated Disappointments, and disappointed merely because they were continually seeking to lessen the publick Safety, by disturbing the publick Quiet? He must surely look upon it as an Addition to his Honour, F and such People consider him in a malicious and envious Light; for no true Patriot but must perceive with Satisfaction, that those who confess themselves no longer his Friends, are at the same time Enemies to their Prince and to their Country. H

R. FREEMAN.

MR URBAN,

I Am very far from thinking myself able to make a just Calculation of the Annuity proposed in my last, and consequently

am not fit to determine which of the Answerers is entitled to the Reward. I shall therefore leave that to you to do, in such manner as you think most likely to content them; and shall take the first convenient Opportunity of sending you it. I must however beg leave to make a few Observations on the Answers. I begin with my good Friend at Hull; and to shew how much his pleases me, I promise him twenty Guineas, if he'll procure me the proposed Annuity, to commence four Years hence, for 569l. 6s.

Mr Turner, (School-Master of Beconsfield, See p. 75.) gives a bad Reason for his Calculation, viz. that because there's a Probability, that not only one, but both of the Nominees may live to 70 Years, therefore 'tis supposable they will do so; and upon such Supposition makes his Calculation, as of an Annuity certain for that Time, for both their Lives: Which cannot be just; for tho' they may live so long, yet as there's a considerable Chance that they will not, such Contingency ought to be allowed for.

What I have to say to Mr S. T.'s and to Mr Richards's Computations is, that notwithstanding Dr Halley's Observations on the Breslaw Table, and his Propositions drawn from thence are very curious, and seem to be just; yet the Rule by which the Doctor's and Mr Richards's Tables are constructed, seems either not justly drawn from the Propositions, or not rightly apply'd; which is fully shown in an Essay to ascertain the Value of Leases, &c. printed for S. Birt, in Ave-Mary Lane, 1737. I agree however with Mr S. T. that this Question is the same thing in Effect, as finding the Values of two distinct Annuities of 50l. to continue during the respective Lives of the Annuitants; and must think (with submission to better Judgments) the considering it in that Light, is the most plain and simple; and is, perhaps, a good Criterion to judge of Tables by; for if this double Annuity for one Life of 45 Years, and for two Lives of 44 and 45 be not, according to any Set of Tables, of nearly the same Value as two distinct Annuities for the same Lives, such Tables must be false. Could we but find out a rational Method of reducing the Residue of the Nominees Lives to a certain purchasable Term, the Difficulty would then be over: And I own I don't see any other way of doing that to Satisfaction, but by Bills of Mortality, exactly kept in more than one Place, and for some considerable Time. Therefore, till that be done, I doubt we must be content with a random kind of Calculation.

I come now to Mr A. B. of London; with whom I agree that the Answer to this

B b

Question

Question, depends on the most equitable Method of ascertaining a proper purchasable Term, for the Residue of a single Life or more. He has indeed offer'd something new on this head, compriz'd in five Suppositions, according to which I find he has made his Calculations: But as that *Gent.* has not mention'd any Foundation for his Suppositions, we are still in the dark, as to the Equitableness of them. If they are grounded on Observations made upon Bills of Mortality, exactly kept in some Place or Places in England, we might be able to judge of 'em: I say Bills of Mortality in England, for the foremention'd Author p. 349. shows, that either the Brellaw Table was not justly framed, or, at least, that it does not suit England: The like Observation is made by the late ingenious Mr Ward in his *Key to Interest* p. 111. Another thing I have to observe on Mr A. B.'s Calculation is, that he has made no Allowance for the Chance that one or both of the Nominees may die before the Commencement of the Annuity at 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10 Years hence: For if the Purchaser were to reserve a Right of naming a Person 10 Years hence, that should then be 55 Years old, the Worth of the Annuity would (by this Calculation) be no more than 'tis now; and yet surely such a Contingency as the Death of either or both of the Nominees of 44 and 45 Years, within 10 Years, demands some considerable Allowance; and I doubt this Defect attends the other Answers. Mr A. B. says that 6, nay 8 per Cent. is us'd in these Cases: I should be glad to hear his Reason for that, because such different Rates will make a great Difference in the Value. The last Observation I shall make on this Gentleman's Performance is, that if he could show us satisfactory Grounds for his five Suppositions, in that Case his Computations would be so too, (except as above.) And as his is the most extensive, and therefore most valuable, the Reward would be his Due. But I must beg leave just to hint, that I doubt their being well grounded, because there's no greater Decrease in the purchasable Term between the Age of 53 and 55, than in that between 45 and 47, which I think there ought to be.

If the Usefulness of the Subject will not excuse the Length of my Letter, nothing I can say will; I am therefore without Ceremony,

SIR,

Great Yarmouth, Yours, &c.

Apr. 17, 1738.

A. B.

OXFORD, March 7, 1737-8.

MR URBAN,

I Congratulate you on your Magazine's gaining Ground in this University, not

withstanding the spiteful Insinuations of those whom Interest leads to traduce it. — Your Correspondent's Verses signed Philathes, Vol. VII. p. 692, were so agreeably tun'd to that celebrated Air, that I could not forbear attempting something in the same Measure, and on a Subject nearly ally'd; how successfully, I beg Leave to submit to the Publick.

Yours,

Philo-all-souls.

See Divine Love Commemorated, p. 212.

MR URBAN,

I AM glad to tell you, That Common-Sense, T. Astley, &c. serve to multiply your Readers. Every Man of Candour resents such Treatment; and the most prejudic'd may see, that you could (were you so disposed) make the most just Remarks on their incorrect low Pieces, as well as on their Spirit of Impositions. — While they continue to advertise, more in Quantity, and greater Variety, yet have they less every Month than your Magazine by 4 Pages, and near 1400 Lines. 'Tis true, you insert some Things, to make out your Variety, that are not of general Use; but no Reader can say he is injured, since you augment your Book for the Sake of those learned Correspondents, whose Observations are of Importance, and may some Time yield Delight to those Persons that now seem to slight or undervalue them. Your constant Reader,

J. A.

From the Daily Gazetteer. No. 862.

On some late ludicrous Craftsmen, &c.

I Cannot help thinking this Spirit of Buffoonry has been of real Prejudice to Party. A Man of Probity and Honour, a Person of distinguished Worth and Integrity, naturally dislikes such trifling Company; and tho' he may for a while be misled by the grave Ones of the Faction, yet when he has thoroughly considered Things, and sees that the whole Strength of pretended Patriotism lies in Puns, Sheerwit, and a Horse Laugh; he thinks it high Time to do Justice to his Reason, by quitting so strange a Set of Men, who act on different Principles every Session, and who hate one another almost as heartily as they do the Ministry. I say, he resolves to do Justice to his Reason, by leaving those who sought to impose on him, and having reconciled himself to the Friends of the Constitution and his Country, he laughs at the Dreams which formerly amused him, and at the pitiful Stories &c. are invented to hinder others from profiting by his Example, a thing that would go near to deprive Mr

D'auvers

D'Anvers and his Fellow Scribes of all Pretensions to Mirth as well as Patronage.

R. FREEMAN.

Common Sense. No. 60.

Concluding Remarks on the Civil List; from p. 151.

IN the beginning of the present Reign Funds were appropriated to the Civil-List for not less than 800,000 l. a Year; but an Hon. Member (See *Debates* Vol. 7. p. 529 B) computes the annual Produce at 914,000 l. but by including the Revenues of Scotland and Ireland, the Profits of vacant Commissions, Seizures of smuggled Goods, the Sale of old Naval Stores, the falling in of Grants, the not paying the 10 thousand Pounds with the Princess Royal out of the Civil List, and the Saving by the Queen's Death, Mr Common Sense makes the Amount of the Civil-List Revenues now to be considerably above a Million; not reckoning the Revenues of Hanover, Bremen and Verden, nor the Saving in the Prince of Wales's Allowance before and since his coming to England. He then concludes with the following Remarks.

"An immense Civil List will neither make us formidable Abroad, nor rich at Home; for when our Wealth is drawn from those Channels, by passing thro' which it nourishes the Commonwealth, our Weakness will be seen and known by Foreign Nations.

"Wealth in the State is like Blood in the Body of Man, it must circulate thro' all the Veins and Arteries, otherwise the Body Politick will languish and decay, the inferior Members must have their Share of Nourishment as well as the Head and Heart.

"It is true, that the Head was by Nature appointed to command the whole Man; but if the Head should speak thus to the subordinate Members, "I am your Master, and you move only by my Orders; you, my Hands, were made to work for me; and you, my Legs, to bear me; I will, by Vertue of that Power I have over you, take to myself that Blood and Spirits with which you have hitherto been nourish'd: It is no Doubt but such a foolish Head might grow to an enormous Size, but it would be in Danger of falling to the Ground for all that; for the Hands would neither be able to work for it, nor the Legs to bear it long.

"Upon the whole, there is nothing which concerns the general Interest of the Society so much as to guard against an over-grown Civil List, and therefore I shall think publick Spirit dead, if I

should see Mens Attention engag'd 2 or 3 Months about the Change of a Secretary, a Chamberlain, or a Chancellor of the Exchequer, (which perhaps is no more than a private Contention betwixt a Knave in Place, and a Fool out, or, *vice versa*, the Fool in and Knave out;) and if sixteen thousand Pounds a Year be added one Year to the Civil List, thirty thousand another, and seventy thousand a third, it should be no more than a nine Days Wonder.

The Craftsman, April 29. N^o 616.

Whether there is now any Liberty of the Press.

MR D'Anvers subjoins some Remarks to his Correspondent's Observations on the Subject of Libels; and after several Quotations from the Law-Books, says, that according to the modern Interpretation, not only the immediate Author and Printer, but likewise all Persons whatsoever, who are concern'd in writing, transcribing, spreading and dispersing a Libel, are deem'd Publishers, and punishable as such; even every Coffeeman, Inn-keeper, and other Person, who takes in a News-paper for the Entertainment of his Customers. In like Manner, every Person, who reads a Paper, which is call'd a Libel, and those, who laugh at it, are not out of Danger. Nay, every Nobleman and Gentleman, who buys a News-paper, for his own Use, or the Amusement of his Family, may be found guilty of publishing a Libel; if he happens to read it himself in Company; or lends it to any of his Friends; or suffers it to lie upon his Table; or, in short, does not immediately burn it, or deliver it into the Hands of a Magistrate; especially, if it happens to touch, even in the most distant Manner, upon the Management of publick Affairs.

This (says he) is directly asserted by the worthy Author of *State-Law*, or the *Doctrine of Libels* discuss'd, and the late Remarker on Zenger's Tryal is very angry with Mr Hamilton, for observing, "that Informations for Libels is a Child, if not born, yet nursed up, and brought to full Maturity, in the Court of Star-Chamber." But the Remarker on these Doctrines, tells us, p. 25, that notwithstanding all "there appears to be Latitude enough for a skilful Pen to lash publick and private Vices; to caution the People against Measures, that may be hurtful to them; or to remonstrate against the evil Practices even of those in Power, without being always exposed to the Penalties of the Law"—But he acknowledges with the

same

same Breath, that even the *most skilful Pen* must do this *at his Peril*. A mighty Privilege indeed! that an *ingenious Man* may venture to serve his Country, at the Hazard of his *Person and Fortune*!

If to all this we add the late Practice of *general Warrants*, for which Lord Chief Justice Scroggs was prosecuted by *Parliament*, even whilst the *Press* was under a *Licenser*; the violent and arbitrary Proceedings of *Messengers*; their ransacking of *Houses, Rooms and Cabinets*; seizing whole Impressions of *printed Books*, with *Shop-Books* and other *private Papers*; *breaking the Press*; long and close Confinement of *Persons*; *extraordinary Bail*, contrary to the *Habeas Corpus Act*; *Expence*, and *Interruption of Business*; *rigorous Prosecutions*, upon *Informations*, *Special Juries*, *Imprisonment*, *Fines* and good Behaviour, to mention no more, at present—Let any Man, I say, consider all these things, and judge whether *Ministers of State* are not already arm'd wth such Power, that it is almost impossible to carry on any *publick Paper*, without their *License*, or the Ruin of those concern'd in it.

I shall mention but one thing more, before I conclude.—We are often put in Mind of the Lenity of the *present Times*, in Comparison with the *past*. But though we meet with several Instances of great Severity against *Libellers*, in former Ages; yet there are likewise Instances of as great Moderation and Clemency. The *Court-Preachers*, in those Reigns, took very great Liberties, both with the *Prince* and the *highest Officers* of the Realm according to that Precept in holy Writ; *cry aloud and spare not; lift up thy Voice like a Trumpet; shew my People their Transgressions, and the House of Jacob their Sins*.—In the Reign of *Edward the 6th*, *Bishop Latimer*, who afterwards suffer'd Martyrdom for the *Protestant Religion*, told the King, in a Sermon at Court, “that he heard the *Judges* had oppress'd the *Poor*; that if he was *King*, he would make the stricted Enquiry into the Matter; and if he found it true, he would order their *Skins* to be stript off their *Backs*, stuff'd with *Straw*, and hung up in *Westminster-Hall* for an Example.”—In the Reign of *King James the 1st*, another *Court-Preacher* made the following Observation, pointing at Lord *Middlesex* then present, “that a *Treasurer*, who made *himself* rich, and his *Master* poor, was a *Treasurer* for the Devil.”—This was certainly a *Libel*, in those Days; though I cannot find any Prosecution upon it; but in order to make it so, at present, by the Alteration of the *Civil-List*,

it must be said, that the *Treasurer* had made *himself* and his *Master* rich, and the *Nation* poor.—It is well known that *King Charles the 2d* was reprov'd very freely for his *personal Vices*, both from the *Pulpit* and the *Press*; particularly in *Robert Barclay's Dedication to his Apology for the Quakers*, and in *Bishop Burnet's Letter*, lately publish'd by his Son, *Serjeant Burnet*, at the End of the second Volume of the *History of his own Times*.

Upon the whole, let the Reader judge whether we enjoy the *Liberty of the Press* in any such Degree, as is generally supposed, and asserted to be our Right, since the *Revolution*, and Establishment of the *Protestant Succession*.

Common Sense; or the Englishman's Journal, April 29, No. 65.

C *MR Haines, Printer of the Craftsman, being next Week to be brought to the King's-Bench Bar to receive Judgment, Common-Sense, as well as the Craftsman of this Day, have ingeniously adapted their Papers to the Occasion; but 'tis nevertheless the Opinion of several, that they have not much strengthen'd the Arguments used by Mr Hamilton for Mr Zenger the Printer of New-York; whose Tryal, therefore, no Printer ought to be without.*

E *MR COMMON SENSE's Paper turns on the Power of the Judges to pervert the Law.—He quotes the Instance of the Judges in Car. II. discharging the Grand Jury because they should not receive a Presentment against the Duke of York, which he says was a detestable Precedent. He mentions further, the encroaching the Strength of the Habeas Corpus, and making Breaches on Magna Charta, and Declarations for the Sake of the Government; on which he brings these Remarks: If the Judges make new Laws by an ill Construction, or an ill Execution of old ones, I conclude, that Parliaments will soon be found useless, and the Liberty of the People an Inconvenience to the Government.*

G *All our Laws of Liberty stand the People of England in little Stead, if Judges assume a Power of declaring Law in so strong a Manner, and even to make a penal Law out of their own Heads.*

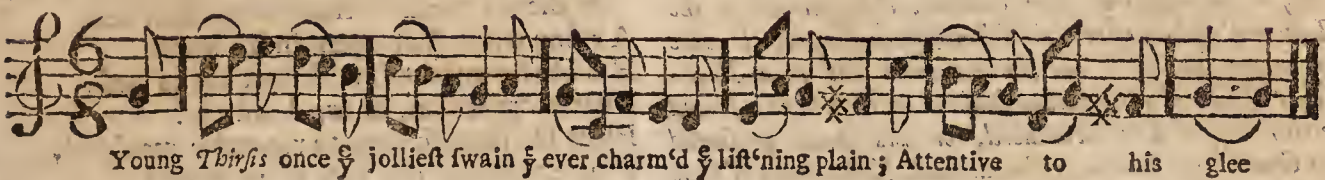
H *The House of Commons voted Lord Chief Justice Scroggs's Warrant to the Messengers of the Press, to seize unlicens'd Pamphlets and News-papers, to be arbitrary and illegal. See State-Trials, vol. 3. p. 222.*

For my Part, my Passions are very warm for the Memory of King Alfred, who hang'd 44 Judges in one Year, as Murtherers of the Law.

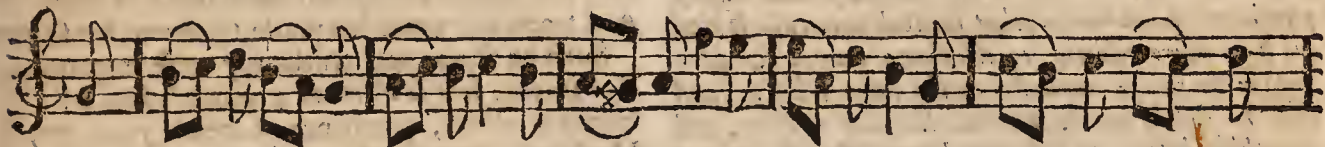
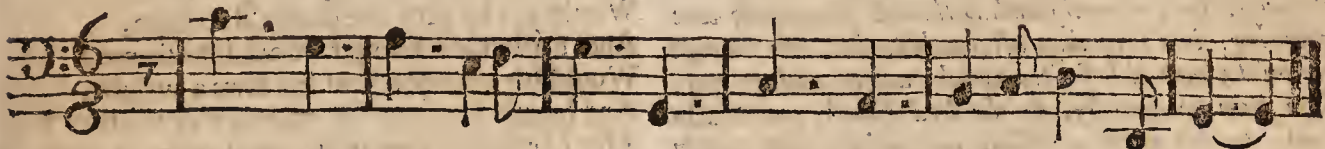
The INCONSTANT SWAIN.

Set to MUSICK by Mr STANLEY.

ALLEGRO.



Young *Thirsis* once & jolliest swain & ever charm'd & list'ning plain; Attentive to his glee



While nymphs around the rover throng, he tun'd his pipe, and all his song was, *J'aime la liber - te,*



Was *J'aime la liber - - - te*



II.

Bright *Chloe*, ev'ry shepherd's care,
And *Flavia*, fairest of the fair,
Are now no longer free;
Coy *Delia* felt unusual pain,
All grieve to hear the shepherd's strain
Was, *J'aime la libert  .*

III.

The youth, by inclination sway'd,
A softer tune had often play'd,
To ev'ry charming she;

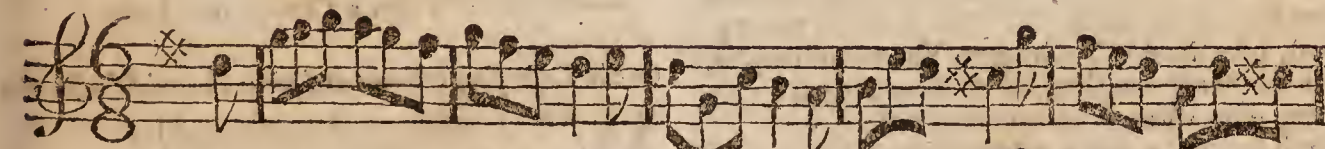
None fear delusion from his tongue,
For all he said, and all he sung
Was, *J'aime la libert  .*

IV.

The treach'rous boy thus play'd his part,
In triumph o'er each female heart,
Oh! who so blest as he;
Who had each nymph a mother made,
While all he sung, and all he said
Was, *J'aime la libert  .*

ALLEGRO.

F L U T E.



C c

Mr

MR URBAN,

IN your Magazine for February you publish'd the last Volunteer Laureat written on a very melancholy occasion, viz. the death of the royal patroness of arts and literature in general, and of the author of that poem in particular; I now send you the first that Mr Savage wrote under that Title.—This Gentleman, notwithstanding a very considerable interest, being, on the death of Mr Eusden, disappointed of the Laureat's place, wrote the following verses; which were no sooner publish'd, but the late queen sent to a Bookseller for them; the author had not at that time a friend either to get him introduced, or his poem presented at Court, yet such was the unspeakable goodness of that Princess, that, notwithstanding this act of ceremony was wanting, in a few days after publication, Mr Savage receiv'd a bank bill of fifty pounds, and a gracious message from her majesty, by the lord North and Guilford, to this effect: 'That her majesty was highly pleased with the verses; that she took particularly kind notice of his lines there relating to the king; that he had permission to write annually on the same subject, and that he should yearly receive the like present, till something better (which was her majesty's intention) could be done for him.'—After this he was permitted to present one of his annual poems to her majesty, had the honour of kissing her hand, and met with the most gracious reception.

Yours,

T. B.

The VOLUNTEER LAUREAT. N^o I.

A POEM. On the Queen's Birth-Day, 1731-2:
Humbly address'd to her MAJESTY.

By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;

TWICE twenty tedious moons have roll'd away,
Since hope, kind flatt'rer! tun'd my pen-
five lay,

Whisp'ring, that You, who rais'd me from despair,
Meant, by Your smiles, to make life worth my care;
With pitying hand an Orphan's tears to screen,
And o'er the motherless extend the Queen.
'Twill be — the Prophet guides the Poet's strain!
Grief never touch'd a heart like Yours in vain:
Heav'n gave You pow'r, because You love to bless,
And pity, when You feel it, is redress.

Two Fathers join'd to rob my claim of one!
My Mother too thought fit to have no son!
The Senate next, whose aid the helpless own,
Forgot my infant wrongs, and mine alone!
Yet parents pitiless, nor peers unkind,
Nor titles lost, nor woes mysterious join'd
Strip me of hope — by heav'n thus lowly laid,
To find a Pharaoh's daughter in the shade.

You cannot hear unmov'd, when wrongs implore,
Your heart is woman, tho' your mind be more;
Kind, like the pow'r who gave You to our pray'rs,
You wou'd not lengthen life to sharpen cares;
They, who a barren leave to live bestow,
Snatch but from death to sacrifice to woe.
Hated by her, from whom my life I drew,
Whence should I hope, if not from heav'n and you?
Nor dare I groan beneath affliction's rod,
My Queen my mother, and my father God.

The pitying Muses saw me wit pursue,
A Bastard-son, alas! on that side too,
Did not Your eyes exalt the poet's fire,
And what the Muse denies, the Queen inspire,
While rising thus Your heav'nly soul to view,
I learn, how angels think, by copying You.

Great Princess! 'tis decreed — once ev'ry year
I march uncall'd your Laureat Volunteer;
Thus shall your poet his low genius raise,
And charm the world with truths too vast for praise.
Nor need I dwell on glories all your own,
Since surer means to tempt your smiles are known;
Your poet shall allot your Lord his part,
And paint him in his noblest throne, your heart,

Is there a greatness that adorns Him best,
A rising wish, that ripens in his breast?
Has He foremeant some distant age to bless,
Disarm oppression, or expel distress?
Plans He some scheme to reconcile mankind,
People the seas, and busy ev'ry wind?
Would He by pity the deceiv'd reclaim,
And smile contending factions into shame?
Would his example lend his laws a weight,
And breath his own soft morals o'er his state?
The Muse shall find it all, shall make it seen,
And teach the world his praise, to charm his Queen.

Such be the annual truths my verse imparts,
Nor frown, fair fav'rite of a people's hearts!
Happy if plac'd, perchance, beneath your eye,
My Muse, unpension'd, might her pinions try,
Fearless to fail, whilst you indulge her flame,
And bid me proudly boast Your Laureat's name;
Renobled thus by wreaths my Queen bestows,
I lose all memory of wrongs and woes.

Ad RICARDUM SAVAGE, Arm. Humanis
Generis Amatorem.

HUMANI studium generis cui pectore servet,
O! colat humanum Te foveatq; genus!

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΙΟΣΗΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΟΥΕΙ-
ρων Αινιγμα.

TΟΥ Καλλους δυναμει τι τελεος; Ζεος παντα
δεδωκεν

Κυπριδι, μηδ' αυτου Σηηπτρα μεμνηε θεω
Εκ Διος εστιν οναρ, θειος ποτ' εγραψεν Ομηρος,
Αλλα τοδ' εις θνητους Κυπρις επεμψεν Οναρ
Ζεος μουνος φλογοντε πολεις εκπερσε κεραυνω,
Ομμασι λαμπτρα Διος Κυπρις οϊσα φερει.

In ELIZÆ ENIGMA p. 99.

Quis formæ modus imperio? Venus arrogat audax
Omnia, nec curæ sunt sua sceptræ Jovi.

Ab Jove Mæonides descendere Somnia narrat,
Hæc veniunt Cypriæ Somnia missa Deæ.

Jupiter unus erat, qui stravit fulmine gentes;
Nunc armant Veneris Lumina tela Jovis.

On the Loss of my eminent and pious Friend Mrs Rowe.

WELL might the Muse's sacred lay
In mournful song record the day,
When, Rowe! thy tuneful genius fled
To the dark regions of the dead:
But now no more, Aonian train,
Indulge the melancholy strain,
Since her exalted virtues prove
She lives, she blooms in realms above.
There nobler anthems swell her lyre,
Which God approves, and saints admire.

Imi.

Imitated from QUEVEDO.

Sin veneno sarra no in pobre lana, &c.

THIS true, my form no Tyrian purples grace,
 In all the trifling elegance of dress;
 No polish'd pebbles on my fingers blaze,
 Or round my neck diffuse their varied rays:
 Those splendid toys, which different arts provide,
 To sooth the taste of vanity and pride!
 And yet the bounty of indulgent heav'n
 To me a more extensive wealth has given.
 No single parts my larger views confine;
 I grasp the whole, and all creation's mine.
 For me the sun-beams shed their radiant light;
 For me the moon's fair orb illumines the night;
 For me the grove with annual verdure springs,
 Soft Zephyrs breathe, and Philomela sings.
 The summer's mine, and mine the vernal bloom,
 And all the wide extent of earth my tomb.

ELIZA.

A R I D D L E, proposed to ELIZA.

WHO my first former was, and what my name,
 Or where I love to dwell, or whence I came,
 Let critics judge, and censure, if they can,
 That which was ever the delight of man.
 To me for aid the sons of Adam fly,
 And smile the fair at what my arts supply.
 Each sex my fav'rite, to each sex I owe
 That life of mine that charms my fav'rites so.
 Most I address, and most alike address me;
 Most I carefs, yet no one can carefs me.
 Sometimes I gain admission to a court,
 Where I'm employ'd to make a monarch sport.
 For me the warrior has dismiss'd the field,
 Forgot to fight, and toss'd aside his shield.
 Yet soon as purchas'd, I take huff, and fly;
 None bought so dear, none lost so soon as I.
 The prince for me sails to a foreign shore,
 Pleads for, enjoys, and never sees me more.
 Since first I convers'd with the human race;
 I never staid three moments in a place:
 Nor could it safely be in hist'ry told,
 I ever liv'd to be three moments old.
 Not pangs attend my birth, but pleasing joys;
 Yet ne'er was born without a screaming noise.
 Tho' most I visit, and am sought by many,
 Tho' oft possess'd, yet never seen by any.
 Num'rous my slaves, yet I'm a slave to all;
 All I obey, and few refuse my call.
 I shun those few that never try'd my charms
 More than the coward shuns the war's alarms.
 Sometimes I owe the struggles of my birth
 To boundless sorrow, or immoderate mirth.
 From vulgar mortals less than slaves I spring,
 Yet lov'd and reverenc'd more than pope, or king.
 Where'er I go, by charity I live,
 Yet I have treasures of my own to give.
 Sometimes I've scarce a corner where to hide,
 And even there almost of life deny'd;
 Tho' not the richest prince beneath the sky
 Can boast an empire half so wide as I;
 Yet large and wide as my possessions be,
 Ne'er was a more submissive soul than me.
 Then speak, fair nymph, if e'er I was thine own,
 And make my name to wond'ring mortals known.

SYMON.

To a Lady who spoke in Defence of LIBERTY.

LIBER ut esse velim, suavis, pulchra Maria:
 Ut maneam liber, pulchra Maria, vale.

On TOBACCO.

Occasion'd by the imitation of the six Poets on that
 Subject in the Gentleman's Mag. V. 6. p. 105.

THE last best product of thy parting ray,
 I sing; assist me, god of verse and day!
 And thou, *Virginia*, ever mild and kind,
 Do thou compose my thoughts, and sooth my mind.
 Thy virtues, fair enchantress, I rehearse,
 And sing thy praises in no mimick verse.
 Nor *Pope's* nor *Thomson's* Muse my breast inspires,
 Nor all the Nine exceed thy genuine fires.
 Thy virtues known, *Arabia* boasts no more
 Her balmy gums, her fragrant spicy store.
 For what can all her costly drugs afford
 But dang'rous pleasures to the rich man's board?
 Void of expence; and easy of access,
 'Tis thine the poor man's humble cell to bless.
 No latent poisons, source of future ails,
 Flow in thy steams, or taint thy balmy gales.
 No noxious particle unseen presumes
 To approach thy fires, or mingle with thy fumes;
 No, not when angry gods their shafts prepare,
 And deaths by thousands float in tainted air.
 Warm'd with the fires thy tortur'd leaf supplies,
 Ere yet the morning sun has gain'd the skies,
 O'er moors and marshy grounds the peasant treads,
 Devoid of fear, whilst from their watry beds
 Colds, Agues, Fevers, and rheumatick pains
 In rising damps o'erspread the neighb'ring plains.
 For thee, chaste partner of my leisure hours,
 The stubborn yew bends o'er my verdant bow'rs;
 Whence issuing from the pure ethereal ray
 I steal the fire that animates thy clay.
 When now the harvest sun unclouded sheds
 It's baneful influence on the reapers heads,
 Pitying the lab'ring hind, with thee I rove
 Through all the cool recesses of the grove.
 With thee, secure, and careless of my way,
 In the calm sun-set of a summer's day,
 O'er fields of corn and flow'ry meadows stray.
 And sure, if heav'n with ought of bliss design'd
 To counterpoise the cares of human kind,
 'Tis thus the scanty portion we enjoy
 Sincere, and freest from each base alloy.
 What silent raptures in my bosom glow!
 How pure the blood, how calm the spirits flow!
 When far from towns and courts, from noise and
 strife,
 The plague of bus'ness, and the pride of life,
 Reclin'd at ease beneath some reverend oak,
 Through the glaz'd tube I draw thy fragrant smoak;
 Mix the cool juices of the *Rhenish* vine,
 Nor envy *Horace* his *Falerian* vine.
 Ah! why did fate, conceal'd from ages past,
 Reserve thy climate to enrich the last?
 Who does not grieve, revolving in his mind
 How much thy late discov'ry cost mankind?
 On south or eastern shores hadst thou been found,
 Or rather flourish'd on *Italian* ground,
Horace for thee his tuneful lyre had strung,
 And in immortal odes thy praises sung.
 In various stanzas thy curl'd smoak had rose,
 And *Pliny* told thy worth in naked prose.
 Thy worth in *Virgil's* sacred page had shone,
 And a fifth *Georgick* had been all thine own.

T.

Divine Love Commemorated. Address'd to Mankind.

WHO can fathom the redeeming
Act of universal love?
 Human thought, tho' ever teeming,
 Yet will insufficient prove.
 Holy angels ever lauding
 The profound, the wond'rous scheme,
 Seraphs hymning and applauding
 Never can exhaust the theme.
 O the *height* and *depth* surprizing!
 O the *length* and *breadth* how great!
 Generations *past* and *rising*
 Will the *bliss* participate.
 Sure the *Father's* love was burning
 To poor *lost* and *helpless* man,
 —Anxious for his safe returning
 Laid the *mediatorial* plan.
 Nor less was our *Saviour's* merit,
 Who *severe* obedience paid,
 Dy'd, and gave his *Holy spirit*
 For his creature's *help* and *aid*.
 —Now above makes *intercession*
 That the *penitential* mind,
 Who makes *unreserv'd confession*,
 And *reforms*, may *pardon* find.
 Wretched man! if such *caressing*
 Work not on thy brutal heart;
 If thou spurn'st the heav'nly blessing,
 Wilt not in it have a part;
 Blame thy *conduct*, charge not *heaven*;
 On thy *head* thy *blood* will lie:
 Ev'ry *help* to thee is given,
 Suiting man's free agency.
 Do not, for a *moment's* pleasure,
 Forfeit this thy dear-bought *right*
 To that joy, and endless *treasure*,
 Which the *gospel* brought to *light*.
 Use thy *reason*, *grace* assisting
 Ev'ry faculty within,
 Thou shalt know a brave resisting
 All the *deadly* pow'rs of *sin*.
 Taste religion's chaste embraces,
 Faith with genuine *works* adorn;
 Virtue has eternal *graces*,
 Fresh and blooming ev'ry morn.
 All her joys beyond expressing!
 Peace that yields a golden *crop*!
 She's in *life* the choicest blessing!
 And in *death* the grateful drop!
 Wing thy soul, and qualify her
 For the *converse* held above;
 Tip thy tongue to joyn the choir
 In melodious strains of *love*.
 Utterly disclaiming *merit*
 Praise the *Father* and the *Son*,
 Jointly with the *Holy spirit*,
 An eternal Three in One.

To CÆLIA walking in the Garden.

Beauty, fair nymph, will soon away,
 Youth's the season joys to prove;
 Since spring lends graces not to stay,
 See those trees and flowers love.
 The ivy bends her wanton bough
 To the circling am'rous vine,
 They clip and mutual kindness show;
 Look! my CÆLIA, how they twine!

There smiles the rose in pride of bloom,
 And the bee her odours gives,
 Which coming hours wou'd consume;
 Lets him kiss her honey'd leaves.

That violet, so lately gay,
 Mourns her native honours fled;
 That pink brought down by quick decay
 Hangs a drooping wither'd head.

So age soon plows the face that's fair,
 Wrinkles spread where Cupids sat:
 Such CLOE was, great Prior's care;
 Such was Saccharissa's fate.

Be wise then, CÆLIA, and prepare
 In this *Paradise* to prove,
 Like the first heaven-favour'd pair,
 Constancy is found in love.

The following Verses shou'd have been inserted much
 sooner, had they not been mislaid.

To EUGENIO, the unknown excellent Au-
 thor of An Epistle to the Author of the Essay
 on Reason.

HA I L thou, whom virtue does with pride be-
 hold,
 Whom never nurse misled, nor priest controul'd,
 Great good free-thinker, innocently bold.
 'Tis thine to lash the ethicks of the schools,
 The cant of churchmen, and the dreams of fools;
 Error, in verse satyric, to expose,
 Or quite confound it in well-reason'd prose.
 † "No more shall * Parsons militate for pay,
 "A long experienc'd and successful way;
 "Who found damnation in our frighted ears,
 "And always press for want of Volunteers:
 "Who sep'rate faith from God's and Reason's rules,
 "And found their empire on a race of fools;
 "Triumph o'er Knowledge, and with hollow'd pride,
 "Enslave mankind, and common-sense deride;
 Bands, beavers, cassocks, in confusion hurl'd,
 The joy, the jest, the fable of the world!

Misoclerus.

† See p. II. of the Epist. &c. * Author of the Es-
 say, a Parson.

Answer to Mylo's ÆNIGMA, Vol. VII. p. 762.

MR Mylo, long time you confounded my wit,
 All nature I ransack'd, but nothing would hit;
 My conjecture once deem'd it a soft billet-doux,
 With poetry fraught (for so most people woo)
 Then condemn'd to an office such papers oft do;
 Misled by your mention of a "private place,"
 But can maids at those seasons have "smiles in the
 face?"

Misdoubting, my fancy went roving once more,
 To find a resemblance that ran on all four;
 A motto'd silk garter agreed the most clever,
 The shuttle the pen, and the poet the weaver;
 But a scruple arose, can mechanics indite?
 Yes, love makes them mad, and so verses they write.
 Thus far all is well, but 'tis guess at a venture,
 T' imagine the knee is her "ladyship's center;"
 For, whether she garters above or below,
 Meet distance is kept from the center, I trow.
 But the garter's employment with warmth you desire;
 Fond youth, you wish ill, if you never rise higher:
 How poor the enjoyment, how small the delight,
 To be tied up all day, and a cast off at night! S. P.

To a young LADY with a London Almanack bound.

HOW small the volume! yet in this you see
The sun's whole labour in epitome.
So if kind *Venus* aid the poet's art,
And swell with soft desires my *Celia's* heart,
Here she shall find one epigram contain
More than a thousand folio's can explain.

The COBLER.

Necessity, so proverb mentions,
Is fruitful mother of inventions;
Makes the whole man for action fit,
And sets a keenness on the wit.

She, prudent matron grave and sage,
Ev'n in old *Saturn's* early age,
When men wore sandals for their ease,
Or shoes hew'd out from rinds of trees,
Did science to the world impart,
And taught the Cobler's handy art.

Authors, in favour of my theme,
Have somewhere wrote (or else I dream)
How *Vulcan*, when from skies he fell,
(You criticks know the story well)
By *Juno* hurl'd, and made a cripple;
Base shrew! tho' bred up at her nipple,
Hurl'd, as from garret-top aloft
Maids kittens throw, and puppies oft;
Well, this same brat of *Jove's* i'th' falling
Got on his foot so sore a mawling,
(How he escap'd death a wonder much is)
That he could only halt on crutches;
Till a kind cobbler of the town,
Worthy in song of high renown,
Brought in all haste ends, awl, and pegs,
And set his godship on his legs;
Clap'd a neat heel-piece on his shoe,
And his lame limping hid from view.

MITCHELL, that lofty poetaster,
Once hapless! felt a like disaster,
And to his fame who cur'd his hobbling,
A poem writ * in praise of cobbling;
Where for the brother-craft the poet,
Most grateful does (let all men know it)
In warm and feeling terms express a
Respect, quite thro' that epic essay. —
Ah! why, ye gods! shou'd gamefome boys,
In this bad age, with smoak and noise,
Surround by night the peaceful hut,
Where the translating seer is shut,
And on his hoary face and shirt
Scur grains eject, or urine squirt;
And not contented so t' have stunk him,
Burn brimstone, poison, choak — and funk him.

What, what alas! cou'd heal the woe,
Of the penurious starv'ling beau;
With soals all leaky and unsound,
Were there no cobbler to be found,
Who can restore the founder'd hopper,
For few course bits of poultry copper?
What cou'd redress the poet's want,
When geer is worn, and bullion scant?
Did in fam'd *Strand* or *Holborn* cell,
Deep hous'd, no kind translator dwell;
Who at cheap rate, with mended ware,
Can the immortal man repair?
What at elections would the knight,
Unfriended, do for men to fight?
To knock down pollers, shout and bawl,
Without 'squire cobbler of the stall?
Cobblers! tho' fops the name degrade,

That antient venerable trade,
In ev'ry faculty we trace;
(I'm waxing to an end apace)
Some of each sect, of all conditions,
Mechanicks, statesmen, bards, physicians,
Make up and join the general sessions,
A brotherhood of all professions.
* The SHOE-HEEL.

CRISPIN.

The PRINTER.

What Muse can justly sing the printer's praise?
Whose art the treasures of the mind displays!
Poets and sages, fam'd in days of old,
By the librarian painfully inroll'd,
Were erst a sight unknown to vulgar eyes,
So vast the purchase of the precious prize:
A volume that our folios bulk cou'd mate
Sunk the revenue of a small estate.
A bible did so large a sum require,
It ask'd the joynt subscription of a shire:
Hence Barbarism o'er the world prevail'd,
Hence Ignorance from age to age intail'd!
Till in *Germania's* climes, a wond'rous man
The rudiments of printing first began;
Others from him th' improving genius caught,
And to perfection thus the science brought:
This soon the mists of error chas'd away,
And truth all-lovely shone with heav'nly ray.
Now men of studious minds, with ceaseless toil,
For new discoveries waste their midnight oil.
Their finish'd works the printer's care demand;
They range the letters with a nimble band,
Then prompt revise, and to the press consign;
By thousands multiply'd the pages shine!
For easy premiums now the curious choose
The sage Philosopher, or heav'nly Muse.
The *Stagyrite* in ev'ry clime is known,
And *Homer* now is born to ev'ry town;
To ev'ry coast the *Muses* spread their wings,
And the sweet *Mantuan* swan in Britain sings.
For me, whom fortune niggardly regards,
(She's seldom ever lavish to the bards)
I hail the printer's art, whose large supplies
Almost in ev'ry street regale my eyes.
In studious hours my sober steps I bend
To where, *Moorfields*, thy ample squarcs extend;
There gratis I revolve the classic page,
And *Heliconian* draughts my thirst assuage:
There num'rous tomes, correct from *Plantin's* press,
Or *Elzevir's* neat types my searches bless,
And oft that great, that shou'd for dinner pay,
Bears thence some rich immortal prize away.
While some for liberty their clamours raise,
(This passion still is each true Briton's praise)
I joyn the gen'ral voice, yet must confess,
I chiefly mean the freedom of the press;
This brings to light the labours of the muse,
This fills each mouth with politicks or news;
Hence daily, weekly works so numerous seen,
And the rich stores of *URBAN's* Magazine.

CONCLUSION of The PLEASURES of
JAMAICA, begun in our last, p. 158.

TO various scenes with fresh delight we move,
When to *St Thomas* in the vale we rove;
Where dewy mists each morn refresh the soil,
And frequent rain rewards the planter's toil:
Thro' the rich valley *Rio Cobre* strays,
And wantonly in loose meanders plays;

Then forcing way 'twixt 2 vast mountains height,
 With pleasing horrors strikes th' amazed sight,
 The flood in constant view the trav'ler cools,
 And o'er a thousand rocks the torrent rolls;
 Forming from each a beautiful cascade,
 Whilst the high banks project a gloomy shade;
 Then washing rich *Savannah* in its way,
 It hastes with glad precipitance to sea.
 Near *Rio Cobre* shore *St Jago* stands,
 Where *PORTLAND* executes what *GEORGE*
 commands;

Th' obedient people the just pow'r obey,
 And joyful own the delegated sway:
 Here oft on special festivals we meet,
 Our laws and liberties to celebrate, [pleat.
 By *WILLIAM* rescu'd, and by *GEORGE* com-
 The well-drest nymphs in beauteous crowds resort,
 Such might add lustre to the *British* court:
 The trembling muse, struck with a distant awe,
 So bright a circle scarce presumes to draw.
Portland's appearance first commands the eye,
 Temp'ring with sweetness awful dignity:
 Yet with such easy grace her actions flow,
 She seems her higher merit least to know.
 With equal wonder and delight we trace
 The blooming charms which dwell in *Anna's* face;
 Where nature does her choicest gifts dispense,
 Bestowing beauty, wit and innocence.
Beckford, accomplish'd by a mother's care
 In ev'ry female virtue, well might share
 The prize of honour with the *British* fair.
 The graceful *Price*, like chaste *Diana* tall,
 Among the Nymphs adorns the shining ball.
Gay Philips sprightly and engaging mien,
 Has charms too dang'rous to be often seen;
 In amiable *Runell*, pleas'd, we find
 A beauteous person with a virtuous mind,
 Good-nature and good sense together join'd.
 The virgin *Bachelors*, a lovely pair,
 With modest, easy, and becoming air,
 Are so completely form'd, 'tis hard to tell,
 In ev'ry virtue which does most excel.
 Here *Tryon* us'd to grace the dance, till fate,
 Unkind, depriv'd her of her much-lov'd mate;
 She, now retir'd, the silent hours employs
 In secret griefs, nor shares the publick joys.
 Numbers beside, in ev'ry state of life
 Excel, as mother, daughter, sister, wife:
 Their diff'rent virtues sev'rally to tell,
 Beyond all compass would my letter swell.
 But now farewell, for see! the rising gales
 Fair for the *British* coast unfurl the sails;
 The Muse must here her pleasing labour close,
 And other debts be paid in downright prose.

Thoughts on the QUEEN's Death.
 To *COULTH. CLAYTON, Esq;*

SUBJECT to accident, and born for strife,
 'Twixt joy and pain we pass a restless life;
 More grief than pleasure in all stations find,
 And own at last that sorrow rules mankind.
 By foes rever'd, by friends ador'd, of late
 How shin'd our Queen in all the pomp of state!
 Of manners gentle, and in words sincere,
 Loving her People, to her People dear;
 Enthron'd in majesty, the talk of fame,
 The good-man's helper, and the wise-man's theme!
 Mourn, *Britons*, mourn, by frequent sighs repeat
 Your grief is lasting, as your love was great.

Slow flow, O *Thames*! ne'er on thy banks was seen
 A wiser woman; or a juster queen.
 Center'd in her each god-like charm was found,
 That great *Eliza*, or good *Anna* crown'd.
 Wit and religion claim'd her equal care;
 Glad to bless each with a deserved share.
 Of praise and bounty, thence to latest times
 She'll fill the preacher's voice and poet's rhimes.
 Prudent in conduct, in her councils grave,
 Oft did she *Britain's* doubtful welfare save;
 Made it from thirst of war and empire cease,
 And wisely kept it in triumphant peace—
 Whose private life, as well as public shin'd
 To all the needy, all th' oppress'd kind.
 Whose gracious soul still heard the wretch's pray'r,
 And gave to wanting worth a decent share,
 Who, born in courts, cou'd watch the fleeting hour,
 And dare be good, mid all her pomp and pow'r.
 O! say if many did her tracks pursue?
 Who liv'd like her, fair *Effingham*, or you?

By sudden and by sharpest pain o'ertook,
 Not death's approach cou'd change her smiling look.
 Enur'd to virtue from her earliest years,
 No future prospect damps her soul with fears.
 She left this earth, as tho' not forc'd to leave,
 Secure of happiness beyond the grave. —

If then all joy in virtue stands confest,
 If thus to live, and thus to die be best,
 Arise, my *Clayton*, quit the farce of state,
 The guilty pleasures of the gay and great.
 For vain the favour and the wealth that springs
 From lords' caresses, or the smiles of kings.
 To thee kind heav'n, indulgent for thy mirth,
 Has giv'n enough for any man on earth.
 If pow'r or honour on thy native shore
 Shou'd claim thy thoughts, or thy return implore;
 If fields, flocks, gardens, may thy sight demand,
 Ah *Clayton*, think of poor *Hibernia's* land.
 If these you like, if here your love extends,
 If ought may beg, your kindred, or your friends!
 If your sweet seat, deserted, and alone,
 May once presume to make its piteous moan;
 Come, *Clayton*, come, thy *Annabil* explore,
 Where hospitality still reign'd before.
 Encrease the beauties of the charming place,
 And add new honours to thy antient race.
London's vain pomp and pageantry survey! —
 If *Ulubrae* cou'd please, sure *Ireland* may.
 Near some clear streams, or in some holy shade
 For innocence alone and pleasure made,
 From the proud world and guilty men retir'd,
 You'll better think on what you long admir'd.
 There, far from crowds, from headaches, and from
 fools,

You well may live and die by virtue's rules.
 There act in deed, what you by words approv'd;
 And loving all men, be of all belov'd.

JOHN WARD.

EPIGRAMMA.

Armatam Pallas Venerem conspexit, & eia
Nunc age, certamen nunc ineamus, ait;
Dulce Venus ridens, lorica nil opus, inquit,
Vincere te potui nuda, quid arma geram?

ENGLISHED.

VENUS in armour *Pallas* chanc'd to view,
 And dar'd her much th' old quarrel to renew
 Love's queen reply'd, and smil'd a world of charms,
 Naked I conquer'd you, what need of arms?

A H Y M N.

WHEN with a mind devoutly prest,
Dear saviour! my revolving breast
Wou'd past offences trace;
Trembling I make the black review,
Yet pleas'd behold, admiring too,
The power of changing grace.

This tongue, with blasphemies defil'd,
These feet, to erring paths beguil'd;
In heav'nly league agree;
Who could believe such lips could praise,
Or think my dark and winding ways
Shou'd ever lead to thee?

These eyes, that once abus'd their sight,
Now list to thee their wat'ry light,
And weep a silent flood;
These hands ascend in ceaseless pray'r,
O wash away the stains they wear
With pure redeeming blood.

These ears, that pleas'd cou'd entertain
The midnight oath, the lustful strain,
When round the festal board;
Now deaf to all th' enchanting noise,
Avoid the throng, detest their joys,
And press to hear thy word.

Thus art thou serv'd in ev'ry part,
O wou'd'st thou but transform my heart,
That drossy thing refine;
That grace might nature's strength control,
And a new creature — body — soul,
Be all, be ever thine.

ASTROPHIL.

Ex Cantico SOLOMONIS.

Surge, soror dilecta, mihi lux, gaudia, vi ta;
Haud mora, surge, soror!

Aspice, diffugiunt ignavæ frigora brumæ;
Ver geniale venit.

Turbidus imber abest; mittit rosa rosida gemmas,
Sole fervente, suas.

Veris, io! venit alma dies! Philomela canorum
Fundit ab ore melos.

Aeræque columbæ, dantes oscula, jungunt
Oribus ora suis.

Jam teneros fructus detrudit lactea ficus
Arboreaſq; comas;

Munera luxurians dat pampinus, & generoso
Subrubet uva mero.

Suaviter exhalant violaria grata, Sabæo
Spirat odore botrus.

Huc, soror alma, veni! pernicious ocyor Euris
Huc, soror alma, veni!

L I F E.

MAN by necessity compell'd must go.
O'er rocks of peril, and thro' vales of woe;
Man with the morn begins his destin'd race,
Joy in his eye, and pleasure in his face;
But oh! what rubbs attend his setting days,
His sinews slacken, and his strength decays;
His limbs sore ake with hourly toil oppress'd,
'Till wish'd-for night restore him peaceful rest;
Thus man for ever labours and decays,
Counting but few, and those uneasy days.
He scarce a minnte glories in his bloom,
So harsh is death's inexorable doom,
So nigh, alas! the cradle and the tomb.

An INVITATION to DINNER.

IF generous Elford, at his friend's request,
Will condescend to be a vicar's guest,
The muse attends you, sir, with my desire,
Yourself, the priest, the captain, and the 'squire
To-morrow noon to vicarage repair,
And trust your stomachs to a poet's fare.

No costly meats my revenues afford,
Nor num'rous dishes heap my crowded board;
(Too well 'tis known, who serve the sacred nine,
Have seldom more than wherewithal to dine)
No French ragou's my frugal table boasts,
Nor wines by stealth convey'd from Guernsey's coasts;
No fricassees, — plain English roast and boil'd
Require less art, and seldomer are spoil'd.

Then for the drink — old port or Florence wine
You may command; th' October scarce is fine:
Or chuse you punch? the compound to prepare,
I'll trust th' ingredients to the captain's care;
With better skill he'll mix the flowing-bowl,
And tell you half the secrets of his soul;
Raise the loud laugh, then sudden quit the room,
To talk of hounds and horses with the groom.

I'll ask one friend besides, if you approve,
Creed shall tell o'er his endless tale of love;
His tale (heav'n shield us all from Cupid's dart)
With sympathetick woes affects my heart.

Preliminaries fix'd, 'tis fit, you know,
By what odd rules we country-parsons go:
Short commons past, the board with liquors crown'd,
Thrice undeny'd the chearful glass goes round:
The church and king are always next to grace,
The queen, et cætera, claims the second place;
The third is noble Boyle's; the charge be mine.
To see each glass o'erflow with sparkling wine;
No son of Oxford shall the toast refuse,
For Orrery's belov'd of ev'ry muse.

These healths gone round, drink what and when
you will;

At your own choice your glass decline or fill:
No senseless rules shall circumscribe your ease,
'Tis ne'er your turn to drink but when you please.

To Jon. Elford, Esq; at
Boweringsf. Devon,
Aug. 8, 1737.

T.

In obitum JOHANIS RADCLIVII, M. D.

(Authore NOLL BROXHOLME, A. M.)

FRUSTRA quot herbas terra parens alit,
Frustra salubres, quot Chymia exprimit,
Noris liquores, non caducam
Arte queas revocare vitam.

Quod si domantem cuncta Proserpinam
Ufus medendi, aut Pæonius labor

Fugare possent, non peritum

(a) Phæbigenam, Jove fulminante, (b)
Merisset orco dura necessitas.

Non grande Coæ præsidium scholæ (c)
Vidisset umbras; pharmaciæ

Rite sciens (d) Phrygius magister.

Nec te Britannum prime Machaonum,

Te fleret omnis Castalidum chorus,

Versumq; lugubrem pararet

Egregiæ, leve munus, umbræ.

Retro fugaces sed tibi Delius

Donaret annos; sed roseo salus

Vultu renidens, & juventas,

Perpetuum renovaret ævum.

Quint

Quin sacra tellus reliquias licet
 Servet repostas, non simul interit
 Præclara virtus, nec silenti
 Splendidior series laborum
 Jacet sepulchro; sed spatium bonis
 Extendit ultra, & pulchra minantibus
 Cælum recludit, usque penna
 Fama volans metuente solvi.

RADCLIVE, *vives tempus in ultimum,*
Dum voluit undas Isis amabiles;
Virente ripa dum potentes
Exilient, medicamen, herboe.
Locante nam te, Cecropidum domus,
Tuo dicatum limen Apollini,
Assurget olim; qua decoro
Ordine Socraticæ tabellæ,
Artesque centum, & Dia Scientia,
Longum nitescent; qua decus Atticis
Perenne chartis, & Latinæ.
Stabit bonos, pretiumque Musæ:
Damnosa quæ non imminuet dies?
Non barbarorum diluvies nova.
Vastabit, ocludentve cæcis
Rasa coërs, monachi, latebris.
Nec si profanis arserit ignibus
Regale tectum, nobile conditis
Intus libellis, quot coemit
Largus opum Ptolemæus auctor;
Hæc sorte tali mœnia concident,
Experta flammæ: non temere hic sedet
Apollo custos, aut inani
Respicit auspicio Camœnas.
Ille & medentum spes juvenum minus
Firmas benigno numine fulciet
Quascunque per terras sciendi
Impulerit generosus ardor.
Seu Franca tellus ridet amœnior,
Et splendor aulæ Borboniæ; juvat
Sive arva Saturni videre,
Et veteris decora alta Romæ:
Quoscunque fines visere gestiant,
 RADCLIVE, *grata te recinant lyra,*
Tuasque laudes; te, reversi,
In patriis imitentur oris.

- (a) Chironem. (b) Hippocrates Cous.
 (c) Galenus Pergamenus.
 (d) Ptolemæus bibliothecam incredibili librorum
 numero instructam Alexandriæ instituit, quæ, Sa-
 racenis Ægyptum vastantibus, flammis perijt.

A Reflection in GREENWICH PARK, occasion'd
by being refused Admittance to MIRA in Town.

NO longer now the Town can please,
 When lovely Mira disappears,
 My soul forgets her wonted ease,
 Perplex'd with heart-tormenting fears;
 In solitude I'll seek repose,
 And tell th' inconstant winds my woes.
 Hail Greenwich! bless'd with peaceful shades,
 By nature form'd to give delight!
 But lo! your nat'ral beauty fades,
 And Thames flows muddy to my sight:
 No more I'll gaze your prospects round,
 Nor peace, nor Mira can be found.
 Y' officious flocks, your bleatings cease,
 Ye warbling throng, your discord hush;
 Let sprightly joy to grief give place,
 And discontent clothe ev'ry bush;

'Till Mira kind shall bless my sight,
 And charm my ear with soft delight.

Too soon, perhaps, my soul believes,
 That faithful Mira can relent;

But ah! what pain remembrance gives!

When vows we chang'd she said — Repent
 But sure repentance ne'er can prove
 Me worthy of that heav'n of love.

Chear up my soul, avoid despair,
 And view the sun, that source of light;
 Tho' now obscur'd, he may appear;
 He sinks not in eternal night:
 In various shapes he's still the same;
 And fancy only is to blame.

Come then, ye flocks, around me sport,
 Ye drooping birds, your notes renew;
 Hither, ye frightened herds, resort,
 Ye vists, open to my view;
 For nature first shall cease to be,
 Ere Mira flights her vows and me.
 Greenwich, Dec. 26, 1737.

HYMN to CHASTITY, from Buchanan.

FAIR Chastity! whose heav'nly fires
 Ne'er kindles into soft desire;
 Thou glory of th' æthereal kind;
 Thou sun-shine of the vestal mind;
 Fit emblem of the golden age,
 Ere vice had enter'd on the stage.
 Fair Chastity! I sing thy praise,
 Thou earnest of our happier days;
 When rais'd once more from kindred clay
 To mansions of eternal day,
 The uncorrupted soul shall live,
 In all the pleasures heav'n can give.
 'Tis thou alone who dar'st defy
 The dangers of the Cyprian eye,
 The horrors of the gloomy grave,
 And death, from which no art can save;
 Since fate, to us the last decree,
 Reserves a nobler life for thee.

G. SS

ANSWER to a Riddle, p. 56. VOL. VII.

HOW oft, alas! religion's sacred name,
 Has cover'd persecution's raging flame!
 While from the PULPIT black seditions flow!
 Seditions-kindled by the fiends below!

View but the Jesuits, that factious band,
 Plague of the Gallic and th' Italic land!
 Rivers of human gore can scarce assuage
 The burning fury of their hellish rage.
 'Twas they th' Hibernian massacre inspir'd,
 And with mistaken zeal that traitor fir'd,
 Who with audacious arm conspir'd to slay
 France's great Henry on that fatal day.

May Anglia ne'er again their fury feel!
 Nor to their saints and lifeless lumber kneel!
 May in her PULPITS uncorrupted shine,
 The genuine rays of truth, whose splendor's all
 divine!

BRITONS

N. B. The Proposition by N — cless might be
 improv'd, could we tell how to direct to the Proposer.

R. W. who recommends some Verses from a certain
 News-Paper may observe, that we have not room
 for all our own Correspondents, not even for what was
 promised in the last MAG.

Errat. In the Verses to Miss Pope, l. 4, p. 1599
 for Faith read Truth.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

A P R I L.

Sunday, APRIL 2.

WAS observed at Court as a high Festival, and the Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appear'd in their Collars; the King, the Duke, the Princesses *Amelia, Carolina* and *Mary*, with proper Attendance, went to the Chapel Royal, and, after a Sermon preached by Dr *Gilbert*, receiv'd the holy Communion from the Hands of the Bishop of *London*. The Prince and Princess of *Wales* were at St *James's* Church, where the Bishop of *Oxford* preached, and after Sermon administered the Sacrament to their Royal Highnesses.

Thursday 6.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, and several of the Members, waited on the King at St *James's* with an Address humbly to beseech his Majesty to use his utmost Endeavours to obtain Satisfaction from the King of *Spain* for the Losses sustain'd by the *British* Merchants on Account of the Depredations of the *Spaniards*. — His Majesty's Answer was as follows: *I am fully sensible of the many and unwarrantable Depredations committed by the Spaniards, and you may be assured I will make use of the most effectual Means in my Power to procure Justice and Satisfaction to my injured Subjects, and for the future Security of their Trade and Navigation. I can make no Doubt but you will support me with Chearfulness in all such Measures, as in Pursuance of your Advice, I may be necessitated to take for the Honour of my Crown and Kingdoms.*

A Council was held at St *James's*, when the Duke of *Marlborough* was sworn one of the Privy Council.

Friday, 7.

The Commons unanimously voted 10,000 additional Seamen for 1738.

Tuesday, 11.

Came on the Election of Governors of the Bank of *England*, when *Tho. Cook*, Esq;

was chosen Governor, and *Delillers Carbonell*, Esq; Deputy-Governor, in the room of *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; decess'd.

Wednesday, 12.

The following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors of the Bank of *England*:

A Sir *Edward Bellamy*, *Charles Savage*, Esq;
Knt. and Ald. *James Spilman*, Esq;
Bryan Benson, Esq; *Mr Alexander Sheafe*
Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; *Mr Rich. Chiswell, jun.*
William Fawkener, Esq; *Mr J. Eaton Dodsworth*
Mr James Gaultier *Sir John Lequesne*, Knt.
Samuel Holden, Esq; and Ald.
Henry Herring, Esq; *Mr Benjamin Longuet*
Mr William Hunt *Mr Benjamin Mee*
Sir William Jolliff *Sir John Thompson*, Kt.
B *Mr Benj. Lethieullier* and Ald.
Henry Neale, Esq; *Mr Robert Thornton*
John Rudge, Esq; *Mr Mark Weyland*
Matthew Raper, Esq;

The last eight are new ones.

DIRECTORS of the *East-India* Company.
Abraham Addams, Esq; *Alexander Hume*, Esq;
Miles Barne, Esq; *Michael Impey*, Esq;
* *Dodding Braddyll*, Esq; *Henry Lascelles*, Esq;
Stephen Bisse, Esq; * *Baltzar Lyell*, Esq;
C *Mr Richard Blount* *Matthew Martin*, Esq;
Christopher Burrow, Esq; * *Mr Nathaniel Nexun-*
Mr Richard Chauncy *ham, jun.*
* *Roger Drake*, Esq; *William Pomeroy*, Esq;
John Emmerson, Esq; * *William Rider*, Esq;
* *Samuel Feake*, Esq; * *Sir William Rous*, Kt.
William Gosselin, Esq; and Ald.
Harry Gough, Esq; *Capt. James Winter*
* *John Hope*, Esq; *Josiah Wordsworth*, Esq;

Those mark'd with * are new ones.

D Thursday, 13.

The Collection on Occasion of the Clergymen's Sons Feast, was 906*l.* 15*s.* His Royal Highness the Prince was pleased to send 50*l.*

Saturday, 15.

The Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when 8 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. 3 Highwaymen, 1 Horse-stealer, 2 Men and a Woman for Coining, and a Man for inlisting Men into the King of *Prussia's* Service.

A large Quantity of Ammunition and Warlike Stores was shipp'd for *Georgia*.

Monday,

Tuesday, 18.

Was held a Board of Admiralty, when the following Ships were put into Commission, viz.

	Guns		Guns
Princess Amelia	80	Deptford	60
Prince of Orange	70	Princess Louisa	60
Elizabeth	70	Weymouth	60
Kent	70	Orford	50
Worcester	60	Assistance	50
Princess	60	Newcastle	50
Sunderland	60	Salisbury	50

Thursday, 20.

Was held a Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, when they took into Consideration the Report of the Committee for building a Mansion-House after Mr Dance's Plan; and the Court were pleased to direct the said Committee to give publick Notice they would receive Proposals for the several Artificers to be employed therein, who must be Freemen of London,

On a Motion of Mr Alderman Barber, they also took into Consideration the clearing the Streets of all the loose and disorderly Persons in the Night Time, and for preventing exorbitant Fees being demanded of such as shall be committed to the Compters; which Motion, with the Petition of the Keepers of the said Compters relating to their Fees, and the taking in some Houles as an Enlargement to one of them, were referred to the Committee of the City Lands; who were also directed to agree with the College of Physicians about making a Way 6 Feet wide, and about 14 high and cover'd over, thro' Part of their Garden, from Newgate to the Sessions-House in the Old Bailey, in order to bring down the Prisoners to be tried there, free from the Crowd and Disturbances so common on that Occasion.

An Officer being recommended to a certain Admiral for a Ship, as being not only a good Commander, but one that would be of Service, as he could talk Spanish very well; the Admiral reply'd, "If I were to sail to the Spanish Coasts, the latter would be of no Advantage to me; for, by God, I would talk to the Spaniards in plain English." — But this may depend on his Instructions.

His Majesty order'd 200 l. to the poor Sailors lately arriv'd from Cadiz, which amounted from Five to Ten Pounds a Man.

A Fire broke out at the fine Seat of Peter Shakerly, at Wirthing, near Wrexham, in the County of Denbigh, which consumed all the fine Household Goods, Pictures, &c. valued at 12,000 l. Mr Shakerly, his Lady, and Children, got out at a one Pair of Stairs Window, by the Assistance of a Ladder. The Cook was burnt to Death; the Housekeeper kill'd, by jumping out of a Window; and several of the other Servants, who jumped out of the Windows to save their Lives, had their Limbs broke, and were otherwise bruised in such a manner, that their Lives were despaired of.

Inscription under a Bust, carved by Mr Rysbrack, lately put up in Westminster-Abbey between Butler and Prior.

M I L T O N,

In the Year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-seven.

This Bust of the Author of PARADISE LOST was placed here by William Benson, Esq; one of the two Auditors of the Imprest to his Majesty King GEORGE II. formerly Surveyor General of the Works to his Majesty King GEORGE I.

Thursday, 27.

Was held a Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, when a Committee was appointed to draw up a Petition to the House of Commons against the Combination in the Coal Trade; which being done, was presented by Alderman Cater, as Sheriff. — Resolved also to contract with the Mason, Carpenter, and Bricklayer, for building the Mansion-House for the Lord Mayors. — Took also into Consideration the more effectual collecting the Lamp-Duty, and made a Resolution to prosecute Defaulters at the City's Expence.

Mrs Stephens has proposed to make her Medicines for the Stone publick, on Consideration of the Sum of 5000 l. to be rais'd by Contribution, and lodg'd with Mr Drummond, Banker. He has receiv'd since the 11th of this Month, about 500 l. on that Account.

ORDER to all Peers, Peereffes, and Privy-Counsellors, for the Court's going into Second Mourning on May 21.

That the Ladies wear Black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen or Muslin, white Gloves, black and white Shoes, Fans and Tippetts, white Necklaces and Earrings, no Diamonds; — Undress, White or grey Lutestrings, Damasks, or Tabbies — The Men to wear Black, full-trimmed, plain or fringed Linnen, black Swords and Buckles; — Undress, Grey Frocks. — The Coaches of the Nobility, &c. are to have their Arms, Crest and Supporters, painted in their proper Colours on Black Coaches

Upwards of 30 Persons have been convicted this Month for retailing Spirituous

rituous Liquors, and fined 100*l.* each, and great Numbers committed to the Bridewells.

From the Town of Savannah in Georgia,
Jan. 20, 1737-8.

This Evening arriv'd an Express from A Mr Horton at Frederica, with Letters of the 14th Instant, importing, that a Spanish Launch arriv'd on Jekyl Island, being one of the advance Settlements towards the Spaniards, not far from Frederica, with an Officer, and 3 Letters from the Spanish Governor of Augustine, one of which was directed to Captain Gascoign, commanding his Majesty's Sloop the Hawk, which is now in this Port, having put in here on her Voyage to Charles Town. The Letter is from the Governor of Augustine, full of Assurances of Friendship and good Correspondence with this Colony; but at the same Time there came Advices by Land, that the Spaniards had attack'd a Town belonging to the Creek Indians, who are Subjects to the King of Great Britain, and who live in this Province; the English Indians depended on a Peace with the Spaniards, and therefore were surprized, and some of them killed before they took the Alarm, yet they defended themselves bravely, and repulsed the Spaniards with Loss. Capt. Gascoign is preparing to sail for Frederica, instead of Charles-Town, the People there desiring the Protection of the Sloop, being apprehensive that these civil Messengers were only sent up to see the Condition of the Colony, and that they may be followed by some Attempt against it, which if it happens, they are resolved to defend themselves to the utmost; and there is a general Alacrity in all the Province, who hourly expect Succours from England.

There are lately arrived here the Two Brothers, Capt. Thomson, with 130 Highlanders; the Three Sisters, Capt. Hewit, with 150 Germans, and also Arms and Ammunition, and Stores, from the Trustees.

Edinburgh. Complaint being made the 8th instant to the Magistrates, that a mad Bull-Bitch, belonging to a Butcher, had bit many Dogs in the Flesh-Market; to prevent the fatal Consequences that must very justly be apprehended from such a Number of furious Mastiffs in this populous Place, the Magistrates issued a Proclamation, Ordering all Dogs belonging to that Incorporation to be forthwith put to Death, under Penalty of 5*l.* Sterling, and Imprisonment to the Owners for 12 Calendar Months; nor are they to keep Dogs for 30 Days to come: Also ordering all Citi-

zens and Inhabitants to remove their Dogs from the City and Liberties; and empowering the City-Guard and Town-Officers to kill all Dogs that should be seen on the Streets after next Day at Noon, and requiring the Town-Treasurer to pay one Shilling Sterling Reward for each Dog so killed. The Street-Cadies, &c. went very early in Obedience to this Edict; for the Drum had scarce gone round to intimate the same, when they fell a knocking o' the Head all the suspicious or ill-affected Curs, some of which they hang'd on Sign-Posts, &c. and with Difficulty could they be restrained from killing the Dogs that lead the Blind about the Streets, or attacking the Ladies with their Lap-Dogs. A Detachment of the City-Guard was order'd down to the Butcher-Market, when they made very clean Havock of all the Dogs there. Saturday at Noon the Town-Officers being provided with large Oaken Clubs, went a Dog-hunting, and killed every Cur they could see or heard of. The Magistrates of Leith order'd all the Dogs of their Town to be put to Death. Accordingly the Curs were drove into the Harbour, and drown'd, or knock'd on the Head. Several Gentlemen, and others, sent off their Dogs to the Country, to avoid the Act; and a certain Writer sent his Favourite Dog Topsy to Haddington in a Cloak-Bag.

A Report from the Lords Committees for Religion, appointed to examine into the Causes of the present notorious Immorality and Profaneness: Made by the Earl of Granard, on Friday the 10th of March, 1737.

MR LORDS,

THE Lords Committees for Religion, appointed to examine into the Causes of the present notorious Immorality and Profaneness, beg Leave before they report to your Lordships what Progress they have made in that Enquiry, to observe, that an uncommon Scene of Impiety and Blasphemy appeared before them, wherein several Persons must have been concerned: But by reason of their meeting late in the Session, they have not been able to prepare a full and satisfactory Account thereof for your Lordships; however, they think it their Duty to lay it before your Lordships as it hath appeared to them: That before the Conclusion, some Measures may be taken to put a Stop to the Spreading of these Impieties, which it is to be hoped in the next Session of Parliament, your Lordships will be able, by proper Laws and Remedies, wholly to extinguish and prevent for the future.

The Lords Committees have sufficient Grounds to believe, (though no direct Proof thereof upon Oath hath yet been laid before them) that several loose and disorderly Persons have of late erected themselves into a Society or Club, under the Name of Blasters; and have used Means to draw

draw into this impious Society several of the Youth of this Kingdom.

What the Practices of this Society are, (besides the general Fame spread through the whole Kingdom) appears by the Examinations of several Persons taken upon Oath, before the Lord Mayor of this City, in Relation to *Peter Lens* Painter, lately come into this Kingdom, who professes himself a *Blaster*.

By these Examinations it appears, that the said *Peter Lens*, professes himself to be a Votary of the Devil, that he hath offered up Prayers to him, and publicly drank to the Devil's Health; that he hath at several Times uttered the most daring and execrable Blasphemies against the Sacred Name and Majesty of God; and often made Use of such obscene, blasphemous, and before unheard-of Expressions, as the Lords Committees think they cannot even mention to your Lordships, and therefore chuse to pass over in Silence.

As Impieties and Blasphemies of this Kind were utterly unknown to our Ancestors, the Lords Committees observe, that the Laws framed by them must be unequal to such enormous Crimes; and, that a new Law is wanting more effectually to restrain and punish Blasphemies of this Kind.

The Lords Committees cannot take upon them to assign the immediate Causes of such monstrous Impieties, but they beg Leave to observe, that of late Years there hath appeared a greater Neglect of Religion, and all Things Sacred, than was ever before known in this Kingdom, a great Neglect of Divine Worship, both publick and private, and of the due Observance of the Lord's Day; a Want of Reverence to the Laws and Magistrate, and of a due Subordination in the several Ranks and Degrees in the Community; and an Abuse of Liberty, under our mild and happy Constitution; a great Neglect in Education; and a Want of Care in Parents and Masters of Families, in training up their Children in Reverence and Awe; and keeping their Servants in Discipline and good Order, and instructing them in moral and religious Duties; a great Encrease of Idleness, Luxury, and excessive Gaming, and an Excess in the Use of spirituous and intoxicating Liquors.

Wherefore the Lords Committees are come to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty's Attorney General be ordered to Prosecute *Peter Lens*, with the utmost Severity of the Law.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleased to order, that a Proclamation may issue, with a Reward for apprehending the said *Peter Lens*, and that he would be further pleased, to give it in Direction to the Judges in their several Circuits, to charge the Magistrates to put the Laws in Execution against Immorality, and Profane Cursing and Swearing, and Gaming, and to enquire into Atheistical and Blasphemous Clubs.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Bishops be desired at their Visitations, to give it in particular Charge to their Clergy, to exhort their People to a more

frequent and constant Attendance on Divine Service.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Visitors of the University, and of all Schools, do exhort and require the Fellows and Masters, carefully to instruct the Youth, committed to their Care, in the Principles of Religion, and Morality; and to inculcate a due Reverence to the Laws and Religion of their Country.

To which Report and Resolutions, the Question being severally put, the House did Agree.

En. Stern, Cler. Parliamentor.

BIRTHS, 1738.

April **T**HE Princess Consort of *Brandenburg Schwedt*, 4th Daughter of the King of *Prussia*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

12. Lady of *Nicholas Herbert*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Pembroke*, — of a Daughter.

14. The Dutchess of *Portland* — of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

APRIL.

4. **M**R *Stockdon*, Dyer, in *Spittlefields*, marry'd to Widow *Harris*, with 10,000 l.

8. *Tho. Axell*, Esq; — to Miss *Griffin*, of *Thames Ditton*, with 5000 l.

Mr Deputy *Hodges*, of *Dowgate-Ward*, — to Miss *Mills*, of *Staffordshire*, 10,000 l.

11. *Awnsham Churchill*, of *Dorchester*, — to Miss *Lownd*, of *Shepherds Well*, *East Kent*, 20,000 l.

George Ross, Esq; of *Kent*, — to Miss *Kellow*, of *Broad-street*, *Golden-square*.

12. *William Bland* of *Henrietta-street*, — to Miss *Bennet*, of *Camden-square*.

13. Mr *Foncreau*, 4th Son of the late Mr *Foncreau*, a rich *Hamburg* Merchant, — to Miss *Martin*, of *Paternoster-row*. 6000 l.

Edward Twells, of *Grays-Inn*, Esq; — to Widow *Glenister*, 6000 l.

Mr *Watson*, Apothecary in *Aldersgate-street*, — (lately) to Miss *Arnaud*, 5000 l.

Mr *Peter Bonouvrier* — to Widow *Elgar*, 30,000 l.

20. *Lewis Waye*, Esq; — to Miss *Lockey*, Granddaughter of late Sir *Roger Hill*, of *Bucks*.

22. Mr *Wright*, Banker, of *Covent-Garden*, — to Miss *Plowden*, with 4000 l.

25. Sir *John Lequesney*, Knight Alderman, — to Miss *Knight*, of *Hampshire*, 20,000 l.

William Burton, Esq; Commissioner of Excise, — (lately) to Miss *Pitt*, of *Hampshire*, 20,000 l.

Mr *Grove*, Distiller, in *Leadenhall-street* — (lately) to Mrs *Wheeler*, of *Gloucestershire*, with 15,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

March **EDWARD Lombe**, Esq; Justice of Peace for Norfolk, — at Melton.

30. **Nathaniel Gould**, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, — at the Bath.

Jacob Fowler, Esq; lately come of Age, and to 700 l. per Annum.

31. **Robert Jennison**, Esq; — near Newcastle upon Tyne.

April 1. Lady of Sir **Charles Mordaunt**, Knight of the Shire for Warwick — of the Small-Pox. She was Sister to **Armine Woodhouse**, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Norfolk.

4. **George Benson**, Esq; Lord Mayor of York.

5. **Samuel King**, Esq; — in Pall Mall.

Hugh Fowler, Esq; — (lately) in Pembroke-shire, who had a Verdict found against him some Time ago on the Act against Bribery and Corruption, which was afterwards set aside, because the Jury had toss'd up to settle their Verdict.

8. **Robert Adams**, Esq; a Director of the India Company, and formerly Governor of Tilcherry, in the E. Indies; where he kill'd a Tyger that attack'd him, and brought his Skin into England; since which he had a Tyger rampant added to his Coat of Arms.

9. Sir **Charles Blois**, Bart. at Yoxford, Suffolk, formerly Member for Ipswich and Dunwich.

10. **Marmaduke Smith**, Esq; a Director of the Hand in Hand Fire-Office, and Architect.

11. **Alexander Cleeve**, Esq; Pewterer in Cornhill.

Simon Taylor, Esq; Receiver General for Norfolk.

13. **Archdall Harris**, Esq; Surgeon of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards; he had served about 48 Years in that Post, and in every Campaign in K. William and Queen Anne's Reigns.

— **Newham**, Esq; Gentleman Usher to late Queen Anne.

15. Mr **Cox**, Yeoman-Usher to the Yeomen of the Guard — in the Guard-Chamber suddenly.

17. Lady **Saunderson**, Relict of Sir **William Saunderson**, Bart. Gent. Usher of the Black Rod.

18. **Henry Rane**, Esq; Brewer in Wapping, reckon'd worth 100,000 l. He built, and endowed for ever, a School in *Earthing-Fields* for 50 Boys and 50 Girls, and has left by his Will 10,000 l. (besides what he left to support the School) in Bank Stock, to pay off the Girls For-

tunes, who are to have each 50 l. at the Day of Marriage, and a Wedding Dinner, provided they have the Consent of the Executors; and the Master who teacherh the Boys is to marry them *Gratis*.

Oliver Lambert, Esq; Justice of the Peace of Middlesex and Westminster.

The Viscountess **Mountcashell** near Dublin; a religious, charitable, and benevolent Lady, greatly lamented.

19. Lord **Herbert**, of Cherbury, at his Seat near Bewdly, Worcester. His Father was created a Peer by King William, and the Title is now extinct.

20. **Samuel Palmer**, Esq; formerly Surgeon, and many Years President of St Thomas's Hospital, reckoned worth 100,000 l. left to his Daughter, Wife to **Peter St Hill**, Esq; Surgeon to the Lock Hospital in Kent-street.

The Relict of Sir **Charles Sidley**, Bart.

Mr **Christopher Robinson**, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

22. **Henry Summers**, Esq; Justice of Peace for Essex.

Mrs **Edmonds** (lately) in the Isle of Purbeck, aged near 106. She left 4 Children, the youngest 70; and above 60 Grandchildren and Great Grandchildren.

28. **William Coward**, Esq; at Walthamstow, aged 90, formerly an eminent Merchant, and dy'd worth 150,000 l. the Bulk of which he has left to charitable Uses.

Philip Sherrard, Esq; only Son of Hon.

Philip Sherard, Esq; of Brownlowstreet, first Cousin to the Earl of Harborough.

LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

NICHOLAS Haddock, Esq; Member for Rochester, and Rear-Admiral of the Red, appointed Commander of a Fleet designed for the Mediterranean.

Earl of **Granard**, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, — Admirsl of a Squadron under Admiral **Haddock**.

Capt. **Barnesley**, — Captain of the Somerset Man of War. And,

Lieutenants **Thomas** and **Balchen**, — Lieutenants of the same.

Capt. **Geddes** — Commander of the Edinburgh, of 70 Guns.

Capt. **Boscawen** — Captain of the Experiment.

Capt. **Dennison** — Captain of the Deal-Castle.

Henry Rolt, Esq; — Lieutenant in the D. of Argyll's Regiment of Horse-Guards.

Francis Vernon, Esq; — Captain in the Duke of Marlborough's Regiment of Foot.

James Colquhoun, Esq; Captain in Major General **Moyle's** Regiment of Foot.

Lord

Lord Viscount Cornbury, Member for Oxford University, appointed a Gentleman of the Prince of Wales's Bedchamber, in room of the Earl of Jersey, who resign'd.

Mrs Herbert — Governess to the Princesses *Augusta*.

William Chetwynd, Esq; sworn Licenser of the Stage.

Mr Thomas Odell — Assistant-Licenser.

George Mitford, Esq; — one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, in room of Thomas Drury, Esq; who resigned,

Hon. William Finch, Esq; Member for Cocker-mouth — Ambassador Extraordinary to Madrid.

Isaac Ware, Esq; Secretary to the Board of Works, made Clerk of the Works of his Majesty's Palace, in room of Henry Flitcroft, Esq; promoted as in our last.

John Harris, Esq; Member for Helston, Cornwall, (not Tho. Ripley, Esq; as in our last by Mistake from the News-papers) made Paymaster of the Board of Works, in room of Hugh Howard, Esq; deceas'd.

Duke of Queensbury — Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, in room of Lord North and Guildford, who resign'd.

Wenman Roberts, Esq; Nephew to the Lord Lovell, — Gentleman Usher to the Prince.

George Hamilton, Esq Brother to the Earl of Abercorn — Comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth to the Prince.

Mr Webb — General Surveyor in the Brewery, in room of Mr Boseley, deceas'd.

James Lane, Esq; obtain'd a Grant of

Richmond Herald at Arms, void by the Surrender of Charles Whingates, Esq;

NEW MEMBER.

Edward Popham, Esq; of Hungerford, Wilts, chosen for Great Bedwin, Wilts, in room of Brig. Murray, deceas'd.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Archibald Biscoe, presented to the Vicarage of Northweald Bassett, Essex.

Mr Thomas Gibson, — to the Vicarage of Dover-Court and Chapel of Harwich, Essex.

Samuel Peploe, D. D. obtain'd a Grant of a Deanery in the Cathedral Church of Manchester, Lancashire, in the Diocese of Chester.

Mr Thomas Eyton enabled by Grant from the Great Seal to hold the Degree of D. D.

Mr Jonathan Turner — presented to the Rectory of Dinnington, York.

Dr Perriam made a Prebendary of Sarum.

* * * We expect every Post, that the Gold Medal, proposed as a Prize for the Poems on the CHRISTIAN HERO, will be adjusted. And as there is some Prospect, that the Gentlemen, who are to judge and allot the FORTY POUNDS, proposed in Prizes for the Poems sent in on the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES, will now have leisure to consider 'em; we hope it will not be long before those Prizes will be settled, tho' there are many Poems to peruse, and one of them equivalent with the Notes to 3000 Lines.

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Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Mar. 28. to Apr. 25.

Christned	{ Males 620 } 1188
	{ Femal. 568 }
Buried	{ Males 860 } 1809
	{ Femal. 949 }
Died under 2 Years old	636
Between 2 and 5	141
Between 5 and 10	63
Between 10 and 20	65
Between 20 and 30	160
Between 30 and 40	185
Between 40 and 50	179
Between 50 and 60	160
Between 60 and 70	108
Between 70 and 80	71
Between 80 and 90	35
Between 90 and 100	5
	103
	1809

Buried.

Within the walls	145
Without the walls	425
In Mid. and Surry	762
City and Sub. West.	477
	1809

Weekly Burials.

Apr. 4. —	432
11. —	511
18. —	442
25. —	454
	1809

Peck Loaf, Wheaten	— 21 d.
Wheat 28s. per 2uar.	
Hay per load	54s.
Best Hops	

PARIS, The *Sieur de la Croix*, Writer of the Law at *Marseilles*, has presented 6 Mariners Compasses to the Royal Academy of Sciences, by help of which he proposes to determine the Longitude. The Members of the Academy have made an Experiment of them, and the Count *de Maurepas* has sent them on board some Vessels for a farther Tryal.

Vienna, Gen. *Doxat* has been executed at *Belgrade*, for surrendering *Nissa* to the *Turks* without making the least Resistance. After the Commissaries had pronounced the Sentence, he said, *This then is the Recompence of 38 Years Service, and of the many Wounds I have received in the Service of the Empire; and I must die for having saved the Lives of six Battalions.* — A few Days after the Execution, the Officers of the Garrison were called before the Governor, who declared to them, “That the Emperor judg’d that Example necessary, in order to let the Officers of his Troops know, that when he entrusts them with the Execution of his Orders, it is their Business to follow them punctually, and not interpret them according to their own Notions.”

Upon Advice that the *Turks* were in full March in divers Quarters, had taken *Semendria*, and put the Garrison, of 50 Men, to the Sword, and had invested several other Places; Count *Konigsberg* will speedily set out for *Belgrade*, with full Powers to take Advantage of the first favourable Opportunity for preventing the Enemies Projects, without being obliged to send to Court for Orders. Prince *Lobkowitz*, Governor of *Transylvania*, has discover’d a Plot that was just breaking out there, in favour of Prince *Ragotski*, and seiz’d the principal Conspirators, 15 in Number, all Gentlemen of *Transylvania*, and Protestants, among whom are Counts *Tekely* and *Bethleem*, and 6 Barons; the Superintendent, or Bishop, of the Protestants is involv’d in the Affair, and is under a strict Guard.

Ustiza is surrender’d to the *Turks*, after a brave Defence of 3 Weeks, and the small Remains of the Garrison obtained honourable Terms.—The Grand Seignior has concluded a Treaty with Prince *Ragotski*, — The *French* Ambassador did all he could to hinder it, by representing that it could only tend to make the Court of *Vienna* more averse to a Peace. This Treaty, of which there is no Example in History, consists of 11 Articles, the principal of which are “That Prince *Ragotski* shall be acknowledged Free Sovereign of *Hungary* and *Transylvania*; that the Christians, Subjects of the said Prince, shall have the free Exer-

cise of their Religion in the *Ottoman* Empire: That the Election of his Successors shall be according to the Laws of the Country, independently of the *Ottoman* Porte, on Condition nevertheless that in case of a War in *Europe*, Prince *Ragotski* shall march to the Grand Seignior’s Assistance with an Army of 100,000 Men.

The Emperor has appointed the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, Brother to the Princess of *Wales*, Lieutenant Veldt Marshall of his Armies.

Bastia, Capital of *Corfica*. Two Deputies of the Malecontents are arrived here, and have had two Conferences with the Count *de Boissieux*, the *French* General, the Result of which is not yet known. The *Corficans* seem well enough disposed for an Accommodation, if Means could be found out to remove their Apprehensions of returning under the Dominion of the *Genoese*, whom they are resolved never to trust more,

From the *Hague*, That his most Christian Majesty has caused a Declaration to be made to the States General, that he readily offers his impartial Mediation to accommodate the Disputes arisen on account of the Captures made by the *Spaniards* upon the *English* and *Dutch* Shipping, to prevent a Rupture; when the greatest Part of *Europe* desires Peace. This Declaration is said to have been made to M. *Van Hoey* by M. *Amelot*, and repeated by the Cardinal himself.

From *Madrid*, That his Catholick Majesty would abide by his first Resolution, to release upon Security such Vessels as should appear to have been unjustly taken from the *English*. That with respect to the other Grievances complain’d of by that Nation, the King was in daily Expectation of receiving further Light relating thereto; but, if notwithstanding the Assurances given of his Majesty’s good Intentions, the Crown of *England* should commit Hostilities in the *West-Indies*, the Court of *Spain* could not avoid to make Reprisals by all such Means as are used by Powers at Variance; that his Majesty should look upon himself entitled to take all Advantages in the Mediterranean, and that Things being brought to such an Extremity, they would not easily be appeas’d. Military Preparations are carrying on throughout the Kingdom of *Spain* with great Vigour, for what Purpose is left to the Publick to judge,

From *Martinico*, one of the *French* Sugar Islands, [that a Fire had consumed above 100 Warehouses of Sugar. Coffee and *European* Merchandize. The Damage computed at above 12 Millions of *Livres*.

A REGISTER of BOOKS in APRIL, 1738.

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10. *Amasis*, King of *Aegypt*. By *C. Marsh*; and sold by him. Price 2 s.

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For MAY, 1738

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- VI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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The Remarks sign'd Humanicus, W.B. &c. on the Persecuting Spirit of the Weekly Miscellany; and the Observations sign'd Fido on the Old Whig's taking the Blasphemer Servetus's Part against Calvin and all the Helvetian Churches, seem to be well founded, but we have not room for them.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

M A Y, 1738.

Tho' the following Account be long, we do not doubt its proving acceptable to all our British Readers in particular, because we can't help being of Opinion that every one of them must be glad to hear of and wish Success to an Undertaking that if suitably encouraged, will rescue this Nation from the Reproach hinted by Mons. Voltaire, namely, that we are beholden to a Frenchman for the best History extant of British Affairs. We shall only add, that this Account might perhaps, have appear'd to better advantage, had we made the Author privy to our Intention of making so very public, what seems to us to be only handed privately about, there being no Place named where to send to the Undertaker; to remedy that Defect, we shall gladly forward any thing Gentlemen may have to communicate to him.

A general Account of the necessary Materials for an HISTORY of ENGLAND, the Society and Subscription proposed for defraying the Expences thereof, and the Method wherein Mr CARTE intends to proceed in carrying on the said Work.

NOTHING can be of greater Importance, or Service to a Nation, than a faithful History of its Constitution, Laws, Affairs, Commerce, and Situation in all Ages. England in this respect is more unhappy, because more defective, than most other Countries in Europe. Whether this be owing to want of Genius in our Writers, or of Encouragement, and Assurances, so liberally given to such publick Works, by Princes, by Bodies of Men, and particular Persons abroad, or to any Dread of the extraordinary Application necessary for the due Execution of the Undertaking, is not so certain, as the Defect itself is visible.

Some Historians indeed we have, but their Accounts are generally borrowed from old Chronicles, compiled chiefly by Monks, and other injudicious Writers; who tho' perhaps able to convey to us the Memory of Facts and Events which passed openly in the View of the World, were no way qualified to discover their more secret Springs. Hence, their Histories contain little more than Relations of Battles, Sieges, and other warlike Exploits of our Ancestors; Relations very little instructive to military Men now-a-days, and which, however they may strike the Fancy, or flatter the fighting Humour of our Countrymen, are certainly much less for the Service, and not more for the Glory of the Nation, than a judicious Account of the Nature

and Wisdom of our Laws and Constitution would be for its Honour. Rapin indeed hath made some use of those Treaties with our Kings, printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*; but he is as entirely silent as any of the rest, with regard to the Negotiations preceding them, which are yet generally necessary for a clear understanding, as well of the true Meaning of such Treaties, as of the Disputes thereby determined. Writing his History abroad, he had no Opportunity either of consulting Persons better versed in our Antiquities than himself, or of searching into our Records. Being likewise a Foreigner unacquainted with our Constitution, he was in no respect qualified to give us the Civil History of this Nation; which has not as yet been attempted by any one except Dr Brady, whose Work was by his Death left imperfect: So that an History of our Constitution, Laws, Usages, Customs, and Manners, with the various, whether sudden or gradual Alterations which these have undergone in the Course of Time, the Occasions, Motives and Steps by which they were brought about, and the Effects thereof on the Nation, is a Work that yet remains to be executed.

Every Body must be sensible this is the most interesting part of our History to the Nation in general. The Rights of all Bodies of Men, Ecclesiastical and Civil, as well as of particular Persons being concerned therein. In a Civil History, founded upon authentick Records and Materials, we may expect to see stated the just Bounds of the Prerogative of the Crown, and Extent of the Liberties of the Subject, by judicious Accounts of the Exercise of the one, and the Enjoyment of the other in the best Reigns, and the Abuses of both in the worst. An History of our Laws, and Account of the Times, Authors, and Occasions of their being established, will be very useful to let us into their true Meaning, and is necessary in many Cases to prevent or correct Blunders that might arise from want of that Knowledge. The like Historical Account of our Institutions and Customs will best show us the Reason and Nature thereof, and remove Mistakes that Multitudes are still apt to fall into, for want of understanding their true Original. By such an History the People of England will see upon what Foundation their Civil Rights, Privileges, and Liberties stand, and be better enabled to support them: They will see what Changes have happened in our Courts of Judicature, in our Methods of Justice, what Alterations have been made in received Usages and Practices, that were so many Instances or Barriers of our Rights and Liberties.

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by Fictions scarce exempt from the Charge of Absurdity, and by Pretences that would hardly stand the Test of cool Reason and Examination; and what Effects have followed such Deviations from old Rules; and thus by the Experience of former Ages they will be instructed how to reform what is or shall be amiss, in the safest and most effectual Manner, by returning to the old Rules, established by the Wisdom, and warranted by the Practice of their Ancestors.

It must be confessed, that the composing of such a Civil History is a Work of no small Difficulty. Besides a Love of Truth, Impartiality, and Exactness, Qualities essentially necessary to an Historian, it requires a large Fund, and Extent of Knowledge and Learning of various Kinds, (various as the Subjects which make up the Matter of an History, and the Occasions of Disputes which arise in a long Succession of Ages) a clear Head to digest the great Variety and Abundance of Materials on each Subject, and a continual Exercise of the Judgment in the Use of them. It is a Work of infinite Labour, and cannot be executed with the Accuracy that it deserves without painful Searches into Antiquity, and a large Correspondence with learned Men, nor without travelling thro' a prodigious Number of old Records, not easy to be read, nor always to be understood, and applied to their proper Uses, without a constant Attention and careful Observation. Whoever undertakes a Work of this Nature, must not be encumbered with any other Business; his Time must be entirely dedicated to this Purpose, or he can never propose to see an End, nor others hope to reap the Fruit of his Labours. Men of Business, employed in publick Affairs, and endowed with that Knowledge, and those Qualifications which have in all Ages been deemed necessary for such Employments, and used to Negotiations and Matters of State, are certainly fitter than any others to write History, (of which we have a Specimen in Sir Wm Temple's *Introduction to the History of England*) but they have generally the least Leisure of any for such a Work. It is however absolutely necessary that an Historian should have some Knowledge of the World, and of human Nature, as well as of Books and Records; and should likewise be acquainted with the History, Constitution, Antiquities, and Usages of other Countries, whose History is interwoven with that of their Neighbours, and whose ancient Usages serve in many Instances to illustrate those of our own Country.

Whatever Reason has hindered Writers properly qualified from undertaking the Civil Part of our History, it certainly could not be the Want of Materials; the Cotton Library alone containing more, as well relating to our Constitution and Customs, as to Treaties and Transactions with foreign States, than any other Nation can boast of. Our Records are generally kept in better Order, and more easy to be consulted, than those of other Countries; and a small Number of Instruments preserved in our Archives, discover more of the Genius of a Prince and the Manner of his Government, and would give a much clearer Light into some of the most remarkable Transactions in several Reigns, than

all the Histories of *England* hitherto published. — *Rymer* indeed has printed several Volumes of Records enrolled in *Chancery*; but not one out of the *Exchequer*, where are many of much greater Importance to the Subject than most in his Collection, and where likewise are Abundance of Treaties with foreign Princes; that being the Court in which most Kings of *Europe* used antiently to enrol such Treaties. *Powell* in his *Repertory of Records*, gives us a List of the contracting Powers, Dates, &c. of above 400 Treaties of our Kings with foreign Princes, which are not in *Rymer*. The *Rolls of Parliament*, the *Journals of both Houses*, and the *Books of the Privy Council*, will give great Light to an Historian in many Cases of the highest Consequence; the most weighty Affairs, being usually debated and transacted in those Assemblies. The *Paper Office*, besides great Numbers of Original Treaties under Seal and other valuable Papers, contains the Letters of all our Embassadors in foreign Courts, and the Dispatches of the Lords of the Privy Council, the Clerks of the Council, and the Secretaries of State to those Embassadors, in a constant Series from the Time of *Edward IV.* down to the Revolution, in a regular Order. These will fully instruct us in the Negotiations and Transactions we have had with foreign Princes, of which no Historian hitherto has ever pretended to give us any Account. In the Archives of *Durham*, and other antient Cathedrals, are preserved a great Number of Charters of our Kings; and other Records of greater Antiquity than any that are to be seen in the *Tower*. In the *Tally Office* are kept a prodigious Number of publick Papers relating to the Reformation and Reigns of *Hen. VIII.* *Edw. VI.* *Q. Mary* and *Q. Elizabeth*. Abundance of Grants, Orders of our Kings, and other Instruments, are entered in the *Office of the Privy Seal*, which never passed the Great Seal: And in the *Household* or *Greencloth Records*, are preserved the most antient Letters of Correspondence between our Kings and foreign Princes, reposed there before the *Paper Office* was erected. Besides these Materials hitherto untouched by any, there are vast Quantities of others in the Hands of private Persons, and in different Libraries of this Kingdom.

Another very considerable Body of Materials, very proper, if not necessary, must be sought in foreign Parts. There is always a continued Intercourse of friendly or hostile Transactions between adjoining Countries; for which Reason the Records of all Nations furnish abundance of Materials for the History of their Neighbours. This I have observed particularly in *France*, where in my Searches for some Years together after Records relating to *England*, I took Notes or made Abstracts of above a thousand Instruments of Treaties and Transactions between the two Kingdoms; scarce any of which appear in *Rymer*. I have there likewise seen in the Letters and Negotiations of *French* Embassadors in *England*, much better Accounts of our Court, of the Characters of great Men about it, and of Transactions in this Kingdom, than I have yet seen in any of our Historians. These are the more to be relied on, because Embassadors al-

write Truth to their Masters, and relate Things nakedly as they pass without Disguise or Reserve. In these are to be seen very curious Accounts of verbal Conferences and Treaties of those Ministers with our Kings, their Privy Council and Secretaries, which being either heard by our Princes, or verbally related to them, are not here committed to Writing, and are therefore no where to be found, but in the Relations thereof sent to foreign Princes. These Relations are very useful, not only to give us just Accounts of publick Affairs, but also a true Notion of the Character, Genius, Capacity and Judgment of our Kings. Thus, *e. g.* how great soever *Q. Elizabeth* appears in her Actions, or is represented in History, she appears still greater in the Negotiations of those Embassadors. The *Comte de Beaumont* was Embassador here, from *Henry IV.* in the two last Years of her Reign; he was obliged to have frequent Conferences with her Majesty, the Lords and Committees of Council, about Matters of Commerce and State between the Crowns; and in his Relations thereof, (whether it was owing to their being cramped by Instructions, or to her greater Experience,) She discovers even in the decline of her Life a Penetration, Capacity and Judgment, far superior to all her Ministers. The same Embassador continued here the three first Years of her Successor; and in his Account of the like Conferences with that Prince, *K. James I.* shews indeed a great Sagacity, Clearness, Honesty, and Sincerity, in every Part of his Treating; but the trifling Part of his Character is still sure to betray itself, he continually interrupting the most serious and important Debates, by some Question or Complaint about a Sermon preached at *Charenton*, a Book of some Jesuit, or a Thesis maintained in the *Sorbonne*. I have by me some Transcripts of those Negotiations; I have read others; and as the *French* are careful to preserve in their Families all the Acts of their Ancestors, it will not be difficult to procure them for at least 200 Years past: And as many of them consist of several Volumes, (*e. g.* the *Comte de Beaumont's* of three, *M. d'Effiat's* of four, *M. du Bellay's* of five, and *M. de Noailles's* of six,) the Copies thereof, with the vast Number of Treaties and Pieces, to be transcribed from the *French* Records, will probably take up near 200 Volumes in Folio.

Besides all this, it will be necessary to make Use of an infinite Number of printed Books, relating as well to our own History and Antiquities, as to those of adjoining Kingdoms, and of the Northern Nations, from whom we derive our Origin, or who by Force settled themselves in this Country. There must be a very great Expence in the procuring of these. The Transcripts of the *French* Negotiations and Records alone, would (if all were necessary to be copied) at the Rate of 5*l.* a Volume in Folio, cost 1000*l.* In the Search of our Records in all the different Offices abovementioned, if one Instrument in five hundred were to be copied, entire, there would several Thousands of them be transcribed. The Manuscripts in private Libraries cannot be transported thence, their Rules hindering the Communication of them at a Distance. Private Persons that have Negotiations

of their Ancestors and other Memoirs, and are ready to communicate them, may yet be unwilling to trust them out of their Houses: And in such Case it will be necessary to travel thither, (as it must always be in the Case of Records of Cathedrals) with at least one Amanuensis to make the quicker Dispatch in copying entire Pieces, at the same Time that Extracts are making of others. There will be likewise continual Employment for other Amanuenses; for tho' every Work, be it never so great, must ever be done by one Man, and every Material viewed and considered by him; yet he cannot be too well supplied with Assistants to ease him of the dry Labour of Transcripts. For the Accommodation of himself and these Amanuenses, as well as for arranging and keeping the vast Quantities and different Kinds of Materials in a proper Order, he must have an House conveniently seated near the *Cotton Library*, Paper-Office, and the Records at *Westminster*; which, with the Necessity of living in *London* whilst those Repositories of publick Papers are searching, and of corresponding with learned Men both at Home and Abroad for the clearing up of ancient Customs and Usages, will be another Occasion of great Expence.

From these Considerations it is manifest, that we never can have a good and instructive History of *England*, without the Use of the Materials beforementioned; that those Materials cannot be procured without a vast Expence, too great for any private Purse to defray; and that as a Man of the best Capacity on Earth cannot execute a Work of that Nature without being supplied with those Materials, so it would be ridiculous in any one to attempt it without a proper Assurance of being supported in the necessary Expence. There is no Reason therefore to imagine it will be ever set about till such Assurance be given; and yet Materials, (at least those in private Hands,) are every Day decaying and perishing, being subject to Fire, and various other Accidents: So that the sooner publick Encouragement is given to the Undertaking, the more likely will it be to be well executed; and in all Cases what is absolutely necessary to be done, cannot be done too soon. For these Reasons it is proposed, to the Nobility and Gentry, and to all Corporate Bodies and Societies within the Kingdom, to contribute to the Charges of a Work, in which all their Interests are concerned, and which, by a *Proposal for removing the Impediments of writing an History of England*, printed last Year, I declared myself ready to engage in, if thereby enabled to procure those authentick Materials, without which no History can be wrote, either for the Instruction and Benefit of this Nation at Home, or for its Credit Abroad.

In Consequence of that Proposal, and in order to make up a *Society for encouraging the Writing of an History of England*, (of a like Nature with the Society lately formed for the Encouragement of Learning *) several Noblemen and Gentlemen have signed an Instrument, obliging themselves to contribute, the former their 20, the latter their 10 Guineas a Year, towards the Charges of the Work and Materials. These

* See Vol. VI. p. 353.

Contributions are to be paid to a "Treasurer of their own Appointment, and are to be issued out by him for those Charges in such Form, Manner, and Proportion, as shall be directed by a General Meeting of the Contributors, or (if they shall think fit to order it) by a Committee of their Body; an Account of the Expences thereof, as well as of the Progress of the Work, being from Time to Time to be laid before a General Assembly of the Contributors, who (as in all Reason they ought to be satisfied in both these Respects) have the Liberty of withdrawing their respective Contributions, whenever they please, and shall think fit to notify the same." Such are the Terms of the Instrument: And the Subscription being now begun, it may not be improper for me to mention something of the Manner, wherein I propose to proceed in this Undertaking.

An History of this Nation must begin with a Discourse upon the original Inhabitants thereof, (which undoubtedly were the *Britons*,) and the State of the Country under the *Romans*. It is not to be expected that we should be more happy than our Neighbours, in having in those dark Times any Writers to convey to us a regular Series of Affairs or Historical Passages. All that can be done at this Distance of Time, is, to collect together all the scattered Passages that are to be found in the Works of the most ancient Writers who have had Occasion to mention these Islands, (in which I hope the Assistance of learned Men will not be wanting,) and tho' little Use can be made of these singly considered, some Light may arise from them all assembled together. But the greatest Helps are to be found in the Disquisitions of our Antiquaries upon the *Roman* Names of Places, Encampments, and other Remains in *England*, in which abundance of Historical Passages are rationally cleared up to the Satisfaction of the learned World. Were the *Annals of Wales*, drawn up by the learned and judicious Mr *Vaughan* of *Hengrot* (Author of the *British Antiquities revived*) and sent by him to Archbishop *Usher* for his Perusal and Approbation, still in being, it would probably clear up to us many considerable Points both of History and Chronology in the Times of the *Britons*. But after all, if this Work should not be found, I am in Hopes its Loss may be in a great measure supplied by the Papers of the late learned Mr *Edward Lhuyd*, Keeper of the *Musæum* at *Oxford*, who had the Use of all Mr *Vaughan's* Collections, and having with incessant Labour and great Exactness employ'd a considerable Part of his Life in searching into the Antiquities and History of the *Welsh*, had perused or collected almost all that was ancient or valuable in their Manuscripts, transcribed all the old Charters of their Monasteries that he could meet with, examined into the Antiquities of *Ireland*, *Armorick*, *Bretagne*, and other Countries inhabited by the same People, compared them together, and made his Observations upon the whole, but died before he had digested them in the Form of a Discourse upon the original Inhabitants of these Islands. In order therefore to this first Part of our History, I propose to go thro' Mr *Lhuyd's* Collections, hoping they will afford something curious and instructive on the Subject.

As to the Times after the coming of the *Saxons* into this Island, we must not expect many Writers among a People more intent upon Rapine and War than Learning: Nor indeed are there any more ancient than *Bede* (whose History is chiefly, as well as professedly, Ecclesiastical) and scarce any of Moment before the Conquest, besides *Affterius Menevensis*. But in all Cases where such Materials as were to be wished are not to be had, we can only make Use of the best we have. Thus to supply the Defect complained of, we must have Recourse to the Lives of Saints written by Persons cotemporary with them, and to the Charters of Monasteries and Churches, great Numbers of which are preserv'd in the *Cotton* and *Harleian* Libraries, and in the Registers and Cartularies of Religious Houses, as well *Welsh* as *English*. It is evident, that those who write the Lives of Saints, must necessarily take Notice of the Princes that either persecuted or protected them, and of many Passages relating to those Princes. There is likewise a great Connexion between the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of a Country: They are always blended together in old Chronicles and Charters; and the same Pieces that convey to us the Knowledge of Bishops and Abbots, the Foundation, Endowment, and Benefactions to Churches and Convents, acquaint us at the same Time with the Kings, Princes, and great Lords, that were the Founders and Benefactors. And whoever observes what Use Sir *Wm Dugdale* in his *Baronage* makes of the Charters published in his *Monasticon*, for the giving an Account of the Actions of the most ancient Barons by Tenure, and their Ancestors in *England*, will see that considerable Lights may be drawn from this Source. The same appears from the first Vol. lately published of the History of *Languedoc* in *France*, a Work undertaken by the Encouragement of the States of that Province, who settled Pensions on the *Benedictines* that were employed in it, and defrayed all the Expence of Searches and Impression, and other incident Charges necessary or useful to its Perfection. This Vol. goes no further than *A. D.* 877, and yet it contains such a Number of Original Charters and Deeds, that it is amazing how so many could be found in a single Province.

Other Lights may be derived from a Comparison of the many old Chronicles in the *Cotton* Library; for tho' the Authors thereof, like our old Historians soon after the Conquest, borrow from one another, yet they would have been more useful if all these Chronicles had been reduced into one, the Chronology well adjusted, the various Facts mentioned in each arranged in their proper Order, in different Columns, the principal thereof as the Text taken from the most ancient, and continued downwards from Time to Time out of the Chronicles of such Writers as were coeval with the Facts they relate. Great Helps are also afforded by the Collections lately published of *Saxon* Laws and Councils; from the latter of which more Accounts of civil Matters may be expected here than in other Countries, because our old Councils were generally mixed Assemblies of the great Laymen and Bishops, and both Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters were treated therein. These, with

with the Accounts which the old Writers of neighbouring Nations give of ours, and those which the *Danish*, *Norwegian* and *Islandick* Historians give of the frequent Invasions of this Kingdom by the *Danes* for the Space of 200 Years, and of the Manners, Usages, and Customs of that People, are the best Materials we have for an History or more general Account of Affairs before the Conquest.

From that Time downwards we are abundantly supplied with Historians, *English*, *Norman* and *French*, giving ample Accounts of that great Revolution, and of the Transactions of our Princes, as well in *England*, as in the Dominions belonging to them in *France*. Some *Italian* Writers lately published in *Muratori's* Collection give us fuller Relations of the Expeditions of *Richard I.* and *Edward I.* into the Holy Land than had been preserved by our own Writers. But in this great Variety of Historians, Care must be taken to examine their different Accounts, and from the Time of *Riebard I.* such as are authentick may be generally verified by Records. For this Purpose I propose to make a regular Search thro' all our Offices of Records in the Tower, Exchequer, &c. expecting from thence to be enabled, not only to clear up many historical Facts that are disputed, mistaken, imperfectly related, or utterly unknown, but also to give a distinct and satisfactory Account of great Numbers of ancient Usages and Customs, which are not at present so clearly and generally understood as they deserve; and this, as Occasions offer in the Course of the History, I shall endeavour to do by particular Dissertations, as the most instructive Manner of treating such Subjects, and the most agreeable to the Reader. In this Respect the Cotton Library will be of great Service.

The Letters of our Ambassadors in the Paper-Office will (as I have observed) supply one notorious Defect in all Historians, who never pretend to give us any Account of a Negotiation, or to shew where the Strefs and Difficulties of a Treaty lay. The Rolls and Journals of Parliament, the Books of the Privy-Council, the Accounts of the King's Household, the Greencloth Records, the Papers in the Privy-Seal and Signet-Offices, those of the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* in the Tally-Office, furnish an infinite Number of Materials for every Part of our History; and the Cotton Library hath an immense Number of Pieces that serve by way of Supplement to those Offices; which having by some Means or other been got thence into private Hands, were recovered to the publick Use and collected together by the Care of the Founder of that Library. All these must be thoroughly searched: And tho' Extracts of most of the Papers there, may generally suffice for the Use, of an Historian, yet an infinite Number will be found of such Importance, that it will render them necessary to be copied entire.

After all, tho' we have so vast a Quantity of Materials for an *English* History in our own Nation, it will be still necessary to consult the Records and Repositories of Papers in other Countries, particularly in *France*, with which Kingdom, from the Time of *William the Conqueror*, we had for some Hundreds of Years a perpetual

Intercourse and Disputes, by reason of the Dominions which our Kings possessed in that Country. The Records there preserv'd in the *Tresor de Chartres*, the *Sainte Chapelle*, and the *Registres du Parlement de Paris* & de la *Chambre des Comptes*, furnish (as is said before) above a Thousand Instruments of Treaties and Transactions between the Crown of *France* and *England* that are not in *Rymer*; the Titles, Notes, or Abstracts whereof I have taken from thence, and have now by me in two Volumes in Folio. And as to the Negotiations of *French* Ambassadors in *England*, of which I have already expressed so high an Esteem, (which is fully justified by the entire Copies I took of some of them, and by what I have read of others) I have hereto annexed a Catalogue of those which I have observed at *Paris*; and as soon as I get from the Jewel-Office (whence Presents are usually made to Ambassadors at Parting) a full Account of the rest that have resided here, I am persuaded I shall easily discover where their Negotiations also are preserved.

As the first Step in order to a Building is to collect the Materials for it, I propose, as soon as I am enabled by a proper Subscription, to procure a general Order (as hath been granted to *Rymer* and others) to search into all Offices of Record, and Repositories of Papers here, and take Copies by myself, Assistants, and Amanuenses of such Pieces as I shall find necessary for my Work. The first Use I shall make thereof will be to go to the Exchequer Records to see what Treaties are there enrolled, and consequently wanting in *Rymer*, whose first twelve Volumes were taken out of the Records in the Tower, and the rest out of those in the Chapel of the Rolls. These I propose to get first transcribed, and think it would be proper to publish them by way of Supplement to the *Fœdera*; and the rather, because they may be more readily made Use of when printed in Order, than they can be whilst they remain in Manuscripts.

Having furnished myself with the Dates, &c. of all the publick Treaties relating to *France*, that are either in *Rymer*, or in any of our Records, and compared them with my own Extracts and Notes, of what I have seen in the *French* Records, I propose to go to *Paris* to compleat the Series of Transactions with that Court out of their Records; and to procure likewise Transcripts of the Letters and Negotiations of their Ambassadors in *England*. I flatter myself with the Hopes of finding a greater Facility herein than a Person less known in that Country. Many of these Negotiations are in the King's Library, which by the Accession of the Libraries of *M. Colbert*, *M. Bâuze*, the President de *Mefmes*, and other great Men, is now much better stored in this Respect, than it was when I left *Paris*: And no Copies can be taken of these without the Order or Licence of the *Garde des Sceaux*. This Post is now remitted to the Chancellorship in the Person of *M. D'Aguesseau*, to whom I had the Honour to be known, and was favoured by him with the Use of the MSS. of his own Library whilst I continued at *Paris*. He is a very learned and very communicative Man, and there will be little Difficulty

Difficulty in obtaining such a Licence from him ; but if he should be soon succeeded by a Person of a more narrow or bigotted Spirit, it may probably become impracticable ; so that this is a Matter fit to be done without any Delay. I shall have at the same Time an Opportunity of reading over great Numbers of Original Letters wrote by different Princes of *Europe*, (in which those of *England* are included) to the Kings of *France*, the Instructions given to the *French* Ambassadors, Dispatches of their Ministers and Secretaries of State, and Acts of Treaties for many Reigns backward, and other curious Manuscripts of Letters and Memoirs of State, besides *Robert Wace's* History of the Dukes of *Normandy* and the Conquest of *England*, and other Histories of our *English* Affairs, which are preserved in Manuscript, in the King of *France's* and other Libraries at *Paris*, and have never yet appeared in print. Whoever reads *P. le Long's* Catalogue and Accounts of the Memoirs and Letters above-mentioned (in his *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*) will easily guess, that a large Quantity of very curious Extracts may be made from thence, for clearing up Historical Facts, and probab'y many Pieces to be copied entire.

Having provided myself with these Materials in *France* with as much Diligence and Expedition as is possible, I then propose to go through our Records in *England*, and thence take such Notes and Transcripts as will be necessary. My first Search will be general, being intended, by a View of the Whole, to enable me to distinguish what Kinds of them are to be used in each Reign, and to discover whether in some unobserved and unaccustomed Office there may not be found an hidden Treasure of useful Papers and Materials unknown before, and of higher Antiquity than could easily be imagined. I shall next set myself to extract or transcribe the particular Records necessary ; which must be a Work of Time, and wherein I must begin with the earliest, because they are first to be used. But the proposed previous general View of the whole Materials, seems to me to be necessary for enabling me the better to ascertain the Arrangement of the Particulars ; which if they relate to any Usage or Matter of Antiquity, must be according to the Subject ; and if to any historical Fact, in the Order of Time ; that so without any Trouble or Confusion, I may be sure of having before me every Material relating to any Subject or Reign, when it comes to be the Subject of my Writing. The like Arrangement must be made with regard to the infinite Number of printed Books, &c. which it will be necessary for me from Time to Time to consult and compare.

There are doubtless great Numbers of valuable Materials in private Hands ; and as it may reasonably be imagined, these do not relate to the earliest Times of our History, it may possibly be deemed not so necessary to procure them immediately. But certainly it must be thought proper to consult such Materials, whilst they may be had, and the Owners are willing to communicate them ; and one cannot too soon collect all that will be useful, in order to the Arrangement thereof.

This is only a general Sketch of the Method in which I propose to proceed, and which I shall submit to the Judgment of the Society, or the learned Committee, to whom they shall delegate the Care of their Affairs. It appears thereby that I have cut out Labour enough for myself ; for the collecting of the Materials, the Search of all Records and Papers, the making Extracts thence, the digesting them in a regular Order for Use, and, in fine, the entire Composition of the History can be done by none but myself. But however great the Fatigue, and how continual soever the Application must be, I find Zeal and Inclination enough to go through it, perhaps in less Time than can easily be imagined. For as I have in the Course of my Life been constantly observing where any Materials for such a Work are preserved, the less Time will be taken up in collecting them, if I be sufficiently enabled to defray the Charges thereof ; and on this Supposition, I am persuaded, that I shall be able in seven Years to bring our History down so low as the Revolution. 'Tis a Space of Time to which it may not unreasonably be presumed my Life may extend, and I hope my Constitution will enable me to hold out to the End of a Work, which, as it is now likely to be composed upon better Materials, must, (if it be not the Writer's Fault) be better executed than any modern History whatever. But (to suppose the worst) in case it should prove otherwise, the Materials provided, and digested as far as they go, will be still in Being, and at the Disposal of the Society, and ready for the Use of any other Person, whom they shall think proper to continue and finish the Work.

LONDON, THOMAS CARTE.
April 25, 1738.

The APOTHEOSIS of MILTON. A VISION.

Mr URBAN,

THO' no Lessons are more instructive than those we learn from the View of the awful Monuments erected to the Memory of the Great, the Good, the Wise, and the Witty ; yet the Subject has been so much exhausted, that an Author who can find any thing to say on that Head, must have an Imagination more fertile than mine : For this Reason I shall not entertain you with any of the Reflections that occur'd to my Mind last Week, when Curiosity led me to see the Monuments lately erected in *Westminster* - Abbey. I shall only acquaint you, that I was so deeply engaged in them, that Night fell ere I was aware ; and when I awaked from my Reverie, I found the Gate of the Abbey shut. I own, Sir, that notwithstanding the natural Courage that I am Master of, the solemn Aspect of the Fabrick, together with the melancholy Gloom

Gloom that darted thro' the Windows, and ting'd the snowy Marble with a death-like Paleness, gave me some Emotions, which, perhaps, it would appear Weakness in me to confess. I however resolved to pass the Night in the most proper manner both for expelling these dismal Ideas from my Mind, and for preventing any Injury to my Health from the Inclemency of the Season: So I resolved to walk about, and thereby to keep myself from being chill'd, as I must have been, had I compos'd myself to sleep. I shall not be positive if I kept up to this Resolution, or if a gentle Slumber stole upon my Senses, as I sat down to rest myself, after the Fatigue of walking about for 3 Hours. However that was, towards the Middle of the Night I saw (or seemed to see) a Light at the farther End of the Abbey, which moved from one Place to another, but I could not distinctly perceive by whom it was directed. At last it approached me, and I discerned that it proceeded from a Taper which was carried by an Old Man, who had something uncommon in his Air and Habit. He seemed to be in a green old Age, his Forehead was raised his Head bald, and his Eyes sunk, but full of a Severity tempered with Sweetness; an azure Robe reached down to his Feet, and he was girded with a white Sash. At last he came up to me, and with a stern Air ask'd, why I presumed to intrude at so late an Hour upon the Sanctuaries of the Dead? I could easily perceive that his Voice, which filled me with a religious Horror, was not human: However, recovering myself as well as I could, I told him my Misfortune in a few Words. *Mortal*, said he, *you are safe. The Reflections that occasioned your being here recommend you to superior Natures. I am the Genius of this Place; and if you have Courage to support the Presence of Beings, once clothed with Humanity, but who now move in a higher Order, you may be favoured this Night with a Sight more august than any Mortal now alive can boast to have seen.* When he was silent I prostrated myself at his Feet, and with some Difficulty, so much were my Senses over-power'd, told him, that I entirely resigned myself to his Guidance. He then extended his Arm over my Head, and I could perceive his Robe dilate, his Size shoot up, and myself convey'd, by a sweetly resistless Motion, not unlike what the Poet describes, when *Venus* carried off *Ascanius* to the *Idalian* Groves.

—*Placidam per Membra Quietem
Irrigat, & fozum Gremio Dea tollit in
altos
Idaliæ Lucos*—

A But I scarce had Time for Reflection, when I found myself in a spacious Hall, wherein was a large Table covered with a Carpet, on which were wrought divers Hieroglyphical Figures, and round it were a great many Seats, resembling the *Tripods*, as we have them described in the Remains of Antiquity. Towards the Middle there were some Seats of a different Form from the others; and at the upper End one more elevated, but of the same Figure with the *Tripods*. My Guide seeing me seized with Admiration and Dread, was so good as to relieve me by these Words: *This Room, said he, is concealed from every Human Eye; not even the most beloved of Heaven have been indulged with seeing it, or knowing the awful Purposes of the Assemblies that are from time to time held here: It is sacred to the Spirits of the Bards, whose Remains are buried, or whose Monuments are erected within this Pile. To night an Assembly of the greatest Importance is held upon the Admission of the Great Milton into this Society.* Scarce had he spoke, when I perceived a Door unfold, and a venerable Figure enter, clothed in a deep Violet-coloured Robe, with a Wand in his Hand, and proceeding slowly to the Chair at the upper End of the Table, where he seated himself. *That Old Man, said my Conductor, whose Face you see wears the Furrows of Age, is the Father of English Poesy: Notwithstanding the solemn Figure he makes here, if you were near enough to observe him aright, you might perceive an Archness in his Looks, and a certain Vivacity, that is either not to be found, or is very awkward, in most of his Poetical Descendants.* Here my Conductor was silent, and upon a narrow View of the old Personage, I could easily perceive that it must be *Chaucer*. Several succeeded him, and seated themselves promiscuously: Among the rest, I could discern an airy Young Man, dressed in a Robe somewhat resembling the *Roman* Habit, whereon were wrought several Battles, in which the Figures of the Warriours made a very *Gothic* Appearance: But these bloody Scenes were intersected with Combats of a softer Nature. The Subjects generally were, Ladies complaining of broken Vows; and tho' the Figures, perhaps, wanted some of

of the graceful Attitudes which so much recommend the Works of the *Italian* Masters, yet they had all their Bloom, their Softness, and Tendernefs. I was entirely at a Loss to know who this Poet was; but my aerial Conductor soon put me out of Doubt: *That Person*, said he, *in the remarkable Dress, is* Drayton. The Figure that next appeared, struck me with Surprize, Reverence and Dread: it was that of a Man, who seemed about 50; his Eye was remarkably piercing, and his Features most delicately formed; but a deep Anguish seemed to prey upon his Cheek, and Melancholy to settle in his Look: His Robe was wrought with Figures that looked as if they breathed, intermixed with Landskips, in which the Trees seemed to wave, and the Streams to murmur: The Whole was composed of the most lively Colours, but with an Irregularity that pleased, and a Confusion that gave Delight. All the Assembly expressed the greatest Reverence as he walked up to take his Seat; which he did at the right Hand of the President. *That Person*, said my Companion, *is* Spencer, *whose Name is his Epitaphium*. The next who appeared was a fresh-coloured Old Man, whom at first I took for an *English* Country Gentleman, but upon considering his Dress, I found it such as is described in Pictures about 160 Years ago: it seemed to be of coarse Cloth, but was extremely well fitted for his Body, and gave him, notwithstanding his Homeliness, a very agreeable Look, which grew more so, the longer I eyed him. I observed, that as he went up to his Seat, he was attacked by every one he passed with some Jest; but he always answered them in a manner that got him the Laugh on his side. When he sat down, the President gave him a Nod, which let me understand that the greatest Familiarity subsisted betwixt 'em. After he was seated, I viewed his Face more narrowly, and found, that tho' his Features were very strong, yet they appeared regular, and his Look not so churlish as I at first took it to be. I own, had it not been for my Companion, I should never have known him to be *Ben Johnson*. Upon perceiving his Pockets stuffed with Books, I asked my Conductor what the Meaning of that was. *These Books*, answered he, *are the Works of Cicero, Horace, and Salust; his Genius being too mechanical to catch the fine Sentiments of these Authors, to render them natural to himself by a long Familiarity with them, he always carries their Works about him; and has the Art,*

upon every Occasion, to quote them so justly, and so much a propos, that they receive new Beauties by his Applications. I had almost lost the Observation of the next remarkable Person, because after *Ben Johnson* a great Crowd came in, who for the most part stood behind the Seats; yet I could easily discern one, who was dressed with the greatest Propriety and Elegance imaginable: But what most distinguished him was, that as he went up to his Seat *Ben Johnson* rose and gave him a most respectful Bow, which he had not yet done to any of the Company. *That Person who now takes his Seat*, said my Conductor, *is* Beaumont. Along with him several motley Figures appeared, some in white Sattin Doublets with slashed Sleeves, others in greasy Buff, and not a few in Cassocks and Lawn Sleeves. Most of them attempted to take Seats, but they were reprimanded by a severe Look from the President: However, I could see *Ben* take some of them by the Hand, and place them in Seats; but he always had such a Look from the President, as shewed that he permitted them to enjoy that Honour rather out of Indulgence to his Friend *Ben*, than from any Merit of the Parties themselves. I observed too, that after they were seated, they were constantly employ'd in studying the Motions of the Muscles of *Ben's* Face, and by them they framed their own, till they had caught all the Sourness and Rusticity of his Air, without any of its Sincerity and Frankness. The next Object that presented was the Figure of a goodly Man, in whose Face was painted the greatest Good-nature, Modesty and Openness: His Garments were of the richest Stuff, and the most delicate Texture, but flowed too loose about his Body; and it might have been easily discerned, by comparing some Places of them with others, that they were a little tarnished, and had lost some of their original Lustre, by being too much exposed. However, by the Richness of the Embroidery, the Variety of its Ornaments, and the graceful Air of the Person who wore it, he appeared the principal Figure in the Room: He held a Laurel Garland in his Hand; and, after he was seated, instead of placing it upon his hoary Locks, he put it upon the Table. I was so charmed with his Appearance, that I forgot to ask my kind Guardian who he was; but he spared me this Trouble: *That venerable Personage*, said he, *who has just now taken his Seat, is the Immortal Dryden: If you were near enough*

enough to view him more narrowly, you might perceive in his Eye a noble Indignation, mixed with a deep Concern, and on his Brow a generous Disdain of an ungrateful——Here my Conductor was interrupted by an indignant Murmur, which run thorough the whole Company, who turned their Eyes towards the Door. Soon I perceiv'd a bloated Figure enter, who seem'd rather to be fit for a Midnight Revel, than to be a Member of that august Body. He us'd a thousand ridiculous Gestures, sometimes he affected a polite, easy Air, sometimes he appear'd to aim at the *French Grimace*; but all was forced, unnatural, and ungraceful, soon he relaps'd into his *Bacchanalian Fits*, and it appear'd, that the nauseous Part cost him nothing: He wore on his Brow a Branch of wither'd Ivy, bound up in form of a Garland, which seem'd to be pulled down from the Door of an Alehouse: When he came up to take his Seat, all the Assembly look'd at him with a contemptuous Eye, especially when, with an Air of Triumph, he seated himself opposite to *Dryden*. That Person so unlike the other awful Form, said my Guide, is *Shadwell*; he has a Seat here by the Indulgence of a Tasteless Court, who bestow'd on him the Laurel in prejudice of the Great *Dryden*. I had scarce Time to testify my Surprize, when a Young Man of a divine Aspect appear'd; and, to my great Amazement, went up to *Shadwell* in a familiar manner. My Amazement was changed to the utmost Concern, when I saw him affect the same Airs and Motions with him: But there was a remarkable Difference betwixt them, for that abandoned Deportment seem'd as unnatural in him, as the Airs of Wit and Politeness appear'd in the other. I observ'd the whole Assembly behold this extraordinary Young Man with a paternal Affection and Pity. At last he seem'd to recover himself; and turning towards the President, gave me an Opportunity of taking a full View of his Person and Dress. His upper Garment resembled in its Fashion that of *Shadwell*; but as it was loose, it discover'd a Vest as fine as that which was wrought by *Helen* for her inglorious Lover, and his Sword hung in a Belt, which seem'd to have the same Virtue with the *Cestus* ascribed to the Goddess of Beauty. Upon his Legs he wore Buskins, and this Part of Dress was peculiar to himself, and different from that of the rest of the Company.

[To be continued]

Mr URBAN,

HAVING observ'd some Time ago, the following Query (See Vol VII. p. 270.) propos'd by one of your Correspondents, *viz.* What might be the first Offence whereby the Apostate Angels revolted from God, &c. and withal a Promise (God willing) of sending such a Reply to it, as should please all Readers, I was willing to see what your Correspondents would say to it; and I must own, had a particular Desire of knowing what the Querist had to offer upon it, that he could think would be so suitable to the Taste of every Reader: Upon this, I was very free to suspend my Sentiments of it, till I might judge the Matter more particularly from what he would allege for Proof of it. I fancy, Sir, our Author must have a pretty good Notion of his own Abilities, when he presum'd to think that his Reply would be agreeable to every Reader's Opinion, for this, you know, would be doing what was never done before; however as he has ventur'd to send a Reply at last, I believe these Notions will not be so prevalent in him; when he finds that his towering Conjectures are grounded upon a sandy Foundation, and that what he has advanc'd cannot be prov'd from the Word of God.

As to the former Part of the Query, "What might be the Offence whereby the Apostate Angels revolted from God," our Author in his Reply takes it for granted, "that it was seduceing our first Parents to break the Command of God;" and to back such a weak Conjecture, he produces that Text of the Apostle to *Timothy*, where it is said, *a Bishop must not be a Novice, lest being lifted up with Pride, he should fall into the Condemnation of the Devil*; from which Words, by a strained Gloss put upon them, he would willingly make it appear, that the Angel, afterwards called *Satan*, was appointed by God to minister to *Adam*, but thinking it below such a dignified Being as he then was, to attend upon a Creature so vastly inferiour to him, soon prompt'd him to violate the Command of his Creator, by eating the Fruit which he was forbidden to taste upon Pain of Death: Now that this is only a bold Supposition appears plain, in that, we have not the least Foundation, in the Word of God, to build any such a Notion upon.

Besides, I believe it may be made evident, by lawful Consequences from Scripture, that the evil Angels had rebell'd against God, and upon this were drove out of

of the blissful Seats above, before *Adam* was made; and if so, their tempting him to do contrary to what he was commanded, was not the first Affront they had offer'd to God.

In one of the Texts which our Author has quoted (in order to varnish over his ungrounded Hypothesis with more Subtility) we are told, That *Satan abode not in the Truth, John viii. 44.* or, in other Words, that no sooner had it pleased God to fix him in such a noble Station, but through the Pride of his Heart, thinking to make himself equal with God, he rose up in Arms against him; but being routed by a Power infinitely superiour to his own, he was immediately hurl'd from the Presence of God, and consign'd to everlasting Darkness, agreeable to what St *Peter* says, *God spared not the Angels that sinned, but cast them down to Hell, and deliver'd them into Chains of Darkness, to be reserv'd unto Judgment! 2 Pet. ii. 4.* from which it is evident, that no sooner were the Angels created, but some of them united against their Creator, and for this were directly banish'd his Presence. This Sense is so obvious from the fore-mention'd Passages, that it would be nothing but meer Obstinacy for any to deny it, and would only show, that those who are so willing to cavil against any one plain Text of Scripture, would not stick to throw down all Revelation, if it lay in their Power.

Now all, I think, that remains, to prove our Author's Scheme to be only a Supposition, is, to produce any Portion of Scripture from which it may appear, & the Angels were created any considerable Time before Man; which if it is possible to do, all the plausible Arguments of my Antagonist will suddenly fall to the Ground, just as a mighty Structure when the Foundation is destroy'd. Now for a Proof of this we need search no further than the Book of *Job*, where it is expressly said, *when the morning Stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted for Joy, Job xxxviii. 7.*

I will not pretend to say, but the former part of this Verse may possibly be taken in a figurative Sense; but allowing it may, yet it appears from the Sequel, that the Sons of God who shouted for Joy must be understood of those Angels who kept their first Habitation, and who were led out into Songs and Hallelujahs to God, viewing his wonderful Power and Wisdom in the Works of Creation. From which Passage, I think, nothing can be plainer than this, That the Angels had their Being when the

Stars were formed; which, if our Author had ever well perus'd the first Page of his Bible, he would have found to have been part of the 4th Day's Work.

So that all the Argument may be fully deduc'd from these Scriptures, and evidently appears to be this; That if a Company of the Angels, or the heavenly Host, under the Conduct of *Satan*, were no sooner created, but they lost their Habitation by revolting from God; and if at the same Time it is plain from the Passage of the Book of *Job*, that the Angels were in Being when the Stars were made, it will absolutely follow, that the Evil Angels had vainly oppos'd themselves to God, before Man was created; and consequently the seducing Man to disobey the Command of his Creator, was not the first Sin *Satan* was guilty of.

If Mr R. T. had consider'd these things, he would not in all Probability have run into the Mistakes he has upon this Point; or had he kept close to the Tenor of the Word, I'm sure he could not have found so much Room to indulge a whimsical Disposition, as he has ventur'd to do in his Reply to the Query: But from this we may learn, that when fantastical Mortals pretend to solve the Mysteries of the Gospel, without keeping close to the Word, as a Rule to direct them, they not only run the Risque of being left by God to grope in the Dark, but also manifest themselves to the World, to be no more Masters of Reason, than they are: Lovers of Revelation.

I might have taken Notice of other Passages of my Author's Reply, but I really don't think they are worth quoting, since they are so insignificant that only mentioning them, would be to refute them. All I can add further is, that I wish Mr R. T. would look more narrowly into the Matter, as far as can be gather'd from Scripture, and avoid, for the future, starting any thing, the Foundation of which is not laid in the Oracles of Truth. For if we seriously reflect upon it, we shall find, that it is only casting Contempt upon God, and his Word, for us to presume to any such thing, almost like what the Apostle says, *intruding (εμβάτεον) into things not seen, as a Consequence of being vainly puffed up with a fleshly mind, Colos. ii. 18.*

And now, Sir, to draw to a Conclusion, if & Querist believes there is any Thing probable in what I have endeavour'd to prove, in Opposition to the chief Part of his Scheme, I think he can do no less as a Man than acknowledge it, either in direct Words, or else by Silence, i. e. in omit-

omitting such Controversies as this, in which I think it is too visible he has but little Acquaintance : But on the contrary, if he apprehends me to be under any considerable Mistake in the Affair, I shall think myself very much oblig'd to him, or any one else who will take the Trouble to set me in a Way which is more agreeable to Scripture, having engaged in it with no other View, but a Desire of promoting Truth, and confronting Error.

A. D.

Mr URBAN,

I Have read, and considered, several Biblical Questions and Answers, in some of your late *Magazines*, with some Satisfaction : But your Correspondents not pitching upon those Places of Scripture, which I have for some Time desired to understand, I am yet deprived of such proper Answers, as your ingenious Correspondents are able to give ; and therefore I hope you will give me leave to ask for myself, by inserting the two following Queries in your next Magazine.

First, *We read in John ix. that Jesus opened the Eyes of one that was born blind : And his Disciples believing that Sin was the Cause of his being born so, asked Jesus the following Query, Who did sin, this Man, or his Parents, that he was born blind ? Now by the Query it appears, that the Disciples did believe, that the Man's own Sin might be the Cause of his being born blind : And we don't find that Christ told them that it was impossible, only that Sin was not the Cause of it, as they supposed it was : So that by the Question and Answer, we may suppose that it was possible that his own Sin might have been the Cause of it ; which if it had, the Query is, When that Sin must have been committed ?*

Secondly, *We read, Matth. v. 39. That Jesus gave this Command, Resist not Evil. Now the Query is, What Evil it is that we are not to resist ? For I presume it will be granted by all, that we ought to resist the Devil, and all our Spiritual Enemies ; and it is the general Opinion of Christians, that it is lawful to resist our bodily Enemies, either in general, or particular, especially in our own Defence.*

P. ——— TT.

Mr URBAN,

Perceiving that the Gentleman, who proposed the Annuity Questions in your Magazine for November last, is not satisfied with the Solutions which you

have hitherto published : Be pleased to permit me to acquaint him, by your Means, That, according to my Principles,

Supposing Interest of Money at 4 per Cent. an Annuity of 100*l.* per Ann. upon Two joint Lives of 44 and 45 Years of Age, and to commence immediately, is worth ———

l. s. d.
740 18 8

The same to commence 2 Years hence is worth 572 11 2
4 Years hence is worth 439 13 2
6 Years hence is worth 335 17 5
8 Years hence is worth 255 05 5
10 Years hence is worth 203 05 2

And the same Conditions being supposed, an Annuity of 50*l.* per Ann. to commence from the Death of either Party, and payable to the other for his or her Life, is worth ———

366 00 0

These Answers have not taken up half an Hour of my Time, and therefore I plead no Merit on that Score : But if the Gentleman should judge them the best, he may then please to send his Two Guineas to the poor Prisoners in *Ludgate, London*, who will thereby be bound to pray for the long Continuance of his and his Lady's Life. And upon this Condition, and no other, he may, if he thinks fit, correspond farther upon this Subject with, S I R, Yours, &c.

E L E E M O N.

H g-e, May 10, 1738.

The REVEUR. No. 23.

Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema. Virg.

I HAD not been above three Nights at Sir John's, when I was surpris'd with the following Letter from my Man Humphrey :

Honoured Master,

THE Trouble of This is occasioned by an Act of our Town-Council, which began to be put in Execution the very Noon of that Day you left the Place, and by which a general * Massacre of all the Dogs in the City or Liberties thereof was resolved : The Eighth of April will be as memorable a Period in the *Edinburgh Annals*, as Saint *Eartholomew's Eve* is in the *French* for the treacherous Assassination of the too credulous *Huguenots* ; only this

F f

was

* See p. 219 H.

was done under the Cloud of Night, and that in the very Face of the Sun: The Guard was ordered out in several Detachments, all armed with Battle-axes and Quarter-staves, and they were punctual enough in putting every one they met to the Sword, without respect either to Age, Sex or Condition; for they were well paid for their Labour. I suppose it was this Love of filthy Lucre that made them so blood-thirsty as to pursue poor *Cesar* into your very Apartments, where, if I had not interposed my own Body in his Defence, they would verily have butchered him before mine Eyes; and it was even with Difficulty that his Master's Roof and my Age could protect him from the Slaughter. Dear Creature! when his Enemies were gone, with what Gratitude did he kiss the Ground I stood on; and in his inarticulate Language return me Thanks for my Care of him! Sir, we both wept; and, I am sure, it would have touched the Heart of any, but a greater Brute than himself, to have seen us. Had he by a lawful Jury been convicted of any of those atrocious and overt Acts of Violence, which they charge some of his Brethren with, I should have born it with greater Patience; but to involve all in the same Condemnation, and to punish many Innocent for the Crime of a few Guilty, is a Procedure I think never, or at least seldom before heard of in a Christian Country: May Heaven always preserve us from the like Usage. I have kept him now these two Days locked up in his Room; but as I was afraid his Constitution would not agree with so close a Confinement, and as letting him stir out of Doors here, was putting his Life in eminent Jeopardy, I thought it would be more adviseable to send him by a special Messenger to your own Care, where I hope he will be safe and well used.

If I durst make so free with my Master, I would desire your Honour to remember old *Humphrey* to Mr *Medley* and to the Knight's Fire-side. We have no News here worth writing; the Town is quite dead; not so much as a Dog to be seen on the Streets, except myself, who am already worn out in your Service and not worth the killing; else, I believe, I should not have been alive at this Day to tell you with what Respect I am,

Honoured S I R,

Your ever obliged Servitor,

as in Duty bound,

HUMPHREY AMBLER.

I had scarce ended honest *Humphrey's* Epistle, (where, I own, he shows a little too much Warmth and inexcusable Acrimony, did it not proceed from a true Zeal for his Friend) when *Cesar*, led by a natural Instinct, pressed up the Chamber Door where I was, and bounced in upon me. It is impossible to express with what Fondness he flew towards me, but stopped in the midst of his Career, gazed a while, shook his Tail, coured down, and came creeping along, till he had made his Obeisance and licked my Feet, then sprung up to a nearer Embrace, whimpered, and wheeled round to take another Leap, thus frisking about in a Profusion of Kindness and Transport for half an Hour together: At last I got myself disintangled from his Caresses, and sat down again to write; but my Mind was so filled with *Humphrey* and *Cesar*, that I could find room for no other Ideas.

Cesar is of the Mastiff-kind; I had the Whelp in a Present from 'Squire *Noble*; and he has accompanied me in all my Travels since: He is a faithful Friend, and may put many to the Blush, who falsely usurp that Title; they indeed make a greater Show and Profession than he, but few will bear the Test so well; I have tried him in Adversity, as well as in Prosperity, and he has acquitted himself on every Occasion like a Dog of Honour; he is the same in all Events, pure Gold, true unto the End: While some have courted my Acquaintance by a thousand little Shifts, and striven to ingratiate themselves by a seeming Concern for my Welfare, only that thro' me they might serve their own Interests the better; while others have played the same hypocritical Part, that they might have the Opportunity of deceiving me with the greater Ease; *Cesar* alone was sincere, and tho' he said nothing, his Actions outdid their Words, and left their Flattery behind: He follows me like my Shadow, and apes my every Motion, except when I sleep, and then he watches me: But the Talent, by which he is chiefly distinguished, is a secret innate Faculty of smelling out an honest Man from a Rogue; and for that Reason I never enroll a new Acquaintance amongst my Intimates, until he has been first examined by *Cesar's* Nose: Other Dogs are governed by the Out-side, and will bark at a Begger because of his Rags; but *Cesar* judges with greater Accuracy, and can be as sensible of the Stink of a Man's Principles, as of that of his Breath; a Star and Garter cannot impose upon his Senses, nor will he

he be bribed out of them upon any Account. When I was at *London*, the Beef-eaters were informed of this, and would by no means allow him to enter into the Drawing-room at *St James's*: I have seen him often nibble at the Heels of the most considerable Merchants upon the *Exchange* there, and he once seized a very grave Gentleman by y^e Throat in *'Change-Alley*, whom upon Enquiry I afterwards found to be a *Jew* and a Stock-jobber; nay, sometimes he cannot help snarling even at Church: He has plaid a great many Pranks of the same Nature here, nor have the Ladies entirely escaped him; but I pass these over in Silence, out of a profound Regard to my Country and to the Fair Sex. When I go into a new Company, I always carry him with me for the Sake of making Experiments upon them, and I confide the more in the Information he gives me, as I have never yet found him mistaken. In short he is a brave, quiet, sagacious Companion, and I have known many walk upon two Legs with not half his Capacity. A *Welsh* Herald has deduced his Lineage in a streight Line from the famous *Argus*, *Ulysses's* Dog, whom *Homer* has thought fit to celebrate as not the most despicable Person in the *Odyssy*: *

And indeed the Similitude of their Characters in some measure gives Credit to the Pedigree, and proves the pretended Relation.

There are many other Families grafted on the same Stock, and by Consanguinity allied to *Cesar*: Some of them have taken upon them to disclaim the Blood, which runs thro' their Veins, tho' but in small Quantities, and so degenerate, that I think he has much more Reason to be ashamed of them; yet with all their Care they can never conceal their Original; Nature will break thro' every Disguise, and it will be no hard Matter, I fancy, for my Readers to find them out under the following Denominations.

The first I shall begin with are the *Idle Dogs*, as being the most numerous of the whole Race in this Part of the Island, so that I may say they have almost overrun it entirely: You meet with them every where; they gape at the Cross, patrolle thro' the Streets, saunter round the Meadow, and kennel in every Coffee-house; they claim an Exemption from Labour and Work of all Kinds, upon Account of a certain imaginary Gentility, which their Predecessors were Strangers to; they spend one Half of their Time

in sleeping, and the rest, betwixt Meals, in picking their Teeth: They are a publick Nuisance, and ought to be extirpated as quickly as possible, in order to hinder the rest from being infected by them; nor would I even grant Quarter to those, who take Shelter under specious Names, and think to pass upon the World by the additional Titles of Lawyer, Shop-keeper, or Divine: What are Lawyers without Clients, Shop-keepers without Customers, or Divines without Benefices, but so many *Idle Dogs*? Indeed I have known some of them, weary of this innocent Appellation, cut out Work for themselves; I have seen a Lawyer during the Vacation set his Friends by the Ears, that he might furnish out a plentiful Crop of Processes against next Term Time: I have seen a Shop-keeper, by forcing Trade to keep himself alive, reduce his Neighbours to break and starve with him: I have seen a Divine, lacking other Employment, vilify his Function by the most dirty Practices, and at last, for meer Want, despair and turn Heretick: If these are not *Idle Dogs*, they are something worse; they are like travelled Fools, whose Weakness is improved by a Gentlemanny Education into Wickedness.

Next come the *Lap Dogs*, who are curry-combed and perfumed every Morning, and carried about all Day long in Chairs to the several Apartments of the She-Kind, where they assist at the Tea-Table, or have the Privilege perhaps of sleeping under the Fair one's Petticoats: I know the Ladies consider these Animals as necessary Implements and Pieces of Furniture in their Chambers, and, if they intercede for Mercy to them, I have no more to say.

After them come the *Comical Dogs*, very remarkable for a particular Queerity in their Aspect; the risible Muscles of their Mouths are enlarged by being in continual Action, and they shew their Teeth so much, that one would think them really furious, did not the concomitant Circumstances declare it to be only an Effect of their Good Nature: They prattle for ever, and whether you laugh at their Wit or their Folly, it answers their Purpose equally well: They are a merry, harmless Sort of Creature, and if they have learned to dance and to jump over a Stick, they may make a Shift to fill a Place in a large Company, and are even necessary to keep up the Mirth and Noise of a Feast, or Wedding: They are useful too to squire a Lady in a publick Walk, or to gallant a Fan in an Assembly, and as long as they confine themselves to those

* See *Gent. Mag. Vol. V. p. 45 and 205 F.*

Topicks, nor ever interfere further than to relieve Men in doing Duty and dancing Attendance on the Sex, I think they may be tolerated.

But then the *Smart Dogs* claim the same Prerogative, which they cannot in Conscience have any reasonable Title to; for by their Sputtering one may discover all the Symptoms of a growing *Mania*, and they are continually levelling their Malice at some Body or another, so that, if they be allowed to run loose, there will in a little while be no walking the Streets with Safety; their very Slaver conveys the Contagion, and the only Way to be secure, is, to bite the Biter first: Those of a red Colour are the most daring, and the most dangerous, tho' at the same Time they are frequently soonest frightened; and as mad Oxen are known by the Straw round their Horns, so they are marked out with a Knot of black Ribband at their Left Ear. Of this Sort likewise are those *Blood-hounds*, who make use of other Teeth than their own to bite Strangers with, which occasions a Consumption of the Purse, often attended with dismal Consequences: They range commonly in Packs, tho' sometimes they go in loose Couples: Our Fears of them will probably be over very soon; for they attack us chiefly for the Sake of a Sort of yellow Dust, which sticks to our Heels, and as we are at all imaginable Pains to shake that off from our Feet, and are really (thank Heaven) at present pretty free of it, they must be obliged themselves to change their Pasture, and hunt for their Prey in a fatter Soil.

I might here proceed, and talk separately of the *Old Dogs*, the *Sad Dogs*, the *Poor Dogs*, and the *Damn'd Dogs*; I shall make short Work, and only mention them all in the Lump. I know many of our young Sparks are afraid, since the late Edict, to own their Species publicly; but in private they make no Scruple to salute one another with such elegant Phrases, as *Damn you, you Dog you*, and so forth; which, if pronounced with the true familiar Accent, and accompanied with a Slap on the Shoulder, or with a Shake of the Paw, can never admit of an ill Meaning, or be construed into a Nick-name: Yet they need not be in any Terror of having their Brains knocked out on that Account; not to mention another undeniable Reason; there are Dogs at Court who have Authority sufficient to protect them from ill Usage.

These last are mostly of the *Spaniel* Breed, and very obedient to their Keeper, who is a fat overgrown Fellow, and lives well on the Game that they hunt down:

They are sent up to him from most of the Counties in *Britain*, and he is at no little Pains in training them to the Sport; if any of them prove refractory, which sometimes happens, he courts the disobedient Cur with persuasive Sops out of his own Plate: and when that Eloquence fails, a blue Leash, or a new Collar have often proved of Force to bring him to the Lure: When he gives the Signal, it is wonderful to see with what Alacrity they open in Chorus, and follow the Scent with a full Cry, every one in Hopes of having a Haunch for his own Share; if they come in but at the End of y^e Chace, and close the Day with a single Note, they are sure of the Garbage as their Perquisite: These Advantages have debauched many of the Country Dogs to join his Pack; tho' they can have nothing to expect from this Change of their Condition, but a new Name. They go a coursing generally in the Spring, and often do a great deal of Damage to the poor Farmers by rooting up the rising Corn; alas! what can they say? If they offer to complain, he quarters his Hounds upon them: If any of their Dogs so much as bark, he has him pounded as not belonging to the Kennel. He has Numbers of *Terriers* too, and other secret Emissaries of the Pack, who scour the Fields for him, and bring such exact Information, that he often surprises the poor Hare napping in her Form. At leisure Hours he diverts himself with making some of his Staunch Beagles bait an empty Skin, or try their Throats to his hunting Horn, which of late he has taken a Fancy to wear in his Hat, like an Attorney's Quill; so that he just resembles *Ateon*; and may the same Fate befall him, to be run down by his own Pack, and serve for a Feast to those, whom he has so often fleshed at the Expence of others.

But this Digression would carry me too far from my main Scope, and some of my Readers may recriminate and call me a *Merry Dog*, while those, whom I have been talking of, will snarl at me and call me a *Mad Dog*: All the Return I shall make is, to wish their Reformation, and that they may grow *Honest Dogs*; or, if that cannot be, that when they die hard like Dogs, they may be treated no worse than Dogs: So I conclude; for poor *Cesar*, whom I have a greater Esteem for than all of them together, wants his Supper, and the Servant, who brought him, stays to carry this to Town. E.

N. B. This Paper is publish'd every Friday at Edinburgh, and may be had now in Sets at London. The

The REVEUR. N^o 24.

*Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas :
Atque metus omnes, & inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari !
Fortunatus & ille, Deos qui novit agrestes,
Panaque, Sylvanumque senem, Nymphasque sorores !*

OF all the Diversions which the Country affords, I indulge myself in none oftner, and with greater Satisfaction, than in Walking. A moderate Use of it is absolutely necessary for preserving the animal Economy : Most other Exercises are either too violent, too remiss, or too particular ; this diffuses an equable Motion thro' all the Solids and Fluids that constitute our Bodies ; the Muscles are thereby alternately actuated and relaxed ; every Joint is employed, and kept in Use ; and the Blood is put into a gentle Flow, so as to dissipate whatever Obstruction it may meet with in its Channels ; while, at the same time, the Pores drain off the superfluous Humours, and by insensible Perspiration, free the Body from those noxious Juices, which it would otherways collect to its own Destruction : But the Lungs are chiefly benefited by it : In a walking Posture the Chest enlarges, and leaves them the greater Space to swell and dilate in ; then they expectorate, and take in a fresh Cargo of clean Air, which scours them from all their Impurities, and conveys thro' the Veins and Nerves that vital Nitre wherewith it is impregnated : Hence the Heart beats light and easy, the animal Spirits abound, and perform their Functions with Cheerfulness and Alacrity, all within seems sweet and strong, which discovers itself without, by the ruddy Glow of the Complexion, and by the Firmness and Elasticity of the Flesh : In short, the whole Man enjoys a Perfection of Health, and feels it in every Fibre with the most exquisite Delight ; for as Health is the Foundation, so it is the Quintessence of Corporeal Pleasure ; it takes in all the Senses, and what each of them contributes apart in short Gusts of transient Titillation, it contracts into a continued Certainty of home-felt Bliss. Who would not willingly renounce the sensual Gratifications, to receive in Lieu of them an uninterrupted Series of Health ? One half of the Poet's Prayer is, *a sound Body* ; if a sound Mind is lodged in it, he can want no more to make him happy : And indeed, since in the present State of Things, Matter as well as Spirit enters into our Composition, it is our Duty to be careful of the

terrestrial Part, and to procure it all those Enjoyments and other Advantages which it is made for ; especially seeing they are so closely linked together here, that the one cannot be affected without the other in some measure sympathizing : But still that must be only our second Care, and in Subordination to our better Half.

The Benefits I propose to myself in this ambulatory Exercise are not confined to the outward Shell ; they go deeper, and the Soul has likewise a considerable Share : My Health and Vigour are not only maintained in a Degree superior unto that of many of the young washy Rogues of the present Generation, but my Mind receives also more exalted Ideas from a nearer View, and more abstracted Contemplation of Nature : I enjoy the cherishing Warmth of the Sun, and the refreshing Coolness and Fragrancy of the Breeze, in common with *Dormio*, and the Dog that follows him, an Animal not more unthinking than his Master ; nay, in some Respects he has the Heels of us both, as his Organs are better fitted for Sensation : That is the least Part of my Pleasure : The visible Perfections of Nature open a Scene unto my intellectual Faculties infinitely more agreeable and amusing : I give a Loose to boundless Imagination, and roam at Liberty from Theme to Theme, according as the various Objects present themselves, or strike my Fancy : When I have ransacked this Earth, I make Excursions into the Heavens, wander amongst the Stars, and overleap the very Limits of the Universe itself ; new Thoughts flow in upon me with an unusual Rapidity ; I feel a sort of Enthusiasm, which transports and exalts me, as it were, into a more pure and incorporeal Order of Beings, and my Reveries break forth into Words : So the *Sybils*, and the antient Prophets, big with the Presence of their God, felt Raptures too great to be contained, and dictated aloud what the Divinity within inspired.

The other Night I stole out, after Supper, to take a solitary Evening's Walk : The solemn Silence of the Scene diffused an inexpressible Joy and Veneration over my Soul ; I looked round me, and began to consider all the Beauties and Wonders of Creation and of Providence, as designed merely for our Contemplation, and to raise my Thoughts by degrees into some faint Idea, at least, of their great Author. The Moon, which appears the greatest, tho' it be in Reality the least of all the heavenly Bodies, was now rising in her Zenith, and shed a faint and trembling

trembling Light upon the Earth, just sufficient to discover the Diversity of the Landskip without dazzling the Spectator's Eye: The azure Vault was bespangled with all its Multitude of Stars, which, sparkling thro' the frosty Atmosphere, seemed still more numerous; and not a Cloud was there to interrupt the encircling Prospect: All below was calm and still, except the rustling of the Leaves moved by a gentle Air, the soft Murmur of the purling Streams on the one hand, and the distant roaring of the Waves breaking against the Shore on the other; these together made a melancholy Noise, which, far from disturbing, composed the Mind, and fitted it for Meditation even to Extasy.

Where shall I begin, O Nature, to contemplate and to admire thy Perfections? The infinite Variety, in which thou aboundest, distracts my Fancy, and confounds Imagination; yet all is supremely good, and wonderful. Fain would I pursue thee thro' the different Forms and Quantities of Matter, but still thou fliest before me; and when I have gone my greatest Lengths, I find myself no nearer: Baffled and wearied with the endless Work, I give over the vain Chace, and sit down contented, owning that Thou art incomprehensible; for who can set Bounds to Thee, or to this Universe, the Stage on which Thou appearest? Who can circumscribe Space, and say, So far Thou extendest, and no farther? Or who can conceive the nameless *Vacuum*, the Non-entity, that lies beyond those Limits? Amazing Thought! But if I turn me unto the other Extream, shall I there be able to trace Thee out unto thy Goal, and, on that Side at least, to fix the Boundaries of thy Power? No; there Thou art also incomprehensible; infinite in Extension; infinite in Division; on all hands Thou eludest my busy Search, and most prying Enquiries.

And, O Thou Parent of Nature! Thou prime Original of Things! Thou universal and all-productive Mind! How shall we ever come unto the perfect Knowledge of Thee, when we cannot sufficiently understand the least of all thy Creatures? Shall we therefore refuse to give Faith unto thy Being? Absurd and ridiculous. Our Understanding, finite and liminary as it is, can make Discoveries enow amongst thy Works to evince the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of the Creator: Were we to go no further than ourselves, we may find enough within us to demonstrate thy Existence. The curious Structure of our Bodies, formed with so much Art,

and so exact a Mechanism, must be the Workmanship of an Hand immortal and divine: Human Skill could never have contrived it; and, as it is, it cannot find the most minute Part to blame, or that could be altered, but for the worse: Every Particle conduces at once to the Beauty and to the Usefulness of the Whole, that so it may become a suitable Mansion and Receptacle for the Soul, that spiritual Emanation of Thyself, to dwell in: Thou guidest the purple Stream thro' its arterial Meanders to visit every Limb, distributing its Favours as it flows; and thou conductest thro' the Veins its revolving Course, until it again disembogues and palpitates in the Heart; from whence, like a General in his Head-Quarters, it dispatches the necessary Supply to all the adjacent Country. But hold; the Subject is too profound and swallows up Expression: Man is a perfect Mass of Prodigies; and it would require a Life to expatiate upon every one. Why should I confine myself in so fruitful a Field, when all Nature teems alike with Wonders, and there is not a Corner of the Universe, but what manifests the Finger of GOD, and calls aloud for our Admiration?

Hail! Verdant Woods and lonely Fields, to whose calm Retreat I gladly fly from the vile World of Business, receive your new Guest, and make him welcome, who comes to study GOD and Nature, best learnt with you; whether, like *Socrates*, I sit beneath the cooling Shade of some fair Tree, and read in Wisdom's Book; or rather chuse, like *Scipio* and *Lelius*, to wander on the smooth sandy Shore of the wide roaring Seas, and there in social Converse mutually to improve, and to be improved; whether I, with the rising Sun, begin my early Meditations; or take the cool and dewy Evening, and, as now, make the silent Moon the Witness of my Rhapsodies. But chiefly hail, O thou immortal Genius, from whom this World and the whole universal Frame derive their Birth! Confined within no Bounds, Thou every where art present; all Matter is thy Body, and Thou informest every Limb: Not the least Insect, which the enlarging Glass can hardly magnify to Sight, but owns thy Power and providential Care: The Brute Creation, which graze those Plains, or lead a more domestick Life with Man, and seem particularly formed for Labour and Obedience, as well as all the Savage Butchers of the Wood, that range around for Prey, and live on Blood and Rapine in other less propitious Climates, receive from Thee that Instinct, far surpassing human

Reason; by which, self-wise beyond Instruction, they know what is most fitting for their several Natures, nor ever vary from the established Rule: The same too is indulged to all the feathered Race of little Warblers, who, but ere now, roved at large thro' Fields of liquid Light, and filled each Grove with Harmony; nor are the Nations of the Deep without its Laws, both they, that glide along the glistening Wave in Shoals, and they whose Bulk enormous plough up the Ocean, and raise its Billows to a Tempest. Yet Man, frail Man, will boast his Lordship and Dominion; nor has he aught pre-eminent, by which he can support the wild Pretence, but Reason, unerring Guide, that might indeed suffice, if closely followed: But, alas! how oft broken and transgressed! or rather, how little noticed! how seldom attended to! Whom should we blame? Not thee; for all thy Works were good, till Man debauched first himself, and by his Sin deformed the beauteous Scene; tho' still enough remains to testify its Author, and to demand our Wonder and our Praise

But what is all this Lower World, compared with the rest of our Planetary System? And what is the whole System in Comparison of those numberless Ones, that swarm thro' the infinite Space? *Jupiter*, who bears so small an apparent Magnitude, and whose four attending Moons are entirely lost unto the naked Eye, is yet two thousand times larger than the Earth; the Sun is an hundred and sixty times larger than *Jupiter*; so that the Earth, in Comparison of the Sun, is a very Atom, almost a mathematical Point. We are an hundred Millions of Miles distant from the Sun, and we perform a Revolution round it; yet the Diameter of that Orbit, if seen from one of the nearest fixt Stars, would subrend no discernible Angle. What an immense Distance must they be at! They are at least ten thousand times further from us, than we are from the Sun. How many Stars twinkle at present in the Sky! It seems on a Blaze with them: How are they crouded together! In some Places scarce to be distinguished from one another; the Galaxy is formed by their blended Rays: How many does the Telescopick Tube discover still deeper immersed in *Æther*, that were invisible to our unassisted Sight! And who can tell, how many defy both alike, and out-reach all the Inventions of mortal Art? Yet every one of these, tho' they seem so near, are as far distant from each other, as our Sun is from them: Our two

Polar Stars must double that Distance. What an immeasurable Space, and how inconceivable an Idea of the Grandeur and Immensity of the Universe does it give! The Soul goes beyond herself, while she endeavours to comprehend it.

When I return and consider this Earth whereon I stand, and about which poor Mankind makes such a Bustle and ado, to what an inconsiderable Spot does it dwindle! It is an Atom suspended in the Air, and bears no Proportion to those vast Orbs and Bodies that surround it: What then am I, who stand now upon it, and take up so small a Portion of it? What are an hundred thousand Creatures like myself? Yet how obstinately will they engage together in pitched Battles, and fight to the last Drop of Blood, for a little Corner of this same Atom, which mean while is able to maintain them all in Peace, could they resolve to live so: But those small and diminutive Creatures, those *Animalcula*, set up one of themselves, whom they call their King, and it is for his imaginary Honour that they cut one another's Throats, and make such Havock: To him they bow the Knee, and pay their Homage, under the Titles of, *High and Mighty Lord*, and, *Most Sacred Majesty*; yet this mighty and most sacred Thing, is every whit as helpless as the meanest of his Vassals; is equally subject to Diseases, and other Calamities; and, in a few Years, must yield all his Pomp and Dignity to the Grave. Some Insects live only for an Hour or a Day; others flutter the whole Summer, and lay down their Being with the Season: I am allowed a longer Date; but what is that compared to Eternity; it does not deserve the Name of Existence: We may say, it consists of so many Revolutions of our Mansion round the Sun; an Inhabitant of *Saturn*, during the same Period, lives thirty times as long; and yet some other Creatures in the Universe may even look upon their Duration as a Summer, a Day, an Hour. The whole Period of Time, which we range into past, present, and future, and which Chronologers subdivide into shorter *Eras*, is in the Sight of G O D but one eternal *Now*, incapable of Division.

But, O the Pride of Man! With what Arrogance and Vanity does the insignificant two-legged Animal strut about upon this Grain of Sand, like an Emmit upon a Mole-hill, or a Mite in a Cheese, fancying himself the most perfect Work of G O D, and important Part of Nature! He views all the rest of the Creation, as made subservient to his Use and Pleasure; even

even the celestial Bodies, according to his Notion, serve only to give him Light, or to diversify his Skies. Shall we believe him? Or have they not an higher Use? Why should we, in Imagination, prefer A this puny Earth to the rest of the wandering Seven, that form out Solar System, and with a certain Velocity, as the Laws of Motion require, in regular harmonious Dance move round their common central Fire? As other Planets are vastly larger than ours, so seem they to be better provided for the Conveniency of Habitation: B While we are contented with a single circumvolving Moon to supply the Absence, and faintly to reflect the Image of the Sun, others have four or five attendant on their Course; not to mention that wonderful Phenomenon of *Saturn's* Ring, which, as we have nothing like it, we can have no Conception of. If we go C further into the Abyss, the fixed Stars blaze out into Suns, all as great and glorious as our own, formed, no doubt, to illuminate other Planets, where G O D, who does nothing in vain, displays his Wisdom and his Power, as well as here; and where he has other Creatures to admire his mysterious Ways, and to sing his D Goodness. When we have thus peopled those immense Regions of *Ether*, how noble and how worthy of a G O D does the Whole appear! But the Magnificence of our Ideas will still enlarge with our Enquiries: For, as his almighty Power has fashioned so many Worlds, certainly his omniscient Wisdom has adapted them, E and all they contain, to those Beings whom he has placed there. Were I to be conveyed from this Earth to *Mercury*, or to *Venus*, I should be scorched by the violent Heat; and those vehement Rays, which the Sun from their Neighbourhood darts upon them, and which lend no more than a necessary Warmth to those People, F would soon annihilate my Body, and burn up the gross Substance of it: On the other hand, transplant me to frigid *Saturn*, and the excessive Cold would be as intolerable, and quickly freeze the very Blood in my Veins. As there may be still a greater Variety in the rest of the G Universe, how various must the Constitutions of the different Creatures be! Were we transported only to the adjacent Moon, which is but at next Door, how should we breathe without an Atmosphere? In short, before we could be at all qualified for living in any of those other Regions, our Bodies must be so far H altered, both in the inward and in the outward Frame, that we should no more have the least Resemblance to what we

were, nor properly come under the Name of Men: Perhaps the Change, on our Parts, might be for the better, and we should then think, that Human Shape, which we now take for a Pattern of consummate Beauty, as far below what our riper Judgments would be acquainted with, as we at present think a Monkey, or some more ugly Monster, falls short of a Man: Our good Opinions of ourselves are owing entirely to our Ignorance. So a Country Booby, who has never been but a few Miles from his own Fire-side, and who has heard or seen nothing of the World, believes his poor Hut a Palace, his little Orchard a Paradise; and his wretched Self the happiest of Mortals.

But before I put an End to my aerial Flight, let me survey the Comets in their eccentric Orbits, where both Extremities of Heat and Cold are joined in one; and, if we admire the regular Motion and Courses of the Planets, how will we be surprised, that those other wandering Globes, who seem confined to no narrow Limits, should never wildly deviate from the Path, in which the Hand of the same Projector first threw them out, and bad them move: From Time to Time they come across our Horizon, and terrify the gazing Nations, who from their glaring Tail and hideous Aspect forebode the worst of Consequences; but what a dismal Scene must follow, should they in their Passage jostle against this World, and with the terrible Shock bring Ruin, and reduce it to its primitive Chaos! How much are we indebted to that Providence, which keeps them from interfering with us! Here then in Safety, let us review their Road, and on the Wings of Fancy pursue them thro' the successive Stages: With what Rapidity do they wheel round the Sun, and in their near Approaches what an intense Heat do they receive! Burning Iron is nothing to it: As they fly off again, and lose themselves in the vast Abyss, far removed from his enlivening Beams, what Cold and Darkness must ensue, still aggravated by the Slowness of their Passage thro' that State! What sort of Inhabitants must we assign to them? Can Nature form Creatures capable of undergoing such Vicissitudes of such fierce and opposite Extremes? Or may we not rather imagine them the Receptracle of the Wicked, and the Prisons, in which G O D's positive Punishments are inflicted upon those who have wrought Disobedience, and transgressed his positive Precepts? But let us not search into forbidden Depths, nor endeavour to explore here what is reserved

served for a future Life: We know enough already, from whence to draw right Conclusions concerning the Deity and ourselves.

O! Thou eternal Genius of the Universe; from whom my Song in loose and unconnected Numbers took its Rise, with whom it ends, disdain not that the Creature of thy Hands should lift his Heart to Thee; and that, after having scanned thy Works in the best Manner his finite Faculties will allow, as becomes a rational Creature, he next presumes to ascend unto Thyself; and since he cannot conceive even Ideas adequate to the Infinitude of thy Perfections, he adores Thee in Silence. L.

This Author adds Weekly to his Lucubrations some Account of Affairs at Home and Abroad: The following Advices conclude this Paper.

It is impossible to express the Haughtiness, with which the Ottoman Ministers have hitherto rejected the Propositions made by the Christian Princes to renew the Negotiations for Peace; notwithstanding which, the Porte does not appear to be in a Condition to act with any Degree of Vigour. Their Domestic, as well as their Foreign Affairs, are greatly embarrassed, their Revenues exhausted, and their best Troops much diminished by the late Wars; so that the present Conduct of the Porte can only be attributed to Force. The Ministers of the Divan are disposed for Peace; but dare not declare themselves, the Populace being absolutely determined for War: The Porte uses its utmost Efforts to extricate itself with Honour out of this Difficulty. 'Tis certain, that the greatest Preparations are carrying on for opening the Campaign, as well in Hungary, as against the Russians. 1200 Pusses have been sent to the Bashaw of Bosnia. Besides the Vessels which are to be sent into the White Sea and the Mediterranean, 300 Vessels of different Sizes will be sent into the Black Sea, divided into three Squadrons; one of which will act in the Sea Della Zabache, a second on the Side of Oczakow, and the other at the Mouth of the Danube. The Grand Vizier's desiring to be excused from that Office, upon Account of Ignorance, seems as much the Effect of Policy as of Fear; for as his Master has thought fit to continue him after having declared his own Incapacity, he must in Justice impute any Mismanagement that may happen rather to himself, who committed the Trust, and forced it

upon the Vizier, than to him, who cautiously accepted it only at his express Command: However the Vizier uses the Means for securing his Life in that Post; he has changed almost all the Ministers, and supplied their Places with Creatures of his own; he has hitherto in vain been plotting the Ruin of the *Keslar Aga* and *Reis Effendi*; they, on the other hand, are making the same Attempts to destroy him; and the Misunderstanding, which has happened betwixt Prince *Ragotski* and Count *Bonneval*, may probably contribute not a little to their Views: The Count censures the Prince with want of Conduct, and the Vizier espouses the Prince's Interests. The French Ambassador at the Porte pretends to have used his utmost Endeavours for preventing the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Grand Signior and *Ragotski*, as such a Step could only serve to irritate the Emperor, and set Peace at a greater Distance than ever, but he laboured in vain; and I can hardly think in earnest, since his Christian Majesty never offers his Mediation, unless for his own Advantage, and to embroil his Neighbours the more. Letters from the Borders of Hungary confirm, that the Turks are assembling there in great Numbers, and bring along with them a vast Train of Field Artillery. Prince *Ragotski*, who is in the Neighbourhood of *Widdin*, has already assembled a Body of 6000 Men, composed of the Inhabitants of different Provinces in Hungary; his Soldiers are clothed like the Hussars, and paid very exactly. As some of the Nobility of *Transilvania* are said to have already declared for the Prince, it may not perhaps be very difficult to execute his Designs on an open Country like that, where the greater Part of the People, being Protestants, would be glad to have the free Exercise of their Religion secured under any Prince, who hath the Power to protect them; but the Reduction of Hungary, which has so many fortified Places, is less practicable. When both are reduced, they are to be erected into one Sovereignty, to make a Barrier betwixt the Ottoman and German Empires.

The Spaniards are making great Preparations at the *Havannah*, with a Design on *Georgia* and *South Carolina*; their Fleet intends first to take *Port Royal* in *Carolina*, and to fortify that Place, while the Troops from *St Augustine* march thro' *Georgia* to reinforce them: There are 5000 Men at the *Havannah*, and as many more are expected from *Old Spain*; however the People of those Provinces seem

seem prepared for the Attack : The Governors, and other Officers, are ordered to their respective Posts there : The People here in general are very cheerful, and keen for a War : The Parliament have desired Copies of the Duke of Newcastle and M. la Quadra's Letters to Mr Keene; and the Great People talk very big; However, the most Christian Mediation is accepted; and Ambassadors will soon be named on all Hands for an Accommodation; Stocks continue to rise: No more Ships are put into Commission, nor Seamen impressed from Merchantmen outward-bound: It is thought *Haddock* will not be allowed to sail for the *Mediterranean*, unless it be to make a Show there; and that, after all, nothing will be done, until it be found absolutely impossible to make up Matters in any other Shape: So that we shall shortly be a very blessed Nation; since it is said, *Blessed are the Peacemakers; Blessed are they that hunger and thirst; Blessed are they that mourn; Blessed are they that are persecuted, &c.*

The Daily Gazetteer, May 4. No. 884.

Whether Jacobitism be extinct among us.

A Notion has been propagated with much Art and Industry, that there are now few or no *Jacobites* in the Nation; that in all our Divisions and Differences, the Pretender is quite out of the Question; that even those who were formerly notorious for being in his Measures, and who promoted them on all Occasions to the utmost of their Power, and with the warmest Zeal, have long since quitted his Interests, and broke their Engagements to him, and are now sincere and hearty Friends to the present Establishment, and inviolably attach'd to his Majesty, and the Succession of the Crown in his illustrious Family,

But to consider a little what Foundation there is for such a Notion: Have the *Jacobites* given any other Evidence of their Change of Principles, and of having forsaken their old Leaven, but their joining in Opposition to the Measures of the Government with the discontented Whigs? It is very true they have acted in Concert with them, because they were conscious to themselves they could do nothing considerable without them; but their Hopes were, that the Divisions among the Whigs, would, in the Consequences, run every thing into Confusion; and they were sensible that they could never be able to introduce their System of Government, but under such a disordered State

of Affairs as they were endeavouring to bring to pass; for they knew that a Whiggish Constitution was only to be overturned by Whigs, and that the *Jacobites* had not Strength and Weight enough of themselves to attempt, much less to effectuate such a Design.

Their acting therefore with the Whigs in opposing the A—n, is no Proof of their having embraced their Principles; because their Conduct must have been exactly the same, if they had retain'd their own. Did not they walk in the same Track while they were acknowledged, avowed *Jacobites*, as they have done since it has been pretended they have been directed by a better Spirit? And how are we to judge of People's Principles, but by their Conduct? Are they not deeply engaged in all Schemes and Measures that are carrying on against the Government? Are they not often the Contrivers, and always the Abettors and Promoters of them? And ought it to be believed, without the clearest Evidence in the World for it, that the same Men should form the same Projects, and pursue the same Measures, without the least Deviation or Alteration in their Conduct, upon Principles intirely different and repugnant to each other? That they should oppose the Government formerly, because they were Friends to the Pretender, and now because they are Friends to Liberty? Is not this utterly inconsistent and irreconcilable to Common Sense and Reason?

Common Sense, May 6. N^o 66.

COMMON SENSE illustrated by its Contrary.

A Correspondent addresses the Author of this Paper thus:

S I R,

YOU have endeavoured to convince the World, what is *Common Sense*, and to persuade them to it by its Amiability and Reason. But you have not explained what is not *Common Sense*, a Task much more extensive, and, I think, more useful to Society. For Men are misled by Prejudice, misguided by Pride, and enticed by Foibles from this plain Rule of Action. It is a Condition of Mind which more People stand in Need of being reduced to, than kept up in. Remove the Excrescences of Affectation, Fashion, Party, and Passion, and the Man will of himself subside into *Common Sense*; which does not (as most People falsely imagine) consist in any particular Portion of Intellects, in exercising any Degree of Ability, or shining in any Sphere of Life; but

but is a kind of negative Wisdom, which every Man has when he does not expose his Follies. The Ass in the Fable was an Ass of Common-Sense, till he jump'd into his Master's Lap and took the Lion's Skin without covering his Ears.

Some, indeed, want Common Sense at certain Times only, others in some Instances; many an honest Man guides himself by it, who could not understand its Definition; and many a wise Man wants it, who could explain it every Way but by his Example. I have observed it in a Cobbler, and lamented the Neglect of it in a Statesman.

Your Predecessor, the *Spectator*, had great Success by this Method I propose; and reduced his Contemporaries to dress, talk, and act with more Regard to Common Sense than Posterity have done since his Departure; not so much by instructing them in what was right and agreeable to it, as by showing them what was wrong, and laughing them out of those Extravagances and Whims that carried them beyond it. For Mankind have a strange Inclination to branch out into Extreams, and will be dilating themselves into the Ridiculous, unless some judicious Hand takes the Trouble to prune their Luxuri-
ances, and by that Means make them bear the Fruits of Common Sense.

Mr Lock, in his Essay on Human Understanding, observes, *That Madmen do not appear to have lost their Faculty of Reasoning, but, having joined together some Ideas very wrongly, they mistake them for Truths, and err as Men who argue right from wrong Principles. For, by the Violence of their Imaginations, having taken their Fancies for Realities, they make right Deductions from them. Thus you shall see a distracted Man, fancying himself a King, with a right Inference require suitable Attendance, Respect, and Obedience; others, who have fancied themselves made of Glass, have used the Caution necessary to preserve such brittle Bodies. Hence it comes to pass that a Man who is very sober, and of a right Understanding in every thing else, may in one particular be as frantick as any in Bedlam.*

Whether this be not too general, and consequently too dangerous a Definition of Madness, I will not pretend to determine, and I should be sorry to see it so far prevail, as to have every one who fell within that Description sent to the Court of those imaginary Monarchs. But it is certainly a very just Account of the Deprivations of Common Sense: For if we examine strictly what makes Men ridiculously deficient in this useful Quality,

we shall find, it is not a Want of sufficient Capacity to act agreeably to the Station of Life they are in, and to make a proper Use of the Reason and Talents Nature has given them; but some strange mistaken Principle about themselves; some desire to appear what they are not, or more than they are.

For Instance, if a plain Man of a low Capacity would condescend to be nothing but a Lord, he would make a great Figure in his Station; but if he should clap on a pair of red Stockings, and then, fancying himself an Orator, harangue the House, he immediately deviates from Common Sense, but yet can't be said wholly to have lost it. For strip him of this false Notion of himself, this *Mentis Gratissimus Error*, and the Man is cured of his Frenzy, and passes the rest of his Life in Silence and Common Sense.

Again, if another whose Age and Figure might inform him (if he had not more convincing Proofs) that he is not qualified for a *Beau Garçon*, should take it into his Head to attempt *Feats of Gallantry*, and expect to lie with a fine Woman without paying for it, may he not be laugh'd, or persecuted some Way or other into Common Sense?

But these are Foibles incident to human Nature, and are the genuine Effects of Self-Love: It is too cruel therefore to consider Errors of this Kind in any stronger Light than as Transgressions against your Jurisdiction. But there are other fashionable Excesses from Reason, which, as they have no Foundation in Nature, and can't be the Result of any human Passion, I am afraid will hardly escape being thought within Mr Lock's System.

It is not long since, as I was taking a Ride to Hampstead, and engaged in Contemplations on the Beauty and Verdure of the Meads that lie round that Summer Retreat of the trading Part of this Metropolis; when an End was put to them by a Youth, who drove furiously towards me, in a Carr not unlike that of Alexander the Great, except in its prodigious Height; happily for me, the Turnpike interposed, or my Horse (being none of the nimblest) would not have been able to have convey'd me safely out of his Way. From the Respect he was treated with by the Turnpike-keeper, I perceived, to my Surprise, that he was not a Coachman, but some Person of Distinction in that Disguise. When I was got out of Danger, I began to reflect on this unaccountable Foible, which I have been since informed is a fashionable one, and fell into a kind of Resentment mix'd with Pity

Pity towards so mean an Inconsistency of Character, so servile an Ambition.

This Conduct, may certainly, according to Mr *Lock's* Opinion, be consider'd as a Species of Madness. For it can surely proceed from nothing but an unaccountable Prepossession of Mind, that he (tho' a Person of Quality perhaps) is a Coachman. Accordingly we see, by a right Inference from this Notion, he habits himself in a Close Frock, flaps his Hat, fills his Mouth with Mundungus (or, if that is disagreeable, *with something that may look like it*) and talks, swears, eats, and whistles, like a very Coachman. Then takes some *Brother Whip* of Note for his Friend; and if, notwithstanding these Precautions, he has still some little Appearance of the Gentleman, he will, perhaps, to prevent the least Suspicion of that Kind, buy a *Three-end Coach*, fill it with his Servants, and drive these imaginary Passengers with all the Regularity of a Stage.

As a Behaviour less strange and inconsistent has sent many a poor Fellow to *Bedlam*, unless you can dismount them from the Coach-box, and by gentle Means bring them to themselves, I can see no Reason why they should not have the same Fate. For it is surely of less Consequence to the Publick, to permit a Coster-monger to strut about Streets in the Mock-Majesty of a King, than to let these terrestrial *Phaetons* loose in the Avenues of this great City, to the Danger and Affright of his Majesty's trading Subjects (who, at this Time of the Year give their Families an Airing, in a one-Horse Chaise) and to the Torture of one of the noblest and most useful Animals in the Creation.

Craftsman, May 6. N^o 617.

A second Epistle to Mrs BULL, from one of her Daughters.

Honoured Madam,

I Received your * affectionate Letter, and was in Hopes, thro' your Favour and Interposition, of receiving some Medicines, which would effectually remove any Distempers, and restore Me to a firm and vigorous State of Health. But the new Physician You promised to send Me doth not yet appear; nor can I learn that my Case hath once been taken into Consideration, or even so much as thought of. Is it then to be wonder'd at that I am again relaps'd into my former Disorders of Body; am frequently convulsed; and daily decline in Strength; insomuch

* See Vol. VII. p. 31.

that my Neighbours, who are sensible of my feeble and helpless State, frequently insult and rob Me; and even my labouring Servants, perceiving how much I am neglected, and the little Care that is taken of my Health and Recovery, are grown insolent and ungovernable? — I was in Hopes the Servant you order'd my Brother *Gib* to send me, would have been of some Use; but He is the most idle, sottish, mutinous Fellow I ever knew, and is almost as troublesome as my open Enemies. Surely He pick'd out the worst in his Family; one, that He did not know what to do with, when He ought to have chosen an active, orderly, able Hand, fit for Service, who would have been assistant to Me, in my present unhappy Circumstances.

Pardon me, dear Madam, if I offend in calling to Remembrance, on this Occasion, your former Husband, whose Wisdom, Resolution, natural and political Courage, procured very considerable Advantages to your Family, and struck a Terror into all your Rivals and Adversaries. However disagreeable his Name may be to a great Number of People, (and I wish all the Actions of his Life could justly be vindicated) yet, I may be allow'd to shed a few grateful Tears to his Memory, as He adopted Me, and shew'd a singular Kindness and Fondness for Me, and in every Respect gave Me the Preference of all your Children. But He was taken off, in the Vigour of his Life, before I came to Maturity, and He had perfected those great Designs He had in View, which were to be accomplish'd and brought to pass thro' my Means. He was careful of my Health and Improvement; nourish'd and supported Me, and while He lived, none of my Neighbours dared to use Me ill; much less to abuse my Servants, and plunder Myself, as well as Those, on the open Highways.

My Farm of *Stingo* goes to Decay more and more every Day. The annual Product yields little more than will pay your Dower, and the incidental Charges. How therefore am I to defray the Expence of Repairs, and support my Family; much less, make any Improvements, as You have often recommended, and seem to expect? You are sensible, Madam, that my Education cost you very little; much less than any of your Family; that *Stingo Farm* was in a very indifferent Condition, when it came into my Possession; and that all the Improvements, which have since been made, were thro' the Force of Industry, without any Assistance from You, or my Father. Whilst I had your Countenance

tenance and Esteem, I was respected by your *Friends*; dreaded by your *Enemies*; and my Circumstances, in all Respects, were in a flourishing Condition. It is a farther Mortification to Me, when I reflect on the great Expence You are at, in the Education and Improvement of my Brother *Georgy*. Whatever is bestow'd on Him is thought to be well laid out; tho' He is ricketty, of a puny Constitution, and not long-lived; whilst the *elder Branches of your Family*, who have been very advantageous to You, and are still of some Use, are languishing, decaying, and in want of the common Necessaries for the Support of Life.

Don *Philip De Velasco*, a *Castillian*, and *Lewis Depingle*, a *Frenchman*, are my next Neighbours. The former was, some Years ago, owner of *Stingo* and all the Farms around Me; but, by his Indolence and Supineness, hath been dispossest of several of them. It is well known that *Depingle* came over, not many Years since, covered with Rags and Vermin; and with his native Confidence settled on a remote Part of *Samina*, one of *Velasco's* Farms. As soon as his Acquaintance at — were informed of his Situation, and the Fertility of the Soil, They gave Him such Assistance and Encouragement, that He is become very rich; is continually making new Settlements, and encroaches so much upon *Velasco*, that He has inclosed and cultivated the greatest Part of the Land belonging to that Farm. The mean-spirited Fellow sees this, and dares not attempt to dispossest Him; tho' He takes such Liberties with Me, since my Illness, and inactive State. Nay, He is so far infatuated, as to enter into an Alliance with *Depingle*; no Arguments will convince Him, that He has no other View than his own Interest; and that He long since projected, and aimed at his Ruin and Destruction, as well as mine. Such an Influence has *Depingle* over Him, that He intirely confides in him; enters into all his Measures; and I have some Reason to apprehend that it is thro' his Instigation he has used Me so ill of late Years; tho' He dared not formerly have offered the least Insult to the meanest of my Servants. Nay, He sometimes presumes so far as to threaten Me with an Ejectment, and to turn Me out of Possession; suggesting that I have no Right to *Stingo*; and should He commence a Law Suit with Me, as I have just Grounds to believe, He intends, and is preparing Matters accordingly; how shall I be able to oppose so wealthy an Adversary, without your timely Aid and Assistance, which I have long

solicited, and hitherto without Success?

I am sorry to have it confirmed by Yourself, that your *Affairs at home* are in so much Confusion and Disorder, that you can give Me but little Consolation. It is currently reported here to be owing to the Blunders and Mistakes of your Steward; who, it seems, was nothing more than a broken Apothecary, when you took Him into your Service, and had not Credit enough to raise five hundred Pounds; tho', by some Means or other, He hath since acquired a very pretty Competency for Himself, and provided for his Relations; whilst your *Affairs* are so far from being improved, that by his unskilful Management, the Product and Manufactures of your Estate lie on Hand; and by his bad Oeconomy, in several other Respects, your Interest at home, as well as abroad, visibly declines, ever since He hath had the Conduct and Direction.

It is likewise said that He will not employ a regular-bred Physician, and intrusts the Care of your Health and that of your Family to Apothecaries of his Acquaintance, who have as little Judgment in Physick as Himself, are entirely directed by Him, and make Use of no other Drugs and Medicines, but such as He dispenses to Them, which, are not good in their Kind, consequently must have bad Effects, and greatly prejudice, if not destroy your Constitution, which was once strong and vigorous. His only Skill is in Physiognomy and Palmistry, which are his principal Study, and wherein He is indeed an Adept; for He thereby finds out the Foibles and Weakness of some People, makes his own Use and Advantage, and has hitherto supported Himself by such sort of Quackery.

Dear Madam, represent these Matters to my Father, and set them in a full and clear Light; tell Him how much your Children and Family are neglected; that your Dower grows less and less every Year, and in Danger of being totally lost; that his own Estates are impaired, and daily go to Decay; and that it is high Time for him to look into his Affairs. He is, as you say, a good Man, tho' a little hasty in his Temper; and I am persuaded Things will not long remain in the Posture they are in, when they are truly and impartially laid before Him—I could say a great deal more to convince you of the Necessity of it, in regard to our mutual Interest, but that I am obliged to make Use of another Hand to convey my Thoughts, being in a Manner deprived of the Use of my Limbs, and cannot write.

It becomes necessary for Me to be cautious whom I trust, since I have so often been deceived in my Notion and Opinions of Men, even some of *Figure* and *Character*, who move in the highest Sphere of Life.

*I am, Madam,
Your most Obedient
and Dutiful Daughter*
CREOLIA.

Universal Spectator. May 6. N^o 500.

*Modern Education of Fine Gentlemen and B
Ladies censured.*

Mr SPEC.

I AM of Opinion, that the contemptible Figure which most of our modern *petit Maitres* make, is rather owing to a Prejudice contracted in Education, than from any wrong Biass which they receive from Example, after they come to the Age of Maturity. If the modern Education is impartially considered, there are many just Faults to be found both in a publick and private Education; but it is certain, that *English Education* is the only Method to form the *English Fine Gentleman*: I cannot therefore come into the present reigning Taste of having Foreign Tutors and Governors. I desire, Mr Stonecastle, if you have at heart the Good of the Publick, that you would give either some Hints to educate a *Fine Gentleman*, or some Hints of the wrong Measures which are at present taken, in giving our young Gentlemen a Taste of the World, &c.

The Spectator answers out of the Persian Letters, where Selim writes to his Friend Mirza on this Subject, viz.

I was the other Day in Company with a Clergyman, who has the Education of several young Noblemen committed to his Care: A Trust of this Importance made me regard him as one of the most considerable Men in *England*. This Sage (said I to myself) has much to answer for; the Virtue and Happiness of the next Age will in a great measure depend on his Capacity.—I was very desirous to enter into Discourse with him, that I might know if he was equal to his Office, and tried all the common Topicks of Conversation; but on none of these was I able to draw a Word from him: At last, upon some Point being started, which gave him Occasion to quote a *Latin Poet*; he opened all at once, and poured forth such a Deluge of Words, composed out of all

the learned Languages, that, tho' I understood but little of his Meaning; I could not help admiring his Elocution.

As his Scholars were many of them born to an hereditary Share in the Government and Legislature, I concluded he must be thoroughly acquainted with the *English Constitution*, and able to instruct them in the Knowledge of it; but upon asking him some Questions on that Subject, I found, to my very great Surprise, that he was more a Stranger to it than myself, and had no Notions of Government, but what he drew from the imaginary Republick of a *Greek Philosopher*.—Well, said I, you at least instruct your Scholars in *Grecian* and *Roman Virtue*: You light up in them a Spirit of Liberty: You exercise them in Justice and Magnanimity: You form them to a Resemblance of the great Characters which are mentioned in antient Authors.—Far from it, said a Gentleman in Company,—The natural Vigour of their Spirits is restrained; the natural Ingenuity of their Tempers varnished over; the natural Bent of their Genius curbed and thwarted: The whole Purpose of their Education is to acquire some Greek and Latin Words; by this only they are allowed to try their Parts: if they are backward in this, they are pronounced Dunces, and often made so from Discouragement and Despair.

I should think, said I, if Words only are to be taught them, they should learn to speak *English* with Grace and Elegance, which is particularly necessary in a Government, where Eloquence has obtained the greater Share.—That Article is now never thought of: I came myself from the College a perfect Master of one or two dead Languages; but could neither write nor speak my own, till it was taught me by the Letters and Conversation of a Lady at Court, whom luckily for my Education I fell in love with.

I have heard, said I, that it is usual for young Gentlemen to finish their Studies in other Countries; and it indeed seems necessary enough by the Account you have given me of them here: But if I may judge by the greatest Part of those whom I have seen at their Return, the Foreign Masters are no better than *English*, and the Foreign Mistresses not so good.—Were I to go to *Persia* with an *English Coat*, an *English Footman*, and an *English Cough*, it would also amount to just the Improvement made in *France* by one half of the Youth who travel thither.—Add to these a Taste of *Musick*, replied the Gentleman, with two or three.

three Terms of Building and of Painting, and you would want but one Taste more to be as accomplished as the finest Gentleman Italy sends us back.

From considering the Education of English Gentlemen, we turned our Discourse to that of English Ladies. I asked a Married Man in Company to instruct me a little in the Course of it, being particularly curious to know the Methods which could render a Woman in this Country so different a Creature from one in Persia. Indeed, Sir, said he, you must ask my Wife, not me, the Question: These are Mysteries I am not allowed to pry into; when I presume to give my Advice about it, she tells me the Education of a Lady is above the Capacity of a Man, let him be ever so wise in his own Affairs.—I should think, said I, as the Purpose of Women's Breeding is nothing else but to teach them to please Men, a Man should be a better Judge of that than any Woman in the World: But pray, Sir, what in general have you observed of this mysterious Institution? I don't enquire into the Secrets behind the Altar, but only the outward Forms of Discipline, which are exposed to the Eyes of all the World: Why, Sir, replied he, the first great Point which every Mother aims at, is to make her Girl a Goddess, if she can.—A GODDESS! cried I, in great Astonishment.—Yes, said he, you have none of them in the East; but here we have five or six in every Street: There never were more Divinities in Egypt, than there are at this Time in London: In order therefore to fit them for that Character, they are made to throw off human Nature as much as possible in their Looks, Gestures, Words, Actions, Dress, &c. But is it not apt to return again? said I.—Yes, replied he; but strangely distorted and deformed. The same Thing happens to their Minds as to their Shapes, both are cramped by a violent Confinement, which makes them swell out in a wrong Place. You can't imagine the wild Tricks that Women play from this habitual Perversion of their Faculties; there is not a single Quality belonging to them, which they do not apply to other Purposes than Providence designed it for: Hence it is they are vain of being Cowards, and ashamed of being modest; hence they smile on the Man they dislike, and look cold on him they love; hence they kill every Sentiment of their own, and not only act with the Fashion, but really think with it: All this is taught them carefully from their Childhood, or else it would be impossible so to conquer their natural Dispo-

sitions.—I don't know, said I, what the Use is of these Instructions; but it seems to me, in a Country where the Women are admitted to a familiar and constant Share in every active Scene of Life, particular Care should be taken in their Education, to cultivate their Reason, and form their Hearts, that they may be equal to the Part they have to act. Where great Temptations must occur, great Virtues are required; and the giddy Situations they are placed in, or love to place themselves, demand a more than ordinary Strength of Brain. In Persia a Woman has no Occasion for any thing but Beauty, because she lives confined; but here she should adorn her Understanding with as much Application as the other Sex, and, generally speaking, by Methods much the same.

The London Journal, May 6. N^o 977.

The Importance of JUSTICE.

IT is the Maxim of Cicero, who was both an excellent Statesman, and a very great Philosopher, That Justice must be the Basis of true and lasting Reputation; since, whenever it is excluded, no Act can possibly be commendable.

The Citizens of Athens, as Citizens, were Members of several Courts of Justice, wherein they sate to hear and decide Causes, Civil and Criminal; and this they looked upon to be, as it really was, the most shining and most honourable Mark of Freedom. I do not at present recollect any Government now existing, wherein the same Mark of Liberty is so discernable among the People, as under our own. I am therefore of Opinion, that the establishing in their Minds a steady and inflexible Love of Justice, is a Duty not more incumbent on any People in the World, than on ourselves: It concerns us, as Honest Men; is of the utmost Importance to us, as Members of Society; and we cannot hope for Salvation without it, as Christians.

In order to be strictly just, a Man must exert his Understanding and Will; that is, he must apply his Reason to the distinguishing what is every Man's Due, and he must determine in himself to act according to the Light of his Reason thus applied; and, as far as in him lies, give to every Man his Due. This is certainly no very easy Task; because, whenever it is imposed on us, we shall find great Hindrances, and much Difficulty; first in satisfying our own Minds, and then in resolving not to act in Compliance with the Persuasion of others. Scipio introduces

Cæsar

Cæsar summing up the chief Causes of this Embarrassment in his Speech to the Senate on *Catiline's* Conspiracy: *All, says he, who pretend to deliver their Opinions in weighty Points, ought to have their Minds entirely free from Hate, from Friendship, from Anger, and from Pity.* Whoever considers this Reflection attentively, will perceive that it is no easy Matter to comply with *Cæsar's* Rule. As we are Men, we have not only Passions, but also a certain Weakness in our Nature; which, at the same time that it renders us less able to resist them, takes from us also (at least for the present) the Capacity of perceiving that we are led, or rather driven, by them. For this Cause it was, that the Senate of *Areopagus*, than which no Senate was ever more famous for doing strict and impartial Justice, heard Causes in the Dark, that *Faces* might make no Impression, and that they might not be hindered by the Sight of the Parties from seeing into the Merits of the Cause. On the same Principle, as I conceive, in our Courts of Law, the Gentlemen at the Bar are restrained from making any Attempts to move the Passions by their Eloquence, but are always kept close to the Point, and confined to the Facts on which the Court is to decide. In other Places, where these Gentlemen are more at Liberty, it may be observed, that they are very ready to use it; and as they have great Advantages from their Education, and Habit of Speaking, they do not fail to make great Impressions on their *Auditory* by those pathetic Declamations which persuade for the Time, but afford not the Hearer that Satisfaction which is necessary to make him easy afterwards on the Judgment such Eloquence may have extorted.

In Countries, where the Laws, and their Execution, depend in many Cases on the People, Care should be taken, of all things, to avoid falling into the Humour of the Times, and deciding every thing, not by the Rules of *Reason*, but in Conformity to the *Pleasure of a Party*. It too often happens, that Men who distinguish themselves by an Adherence to some political *Criterion*, think themselves obliged to go always one Way, even in Matters which no way regard Politicks; or, on the contrary, perhaps regard Property. Than this, there cannot be a more flagrant, or more destructive Absurdity. If once Affection or Prejudice get Dominion in a Man's Breast, who has any thing to do with distributive Justice, he will be sure to injure himself, and all the *Parties*; himself, by betraying his Conscience, in

suffering himself to be led, where he ought to *act freely*; the *Parties*, because if he decides *against* Justice, he does an irreparable Injury; and if he decides *with it*, he still injures the Party for whom he decides, as well as himself; because, tho' he did *Right*, he did it upon *wrong* Motives. There cannot be any thing, surely, more essentially evil, than such a Practice as renders even the *doing Justice* a *Crime*; for such it is, where a Man follows the Dictates of his Affection, or of his Prejudice, without ever consulting his Reason.

A straight Line, not only shews its own *Rectitude*, but, if applied to a crooked one, shews also its *Declivity*. In like manner, that detestable Principle, on which Faction usually proceeds, of decrying generally all the Actions of him whom in a superlative Degree they hate, cannot be better exposed, than by the Citation of an Instance contrary in Nature: That is, where the professed Friend of a Party forsakes his favourite Notions, to follow Truth, and makes it his Care to do right to the Virtues of the Man whom he opposed, and against whom he bent all the Strength of his Genius. This we have in Mr *Dryden's Absalom* and *Achitophel*: The Poet, after exerting himself with the utmost Force of poetical Eloquence, in the Description of *Achitophel's* political Character, speaks of him thus in another Capacity:

Yet Fame deseru'd, no Enemy can grudge;
The Statesman we abhor, but praise the Judge:
In Israel's Courts ne'er sat an Abbethdin,
With more discerning Eyes, or Hands more clean;
Unbrib'd, unsought, the Wretched to redress,
Swift of Dispatch, and easy of Access.

I cannot pretend to acquit this Poet of Attachment to Party: But this certainly was Fair-dealing; and must be allow'd to do Honour to both their Memories: They rather, because we have seen Parties since then, of whom the Poets, Orators, and publick Writers, have taken quite a different Road, and absolutely deny Common Sense and Common Honesty to every Man without the Pale of their Faction.

The Craftsman, May 13. N^o 618.

Mr D'Anvers,

THE Satirist *Juvenal* living in the Reign of a weak, wicked and tyrannical Prince, flatter'd and supported in his Vices by profligate Ministers, and a corrupt Senate, could not safely indulge his Genius in reproving his own Age, on Account of the numberless Swarms of

In-

Informers, who would soon have represented his Performances in such a Light to the *Men in Power*, as to make Him severely smart for them. In order therefore to secure Himself, and at the same Time gratify the strong Impulse of his Muse, He exposes the Vices and Follies of the *preceding Reigns*, and adapts them so well to his Purpose, that they exactly fit his *own Times*, and may be look'd upon as compleat Satires upon the extravagant Enormities of *Domitian's Reign*; though I think He mentions *that Prince* but once in all his Writings. Yet this Caution was not sufficient; for happening unluckily to make free with *Paris*, the Comedian, who seems to have been the C—r of that Age, He was, by his Interest with that *wise Emperor*, or his Minister, sent to a small Government in a barbarous Part of *Ægypt*. Such Instances should make a *Writer* extremely wary.

I mention This to you, Mr *D'Anvers*, because you lately gave Us some Memoirs of the Emperor *Claudius*, his Favourite *Pallas*, and a corrupt Senate, which the most ingenious *Gazetteer* apply'd to ****, and challenged you, to tell Him whether you did not mean them as Parallels to some People now living; tho' it must have been as far from your Thoughts as London is from Rome.

At this Rate, there will be no mentioning the *eminent Rascals of Antiquity*, but some *Wise-acre* will presently say that we mean a *right hon. Gentleman* now living; as it happen'd to me t'other Day in a mix'd Company, where the Conversation ran on the Administration of Sir *Robert Cecil*, in the Reign of K. *James* the 1st. I was saying that Sir *Robert* was a very wicked Minister, in persuading his Master, "That the Nation was so rich, it could neither be exhausted, nor provoked.—He means our Sir *Robert*, says Sir *Francis Wronghead*.—Not so, Sir *Francis*, says I; for they are the very Words of Mr *Osborn*, who died many Years before our Sir *R.* was born."—I then repeated the Epitaph upon Him as follows:

Here lies thrown, for the Worms to eat,
Little bossive Robin, that was so great,
Who seem'd as sent by ugly Fate
To spoil the Prince, and rob the State,
Owning a Mind of dismal Ends,
As Traps for Foes, and Tricks for Friends.

I was going on, when Sir *Francis* leapt from his Chair, swore they were damn'd scandalous Lines, and must have been made by some *Jacobite*, or inveterate Enemy to the present Government. His Head was so turn'd to wrong Applications, that

I had much ado to set him right. I pull'd out *Osborn's Works*, shew'd him the Verses, told him they were made on the Earl of *Salisbury* long since dead; where-as his Patron, to our great Joy, was still living, and incapable of having an Epitaph written upon him. This made him somewhat easier; but he still insisted that any Man would think, upon first Hearing, they were made for his *hon. Friend*.

I withdrew, not without a secret Admiration of such *Party-Zealots*, who can bring in *Suetonius* and *Tacitus* as guilty of High-Treason against his most sacred Majesty, and *Horace* and *Juvenal* as libelling the present Minister.

To humour these captious Gentlemen, I would advise You to leave off such odious Parallels for the future, and like *Plutarch* only draw Comparisons between Men distinguish'd by military and civil Virtues.—Let us try if we cannot spin out a Paper, in pairing the most illustrious of the *Romans* and *Britons*.

The perfectest Character, and most to be valued amongst the *Romans*, and which indeed made Them Lords of half the known World, is what *Horace* gives Us in the following Lines.

Justum, et tenacem Propositi Virum,
Non Civium Ardor prava jubentium,
Non Vultus instantis Tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

This Ode is inexpressibly beautiful, on Account of its Poetry; and equally useful, for its Doctrine. It is admired by all Men of Taste, and must be so by all Men of Integrity, as it conveys a Principle universally adored tho' too seldom practis'd; I mean a Steadiness in Acting, or what we call Resolution. Without this Virtue, the greatest Magnanimity, and Liberality of Temper have been found to lose their Efficacy, or to have taken such a Turn, as Parasites and Flatterers have been pleased to give them. Without this Guard and Support, there will be Room for every little, prating Villain to instill his Poison into the most noble Parts; choak the Spring of generous Actions; and lay waste the most beautiful Qualities of human Nature. Without this Barrier, a certain Volubility of Speech, and florid Way of Talking, void of Wisdom and common Honesty, will sap, undermine, or batter down, the most exalted Virtue; for which very Reason, every State-Engineer always keeps up a Number of these deep-mouth'd Ordinance, who may not improperly be call'd the Culverins and Blunderbusses of State.

I find a noble Example against these

Engines, and a laudable Instance of Resolution, in the Life of *Sylla* the Dictator. He was besieging *Athens*, then held by the Tyrant *Aristion*, in Favour of *Mithridates*; and the City beginning to be sore press'd, the Tyrant thought proper to try some of his *Orators*, what They could do with the *General*, in Behalf of a State once so renown'd in the World. These *wise Men* had an Audience, and talk'd it away; went on haranguing in Praise of their *Founders*, *Theseus*, *Eumolpus*, and magnifying their *Median* Trophies; whilst *Sylla*, perceiving They made no Overtures towards an Accommodation, but were still playing off their *Oratory*, reply'd shortly; *happy Men, you may put up your Speeches, and be gone; for I was sent by the Romans to Athens, not to learn, but to reduce Rebels to Obedience*

The steady Behaviour of the *Romans* was never more conspicuous than in their War with *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epiras*. After He had utterly defeated the Consul *Levinus*, and kill'd 15,000 of his Men, he sent his Councillor *Cineas*, famous for his *Oratory*, to cajole Them with *fair Words* and *Presents*; but He mistook his Men. They were not to be prated out of their Resolutions. Not a Man, or a Woman, would accept his *Presents*; nor would they suffer any Proposals of *Peace*, whilst the *King* remain'd in *Italy*.

Thus, Mr *D'Anvers*, We find many Examples of heroick Fortitude on the *Roman* Side; and tho' We may not be able to come to a Ballance with Them at present, yet there was a Point of Time, when our *English Parliament* rival'd the *Roman Senate*, and came up to her Spirit and Resolution. The Reader will easily find that I mean the *long Parliament*; which, in the Opinion of most good Judges, had more Men of Capacity, and Constancy in it, than any before or since. The Point They had in View was the Preservation of their *Liberties*; which They determin'd to maintain, notwithstanding the Threats, or subtle Arts of a *Court*. They did not suffer their good Sense to be perverted by *fine Speeches*; nor their Resolution to be thaw'd or melted down by *golden Promises*, Mr *Pym*, the *Fabricius* of those Days, was in vain attempted; and Dr *Welwood* tells Us, that when Sir *Thomas Wentworth* was going over to the *Court*, or, as it was call'd, *making his Peace*, He gave Mr *Pym* some obscure Intimations of it; who, understanding his Drift, stopt Him short with these Expressions—"You need not use all this Art to tell me You have a Mind to leave Us; but remember what I tell You.

You are going to be undone; tho' You leave us now, I will never leave You, whilst *your Head's on your Shoulders*—"How firmly *this inflexible Man* pursued and gain'd his Ends, is recorded in History.

I neither approve nor condemn *those Proceedings*. I would only possess my Countrymen with Strength of Mind, not to be diverted from the Maintenance of the old Laws and Interests of *their Country*, by any Arguments. For if we have received much Damage, and suffer'd more Disgrace, from the *Spaniards*; if many of our *poor Countrymen* are now living in a State of *Slavery* amongst Them, more like *Beasts of Burthen* than *Christians*, or *human Creatures*; if We have been abused, insulted, and tortured by Them; if when a *Remedy* is humbly begg'd, which should be offer'd, and is still deny'd; to what Purpose shall a *distress'd Englishman* go and hear a *fine set Speech*?—Will this alleviate his Losses?—Can the Eloquence of *Cicero* place the poor Man's Ears on again; or the Thunder of *Demosthenes* be heard at the *Havannah*?—This Sort of *Complaining* and *Reasoning* will never do. The Thunder of but *six British Men of War* will be found more eloquent than even Mr *P—y*, and carry more *persuasive Arguments* than were ever yet employ'd. All other Reasons have been already urged in the most pathetick Manner, but without any Effect; and therefore this *Ratio ultima Regum* ought now to be apply'd; and I am very glad to find that Preparations are already making for it.

If I should happen to be wrong in my Judgment, upon this Occasion, I have at least a Multitude of *wise and honest Men* on my side; which I deem more honourable than to receive 500*l.* *per Ann.* to force and torture Rhetorick, in order to prove a longer Forbearance in the *Spanish Affair* beneficial to this Nation; and whenever I see a grave Person rise up, in order to prove *such a Paradox*, I think of our Schools at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, where We shew our Parts by reconciling *Impossibilities*. I stop my Ears, like the *Adder*, against the Voice of the *Charmer*; charm He never so wisely.

I will conclude this Letter with a very pretty Rant from the Mouth of a *Lady*, in a Tragedy call'd the *Siege of Damascus*. *Phocias*, on Account of ill Usage from his Friends, leaves the *Christians*; goes over to the *Saracens*; and, upon meeting his *Mistress*, begins to justify his *Levity* and *Inconstancy*, by desiring Her to think of the Cause, which moved Him to act in such a Manner. *Eudocia* answers thus:

—The

—The Cause!—There is no Cause.
Not universal Nature can afford
A Cause for This. What were Dominion, Pomp,
The Wealth of Nations, nay of all the World,
The World itself, or what a thousand Worlds,
Compar'd with Faith unspotted, heavenly Truth,
Thoughts free from Guilt, the Empire of the Mind,
And all the Transports of a godlike Breast,
Firm and unmov'd in the great Cause of Virtue?

I am, SIR,

very much Your's,

CONSTANS. B

London Journal, May 13, N^o 978.

In Praise of FRUGALITY.

IT is reported of *Plato*, that seeing once a young Spendthrift eating Bread and Water at the Door of an Inn where he had squandered his Estate, the Philosopher could not help saying, *Young Man, if you had dined moderately, you need not have supped so poorly.*

There have been some idle enough to insinuate, That Frugality is too low and narrow a Quality to deserve the Attention of great Minds. But Reason evinces, and Experience assures us, that the greatest Men in all Ages have been frugal; and indeed if there were nothing else to encourage & Practice of this Virtue, we might well recommend it from hence, that the Habit thereof renders Men just:

A Spirit of Frugality is the strongest and most efficacious Remedy against Corruption; a Man who knows how to manage his Fortune prudently, will be independent, tho' that Fortune be but small; for having once acquired the Art of governing himself and his Affairs, there will be no Temptation strong enough to induce him to give up that Liberty, which he thereby possesses. *Andrew Marvel*, one of the most disinterested Patriots in the Reign of *Charles II.* by managing a very narrow Patrimony, kept himself above Corruption: and there is a Story of him, which, tho' it may seem to be but ordinary, deserves to be everlastingly remembered: He dined usually at a great Ordinary in the *Strand*, where having eat heartily of boiled Beef, and some roast Pigeons and Asparagus, he drank his Pint of Port; and on the coming in of the Reckoning, taking a Piece out of his Pocket, and holding it between his Thumb and Finger, *Gentlemen*, said he, *who would let himself out for Hire while he can have such a Dinner for Half a Crown?*

Frugality is the best Engineer for throwing up those Works which are intended to keep off Misfortune. A small Reserve is the best Medicine in the World on the

falling of unforeseen Calamity: Besides, the Practice of this Virtue enables a Man to live upon a little, if in Spight of all honest Precautions, he should, thro' the Strokes of Fortune, have but little left.

He who by his prudent Management has acquired a small Bank, has it in his Power to serve his Friends, and to do great Kindnesses to others with no Inconvenience to himself, which is one of the highest and most rational Pleasures a Man can enjoy.

A frugal Man hath at all Times his Faculties clear, and knows when and how to take Opportunity by the Foretop. It is no Shame to raise a great Fortune from a small one, provided it be done honestly; and that this may be done, if we consider how soon a large Fortune may be reduced to nothing, will appear feasible; for if Folly, Extravagance, and Carelessness induce this, Why should not Wisdom, Frugality, and Attention effect that?

I will conclude with a very true Story, of *Cosmo de Medicis*, Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, concerning whom, on Account of his prodigious Wealth, 'twas rumoured, that he had the Art of Transmutation. A noble *Venetian*, who, tho' he had but a small Fortune, was extremely well recommended to his Highness, (and, by his polite Behaviour, added daily to his Credit in that Court) one Day fairly put the Question, and ask'd the Duke if he had a Philosopher's Stone or not? My Friend, said the Duke, I have; and because I have a great Regard for you, I will give you the Receipt in few Words. *I never bid another do that which I can do myself; I never put off till To-morrow what may be done To-day; nor do I ever think any Matter so trivial as not to deserve Notice.* The *Venetian* thanked his Serene Highness for his Secret; and by observing his Rules, acquired a great Estate. How well should I be pleased, if not a few of my Readers should do the like by observing mine!

R. FREEMAN.

G

Universal Spectator, May 20. N^o 502.

A remarkable Case of one under the Terror of a Prediction.

ABOUT this time Twelvemonth I was at *Venice*, where I accidentally gain'd Acquaintance with a learned Man, famous for his Knowledge in the Occult Sciences; I paid at that time but little Regard to any kind of Predictions, and often took the Liberty to rally him on the Uncertainty of his Art: He bore my Witticisms with a the good Nature in the

the World; and with a Pleasantry, unusual among such a kind of *Literati*, either retorted the Jest, or pitied my Understanding. An *English Gentleman*, who was then my Companion, join'd in ridiculing the *Occult Philosopher*; for if he ever began to be serious in Defence of his Science, one or other turn'd his Argument into *Barlesque*: One Evening, when we were engag'd in this kind of Raillery, our *Venetian Sage* desir'd, as a future Proof of his Art, and to convince us hereafter of our Folly, to give us the *Calculation* of our *Nativities*, to which we consented. The Issue of this was, that he told my Friend he would be drown'd in less than *twelve Months*, and that it would be my Fate to be kill'd not long after in a *Rencounter* in the Streets. We smil'd at the Prediction, but never regarded it.

Not a Fortnight ago I receiv'd Advice that my Friend was drown'd in *Italy*; this Advice is confirm'd by *Intelligence*, sent over to his Relations in *England*. This Circumstance immediately brought to my Mind the *Prediction* of our *Venetian Philosopher*; I would not immediately become a Convert to the Art I contemn'd, but at the same time am under all the *Uneasiness* that the *Heart* of Man can conceive: I hope that it is more *Guess work* than *Truth* this Moment, and the very next I am in Dread lest it should be founded more on *Truth* than *Supposition*: I know not what to think; I know not how to act: If it is *Truth*, I must meet a sudden Death; if it is *false*, I am yet left in the *Terrors* of meeting it: I am one Day resolv'd to make myself a Prisoner in my Chamber, the next Day I think if it is my real Fate there can be no eluding it.

A. L.

This Gentleman is an unhappy Example of the *Folly* of those People who will on any Account be induc'd to give Ear to any *Predictions*, *Divinations* or *Calculations* of *Nativities*; a Folly, which, tho' not immediately perceiv'd, may by chance prove fatal in the Consequences.

There is in human Nature a certain covetous Desire of prying into Futurity, yet there is in reality no greater Happiness to human Nature, if we consider it rightly, than that the all-wise *Disposer* of all Things has remov'd the Knowledge of *Futurity* far from our Comprehension. All Men know, that they at some one Time or other must die; the *final Point* is *unknown* to all; Were the fix'd Moment of Death reveal'd to Mankind, I am inclin'd to believe they would not on-

ly live more wickedly, but consequently more unhappily; from a Frailty in Nature they would be apt to allot too considerable a Part of their Life to the *Business* or the *Pleasures* of the World, and allow but a short Remainder for *Reflection* and *Penitence*; but from the *Uncertainty* of *Death*, a reasonable Man would be always prepar'd to die, and so live to Man and to God that he would neither wish it nor fear it. So also as to the Events of *Fortune*; our Fate in this World is wisely hid in *Obscurity*; for if we were certain of *Unhappiness* and *Misery*, the *Thought* and *Fear* of its Approach would make every Scene of Life a *Torment*; if we were assur'd of good *Fortune*, we might be tempted to let our whole Life be a Scene of *Negligence* and *Wickedness*.

There have indeed been Men who have foretold some Events, which really happen'd; but then those very Men affirm'd Numbers of Things which never happen'd; yet one *accidental Truth* weighs more with weak Minds than all the *ridiculous Falshoods* that can be urg'd against it. There can be no such Thing in human Nature as a Knowledge of *Futurity* that is *certain* and *determinate*, unless it would be granted, that Man is intelligent enough to fathom the abstruse Knowledge of the *Deity*. Men may suppose from particular Causes, particular Events; they may conjecture from their Rules of *Art*; but those Conjectures rarely hit, most commonly fail. The *Calculation* of *Nativities* is said to be the most true *Divination*, as it is taken from the *Influence* of the *Planets*, and founded on *natural Causes*; but to make such Calculation truly, the *instantaneous Minute* of *Generation*, of *Conception*, and of *Production*, must be to the utmost *Certainty* known; was this Difficulty got over, the *Angles*, the *Aspects*, the *Conjunctions* of the *Heavens*, are so impossible to be cast right in their *Influences*, by reason of the *incredible Rapidity* of the *Spheres*, that the whole Art, rationally consider'd and examin'd, will appear a mere *Fallacy* and *Delusion* of the Wits of Men. How many Children born at the same Instant, in the same Climate, have different Dispositions and contrary Events in *Fortune*! But if there were a Fate transferr'd from the *Stars* to Men, who can read their *Signification*? which is, if they have any, for *general Inclinations*, not for *particular Events* of *particular Men*: Those sure are in the Hands and Cabinet of the *Almighty*, and none but *holy Prophets*, inspir'd by him, are able to reveal them.

I have treated of this Subject rather in

a rational than a ludicrous Manner; I hope therefore that I have convinced my Correspondent that the human Knowledge of Futurity can be at best but the Conjectures of vain Men: Nor, though his Friend has been drown'd (perhaps by his own Madness or Imprudence) need he fear the Consequences of a Rencontre, if he follows the Dictates of Wisdom and Sobriety: If he rather puts his Trust in Man than in the Almighty Power, he must be of all Men the most miserable; but if he confides in the Dispensation of Divine Justice, he has nothing to fear from ^{any} prophetic Intelligence of an Occult Philosopher. He who lives religiously need never fear meeting his Fate; if his Life please God, his Death must be a Happiness to himself: VIRTUE and VICE are the best Prophets, the first can assure Men of a certain future Felicity, the other as truly foretells them of certain future Pain and Repentance.

From Common Sense. No. 67.

To the Worshipful Licensers of the Stage.

The humble PETITION of PUNCH, Master of the Artificial Company of Comedians in the Hay-market,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner, not being concerned in original Sin, is not liable to the same Frailties and Infirmities which Men of Flesh and Blood are subject to. That he has always led his Life with the utmost Chastity and Orthodoxy.

That your Petitioner's Ancestors have been always remarkable for their Steadiness to the Church, and were ever the only true Zealots. That they have contributed very much to the Extirpation of Hereticks, being nearly allied to the Family of the Faggots, who have been celebrated throughout Europe for propagating the Faith.

That in Consideration of the Merit of his Ancestors, he has hitherto been excused the strict Observance of the Canon Law, as to Mortifications, and Abstinence from innocent Amusements.

That your Petitioner, having a numerous Family, in order for their Support, is obliged to entertain the Publick in a facetious Way at a reasonable Price; and your Petitioner hoped, as he had always behaved with all possible Decency and Regard, both to the Government and established Church, that he should have every Day, except Sunday, to acquire an honest Livelihood.

But your Petitioner, having lately prepared an Entertainment for all well-disposed Guests, received a threatening Letter, that

in case he dared act on Wednesdays or Fridays in Lent, he should be excommunicated, and his Body turned into Tobacco-Stoppers for the Use of the R——d Brethren.

A Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, that the said Injunction may be taken off for the future; in Consideration of which, he promises, that he will, as much as in him lies, act with the greatest Zeal towards the Government established by Law, in every thing except the drinking of Bumpers to it, which he desires to be excused, being descended from sober and honest Parents, and never accustomed to any Intemperance. B And your Petitioner further promises, that the Law shall not be put in force against you, for the said threatening Letter; and that you shall have every Tenth Night for your Benefit, and make whatever Rules and Ordinances you shall think fit, which shall be faithfully observed, notwithstanding any C Prohibition to the contrary.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

London Journal, May 20. N^o 979.

AMBITION not dangerous in a MINISTER only.

D THE Ambition of Ministers is a Point that the Gentlemen of the Opposition have thoroughly studied. They have, on this Subject, ransacked all Authors, ancient and modern: They have travelled to China, Persia, and the Dominions of the Great Mogul; have made Examples of three or four Viziers; have taken a Circuit back again thro' the Heart of Europe; and, to shew their indefatigable Diligence, have not scrupled to go a Minister-Hunting as far as Sweden, Russia, nay, and the Deserts of Siberia: But after all, there are other Kinds of Ambition which they have not considered.

E The Minister, whose Lust of Power tempts him to sacrifice the Safety of his Master, and the Interest of his Country, is a very bad Man. Who doubts it? But the Man, let him be in what Station he will, who from the same Lust of Power enters into Cabals, Plots and Conspiracies, tending to the Disturbance of the Publick, merely to serve his private Purposes, and to raise him to some Post he thinks he merits, is also a bad Man. Who can doubt of this? Yet it is a Point which the Danverians have seldom touched on; on the contrary, they have made it a sort of reserved Case, lest the Publick should be too sharp-sighted, and apply their Reasoning thereon to themselves.

F The Danger a Realm is in from the Ambition of those who at any Rate desire

fire to possess themselves of the *first* Employments of State, yields very little to that induced by an *ambitious Minister*, and hath been no less fatal to the *Persons* themselves. I might proceed to verify this by a Variety of Instances in our own Country, and that without ascending very high. In the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, the unfortunate Duke of *Norfolk*, following the Advice of those he thought his *Friends*, would not either allow himself or the *Nation* Quiet, till he had compelled his *Sovereign* and her *Ministers*, much against their Inclinations, to put him to death. The same Fate, under the same *Princess*, had the Earl of *Essex*, who was likewise hurried on, by those about him, to such Things as could not possibly end otherwise than they did.

[He then gives a foreign Example, in a Duke of *Alençon*, a Person of very high Birth, and great Fortune, and consequently under vast Obligations to his Country, and yet who was all his Life-time engaged in Plots and Conspiracies against her, for which he was often imprisoned, and twice condemned to lose his Head, but spared by the Mercy of his Prince; till at last he died under Restraint, and delivered himself and his Country from all further bad Effects of his uneasy, dissatisfied, and seditious Temper. From his History our Author makes two Observations.]

First, That this Conduct of the Duke of *Alençon* did not only involve Himself and his Family, but his *Friends* and *Dependants*, and in an especial Manner his *Subjects*, in the most deplorable Misfortunes, and most irretrievable Distresses. However commendable the King's Mercy might be in respect of the Duke of *Alençon*, it was certainly fatal and unfortunate to all who had Commerce with him.

Secondly, That in all these Contests the *Great* escape, and the *Little* suffer: That is, Those who disturb the *Publick Peace*, out of Envy, Avarice, or Ambition, find a Way to screen themselves too often from the Fate they deserve; while such as acted *wrong* upon *right* Motives; such as, bewitched with their delusive *Speeches*, fancied they drew their Swords *for*, when they drew them *upon*, their Country, meet the Punishment due to their *Actions*, not their *Principles*; and, as in the Beginning they were the *Dupes* of their *Chiefs*, become their *Victims* in the End.

R. FREEMAN.

The Craftsman, May 21. N^o 619.

Nothing causes such melancholy Speculations, and so much humbles

those Ideas, which Vanity might otherwise inspire, as the seeing a *Great Man* falling from his Eminence by *out-living Himself*, if I may so call it, that is, existing after his *Understanding* hath forsaken Him, and when He can no longer exert those conspicuous *Faculties*, which distinguished Him above the rest of his Species. This is frequently occasioned by Age, by an unhappy Stroke of a Palsy, or some nervous Disorder, which will in an Instant reduce the *greatest Genius* from his exalted Sphere to a State of *Idiocy*, *Childhood*, or almost *Non-entity*.

I have known a *brave Man* converted, in an Instant, into an *errant Coward*; and I have seen the *wisest Man*, by a sudden Stroke, incapable of uttering a Word of *common Sense*. So true is it, that all our best Faculties are absolutely constitutional and precarious. How fine therefore is that Saying of the Psalmist, *Fearfully and wonderfully are We made*.

As what I have said is evidently true, in the *natural System* of our own Bodies, so it is equally visible in the *political State* of Affairs. Revolutions in *Empires* are as sudden as Changes of the *natural Constitution*. We have seen *Nations*, which have been at the Head of *great Alliances* and *Confederacies*, which have in a Manner given *Laws* to the rest of Mankind, and been as it were the *Umpires* and *Arbitrators* of the Interests of the whole World, reduced in a small Space of Time to the Condition of being without *one Ally* belonging to Them; buffeted and insulted by *every little petty State* about Them; and having hardly Credit or Spirit enough to maintain *their own undoubted Rights, Interests* and *Possessions*. Were We to pry into & secret Causes of this great Change, and search it to the Bottom, We might likewise find it owing to some very trifling Occasion; perhaps to a *Woman*, some *mean Corruption*, the Obstruction of *one little Wheel* of Government, or the Removal of a *single Man*, amongst several Millions, from the Sphere, in which He acted; which resembles the Defect of a natural Organ of the Body, or the Dislocation of some little Fibre of the Brain.

These Reflections naturally lead Me to the Consideration of a *Person*, once of the highest Distinction and Merit, but now fallen from his exalted Character into the lowest Disrepute and Insignificance. I will not say in what particular Country this *Person* dwells at present; but he lives in *Europe*; if He may be said to do so at all, in the State of Existence He is now in. He breathes, it is true; but

but *that* is almost the only Sign of Life He hath about Him. He neither does, nor can exert any of those *noble Faculties* He once possessed; but is now absolutely in a State of *Indolence, Supineness* and *Stupidity*.

In former Days, his Ancestors made a very great Figure; having been Men of the *first Rank and Quality*, possessing large landed Revenues, and being of the highest Importance in the State. At present, many, who formerly used to wear the *Family-Livery*, make a much better Figure in the World than *He himself*, who now represents it. They have frequently maintained long Contests, and gone to War even with the *Kings of their own Country*, in order to support the *Liberty* of it. But the *present Person* is grown tame and submissive; his Spirit is almost quite subdued; and he not only yields to every thing the *King* orders, but even truckles to any one, to whom he is pleased to delegate his Authority; so that some, who are scarce able to take care of *their own Affairs*, have had the sole Management and Superintendency of *his*: and most wretchedly managed they are.

The Great, Great, Great Grandfather of *this Person* was once so powerful and considerable, that He forced the *King*, after a pitched Battle, to come to Terms with Him, and in a Whim obliged Him to sign the Treaty upon a *great Card* He had made on purpose: Which *Card* was, for a long Time after, preserved in the Archives of the Family, with the strictest Care; but at present it is very little minded, and almost worn out.

About the Time of our *Hen. VII.* the King of the Country, where *this Person* lives, grew so jealous of Him, that He fought by Artifice to reduce his Authority. He knew by Experience that *Power* always follows *Property*; and being a Prince of great Ability, proposed it as a Favour to grant Him the Privilege of *alienating his Possessions*, which He could not do before. By these Means, He not only weakened *this Enemy*, whom He feared; but strengthened *Others*, with a Design to counter-balance Him: And several other co-incident Circumstances, about that Time, contributed to the same End; so that *this Family* hath, in some Degree, been dwindling ever since, and *another* rising in Power; but happy is it for the Country, when *both of Them* co-operate, and are cordially united. They have in former Times been the Terror and Scourge of *evil and corrupt Ministers*, never failing to punish Them according to their Deserts, whenever They were brought before Them as Delinquents;

but of late their Authority is much sunk and diminished; and no *Minister* hath now the least Fear or Apprehension of the Power of the *present Person*, tho' the *Sword of Justice* still continues in his Hand.

A He hath, with great Steadiness and Constancy, notwithstanding the Variety of Fashions, persevered in wearing the *Dress of his Ancestors*, and takes great Delight to be clothed in *Ermine*, with a Sort of long Gown, or *Toga*, like that of our *Judges*. Like Them too, He employs much of his Time in hearing and determining *Causes*; and now, in his old Age, if I may so call it, He does little more than decide *Law-Suits*, having given over all Application to Matters of more Importance. In his Attention to *These* likewise, He is not quite so strict as He ought to be; but as *common Judges* will sometimes take a Nap over a *Cause*, so He does not scruple now and then to be absent a great Part of the Tryal, and then come and decide the Point. Nay, He often appoints a *Deputy*, of less Judgment and Integrity than Himself, to hear and determine it for him.

In one Part of his Dress there is something, which the *Wags of the Age* are inclined to ridicule. He hath, you must know, four or five and twenty Pair of Ruffles made of *Lawn*, which He will sometimes wear all at once; and is seldom without ten or twelve on at a Time; fancying they give Him a more venerable Look, and create Respect; whereas the contrary is true, and some Folks have had a Design to strip them off, in order to wash them a little whiter; for they seem to want it extremely. When He sits on *Trials of Life and Death*, He always pulls off *these Ruffles*, lest any Spots of Blood should happen to stain and defile them.

F He hath of late discovered, by means of an unfortunate Marriage on the Female Side, many poor Relations in the *Northern Parts of the World*. The Number, as well as Indigence of Them, hath contributed to bringing Him, tho' the *Head of the Family*, into some Disrepute; but *fifteen or sixteen*, who are continually hanging on Him for Maintenance and Support, are a vast Clog and Burden upon Him. I am very far from thinking They are naturally worse than other Men; but the Scantiness of their Circumstances reduces Them to the Necessity of submitting sometimes to *certain pecuniary Irregularities*; with which being reproached, They excuse the Fault, alledging Instances of *several other Relations*, less in Want, and some even with ample Fortunes, who are guilty of the like Practices.

It is true that He loves *Luxury*, of all Sorts; and when He does not wear his *Gown*, He takes great Delight in *fine laced Cloaths*, with many *Ribbons* upon them of different Colours, particularly *blue, green and red*. He often wears *Cockades*; sometimes an *Hat and Feather* and loves to be dressed like an *Officer*.

To support all these Extravagancies, as well as the Neglect of looking into his Affairs, He will now and then submit to accept of a *little present Support from a Friend*, tho' He hath a great Estate of his own; and the Meanness of this Condescension makes Him meet with less Respect in the World. He formerly scorned to do any Thing like This; for He was once a Man of the strictest Integrity and Truth; so that every Body would as readily have confided in any Thing, which He had asserted upon his *Honour*, as what any other Person did on his *Oath*. But of late He hath been apt to advance certain *problematical Propositions*, without any great Regard to *Truth*; and, what is extremely odd, when He finds Himself discovered, He will sometimes *protest* against the Truth of them Himself, in order to keep up a little Reputation in the World. He used formerly to be exceedingly active and vigilant in the Cause of his Country, and was looked upon by every Body as the *wisest and chief Counsellor* in it. No *Alliance* was proposed, no *Treaty* was made, nor a *Scheme* enter'd into, but He had an Hand in it, and gave his Judgment whether the Measure was expedient or not. At present He is quite idle and indolent, careless of what happens; nay, his Country hath been on the very Brink of a War, and *this Great Person* hath known nothing of the Matter, till a little Inquisitiveness of his own made Him desirous to be thought not quite out of the Secret, tho' He was not so much as consulted by any Body about it.—I mention This with no other Design than to rouse up the *Great Person* out of his present lethargick Indisposition, which every Body laments, being a Man of the *noblest Blood*, and so nearly related even to the *Royal Family*, that the *King* himself is not ashamed to call him *Cousin*.

One Thing is very remarkable of him, which is this; Able as he was, in most Things of Consequence, yet in Matters relating to *Money and Accounts*, he hath not the least Knowledge or Concern. He takes in all *Bills*, that are sent to him, and pays whatever is demanded on Sight, without pretending or presuming to examine them, cast them up, or make the

least Enquiry about them: so that I may truly say, He hath the most unnumerical Head, that ever *Man of Quality* possessed. However he had formerly a very good Pen, and wrote many *political Tracts*, with great Elegance; particularly he had formerly a warm Dispute with one *Polyglot*, about certain religious Points; where in he maintained the Controversy, with great Solidity and Strength of Argument.

About fourscore Years ago (for he is now very old, as you may guess by the Loss of his Parts) he had a violent Fit of Illness, which every Body thought would have carried him off; for he lay *speechless* a long Time, and was declared by the Physicians of that Time absolutely lost and *useless*. But he recovered, by the Help of a *certain Restorative*, and hath remained in pretty good Health and Vigour, till very lately. Whether he will revive, or not, is uncertain; but if he should, his Constitution must receive a great Change. Most People wish sincerely that he may; because he is a Person of *great Worth and Esteem*, who may be of singular Use in his Country, when he regains his pristine Parts and Integrity. To speak the Truth, he was always pretty *haughty and proud*, being of *great Quality*, and seldom cared to hold Conference with a *Commoner*, but sitting on his *Breech* and with his *Hat on*, whilst the other was *standing and bare-headed*. He was likewise scrupulously nice of his *Honour*; and if any Body presumed to affront him, he would knock them down with a *little black Stick*, which he always carried about him, unless they asked his Pardon in the most submissive Manner. In all other Respects, his Carriage was very decent and orderly. His Behaviour and Address was extremely well-bred and polite; and he had something even of *Majesty* even in his Appearance.—What Pity is it to see him in his present Condition!—*How is the Mighty fallen!*

R. Y. to Mr E.—L, concerning GOD'S ETERNITY. (See p. 176, 177.)

S I R,

AS I had never appeared in the Magazine under any feigned Name, like that of *Philom*, (except in some *Poetical Pieces* signed *Philomel*) till I proposed the QUERY, which has occasioned our present Debate; so I could not imagine that you *sincerely* called me *Ingenious and Sagacious*, for asking a Question you did not think to be proper: But since you declare that you knew *several of my Performances*, and

and thought that Character in Justice due to me, I return you Thanks for your good Opinion of me; and am heartily sorry, that I took the Compliment of a Friend for the Reproach of an Enemy.

You say, that for your Part, so long as you are convinced that GOD is a GOD of Truth, and that Christianity is founded and established in Truth, you shall always think that a free and impartial Enquiry after Truth is pleasing to the One, and no way repugnant to the Principles of the Other.—This is very well said: And give me leave to add, that as GOD is the GOD of Truth; so he must needs be as highly pleased to see the Truth attained, as he is to see it ardently sought after; for by such Attainment Men come to bear the Image of their Creator; and, as his Children, to follow him in the Way that he is pleased to go before them. Seeing, therefore, that the Attainment of Truth is so agreeable to the DIVINE BEING, let you and I, without Passion or Prejudice, consider of the Things in Dispute between us; if possibly we may at last obtain that which will make us both so acceptable to GOD, and be the surest Basis of a lasting Friendship between ourselves.

There has been, you know, for some Time, a Dispute carried on, in Mr Urban's Magazine, concerning GOD's Prescience; I must freely confess, I have thought some of the Disputants on both Sides the Question in the wrong, and that the Dispute might be brought to an Issue by only asking,—Is GOD any older now than he was at the Creation?—Of this, I gave Mr Cave a Hint in a private Letter, not intending to print it; so that it is evident I could have no Design to perplex my Opponents, since I did not design to oppose any Body, only told my Friend what I thought of the Matter then debated. (See Vol. VII. p. 344.)

But you say, You can't see how this brings the Dispute concerning Prescience to an Issue.—I'll shew you, Sir: If it be answered in the Affirmative, that GOD is older now than he was at the Creation, the Term Older implies a Beginning; (as you yourself grant, tho' 'tis inconsistent with your Principles) for it implies, that GOD's Duration is measured by a Stream of Succession, and a Stream of Succession cannot possibly be immeasurable. You may remember that I told you this in my * last; and therefore, as an

Affirmative should always be proved before a Negative, you surely ought to have proved that an immeasurable Stream of Succession is possible, before you had asserted, that GOD's Eternity is such an immeasurable Stream. However, that neither immeasurable Succession is possible, nor GOD's Eternity capable of being measured by it, I prove,

First, Because all the Parts into which Succession may for ever be divided, will bear no Proportion to Eternity, or (according to yourself) are no more allied to it, than something is to nothing†, that is just none at all; and consequently, absolute Eternity does not proceed (or is not measured) by such Succession. But

Secondly, Whatever is by any Succession departed from, must by a retrograde Procedure be advanced to, by Ideas looking back in the Manner it proceeded: But GOD's Eternity cannot be advanced to by such Ideas, were Men to proceed farther and farther back for ever and ever: For as there is no such thing as a greatest Finite Number, Infinity can never possibly commence; and consequently, that by which it can never be attained one Way, it did never proceed the other.

But, perhaps, you may see the Force of this Reasoning plainer, if we look down this Stream of Succession: You know most People allow the Immortality of the Soul, yet is not the Eternity of the Soul of Man of the same Nature with the Eternity of GOD; because, as the Eternity of the Soul of Man is measured by a successive Duration (or, in your own Language, by a continued Flux of Succession it must necessarily be always finite (mind me!) as it becomes Past: Thus should the Saints in Heaven look back from any Point of Eternity to which they may arrive, yet will an Hour's, nay a Moment's Duration, for ever bear some Proportion to the Time which they have existed. Now if a continued Flux, or Stream of Succession, which constitutes the Eternity of Man, can never make it infinite, never immeasurable, it can never be any Measure for the Eternity of GOD, or make that immeasurable. So then, whoever asserts that GOD is older, or that his Eternity is measured by a con-

clearer Manner: This you acknowledge. I succeeded in; How mighty fond I am of the Pleasure of a Triumph!

† You say, it bears no more Proportion to it, than 5,000 Mathematical Lines do to a Surface, i. e. than Nothing does to Something: for a Mathematical Line is but a meer Idea of the Mind assigning it somewhere for a particular Reason and consequently, it can have no real Existence.

* I made a Supposition of a Thing impossible (viz. an infinite right Line) merely to state your Question, in your own Way of Thinking, in a

tinued Flux of Succession; & Consequence of his Principles is, that GOD had a Beginning; and whoever affirms this, denies his Godhead, and is an Atheist.

Well then, if GOD's Eternity is not measured by Succession, if there be no such Things as *Fore* and *After* in him, there can be no such Thing in him as a Succession of Ideas; he must for ever be unchangeable; nor can his Nature admit of new Acquisitions in Knowledge, &c. but what he knows once, he ever knows throughout the *eternal Now* of his Existence: So that it is very plain, whoever denies that GOD always did know, denies that he does know; and whoever denies that he does know, denies his GODHEAD to all Intents and Purposes. Now, Sir, is not this Debate brought to an Issue? Is it not evident to every Reader, that the most ingenious *Philaethes I. P. T. Philaethes II. &c.* must either disprove this Philosophy, or own themselves mistaken; or else, in Opposition to the Voice of the whole Creation, cry out, —No GOD, no GOD.

But what Jargon is this, say you, to talk of *Fore* and *After* in GOD?—Very right: If there can be no such Things in the DIVINE BEING, to talk of them as there, must be Jargon; and yet, Sir, such Talk necessarily follows from your Principles: For if GOD's Eternity is a Stream of Succession, look up this Stream from any Point,—that is properly BEFORE,—look down it,—that is properly AFTER,—A very little Reflection may satisfy you of the Truth of this.

But, say you, to say that GOD sees distant Points of Time as coincident, is the same Thing as to say, that he sees a Line to be a Mathematical Point: And to say, that GOD cannot perceive any Distance in the Parts of Time, is the same as to say, that GOD knows nothing of Extension.—But, Sir, who has said this? I say, that GOD's Eternity does not proceed, or is not measured, by Succession; but surely he may see those to be Measures of created Beings, which he knows to be no Measures of his own; and he may see every Point of these Measures more exactly than all the Creatures in the World can do.

As every Reader can't but see it was my Design to prove, that this Term *Older* implies a *Beginning*, as it implies *Succession*, they will perhaps wonder how I could be fairly taken in my own Words; by happening to assert that which I intended to prove; and I must confess, I can't but wonder, in my Turn, at you, that you can't see, that 5,000 Miles, cut

off from a Line that is more, must necessarily make it shorter: I would only ask you, whether you think the 5,000 Miles to be any Part of the Whole? If you say, it is not, you destroy the very Notion of a Line; if you say that it is, then, surely, when it is taken away, the Whole must be so much less.—But you ask, *Whether the 5,000 Miles bears any Proportion to the Whole?*—I say, Yes.—Then say you, *The Line cannot be infinite.*—Very right; and I told you that the Supposition was impossible when I made it, and that this was the very Thing that puzzled our finite Capacities. (See *Gent. Mag.* p. 64, 65.)

The ingenious Reader will observe, that in the Course of your Letter you say several Things that directly prove my Point: Thus—*The Measure is supposed to bear no Proportion to the Thing measured, nor can be so repeated as to equal it.*—The Measure supposed was, in your own Language, a Stream or Flux of Succession, the Thing measured is Eternity; so then, if a Stream of Succession cannot be so repeated, or so proceed as to measure Eternity, it is evident that Eternity does not proceed by such Succession. Again,—*Whatever increases any Thing, must bear some Proportion to the Thing itself.*—Succession bears no Proportion to Eternity; therefore Eternity is not increased, or (which is the same Thing) does not proceed, by it.

You say, *If eternal Duration cannot be measured by a Repetition of stated Portions of Time, it follows, that it is an immeasurable Stream of Succession.*—If you please to strike out *stated Portions of Time*, and insert in its Place (what you allow in the next Paragraph to be the same Thing) *Succession and Flux*, you will be able to see the Inconsistency of this. Thus—If eternal Duration cannot be measured by a Flux of Succession, it follows, that it is an immeasurable Stream, or Flux, of Succession; i. e. If it cannot measure it, it follows, that it does measure it.

But say you, *According to me Eternity is an Instant, and infinite Duration a perfect Stagnation.*—Where did I assert this? Does it follow, that because I have proved Eternity cannot be measured by Time, or Succession, that therefore the least Part of Time we can conceive is the Measure of it; or, because Time is no Part of Eternity, therefore Eternity is I know not what Stagnation of Time? A very little Consideration may inform you of the contrary. I have indeed called it an *eternal Now*; because, as Succession is no Measure of it, it is *always present* with GOD, and is indeed nothing else but his own

own Being considered as existing, on which the Existence of all Things else, and their Measures, depends: It is evident therefore, that we can frame no proper Idea of GOD's Eternity till we see him as he is, which in this Life we can never do. No, no, Time is the Measure of the Duration of *Finite* Things, and 'tis not possible for us to exalt our Ideas any higher, 'tis not possible for us to frame proper Ideas of GOD's Eternity: Enough for us, here, that we can shew what it is not; if ever we be thought worthy of the Life of the Blessed, our Ideas shall be exalted as far as our Nature will bear; they shall always be true, tho' infinitely short of the DIVINE PERFECTIONS: All therefore that I would bring you, and the rest of Mr Urban's Readers to, is this Resolution:

Resolved, That what GOD is, cannot be discovered by the Sons of Men in this mortal State, and therefore 'tis their highest Wisdom to submit to that Revelation which he has made of himself, and to frame their Ideas of him exactly according to his Word.

You complain that I, and many of Mr Urban's Correspondents, are meer metaphysical Papists.—But give me leave to tell you, that he is a metaphysical Papist that holds any Principle in Metaphysicks that is a Contradiction in itself, or may have a Contradiction justly inferred from it. Let me examine your Principles by this Rule—You say, that GOD's Eternity is an immeasurable Stream of Succession: Hence I argue, it overturns the very Notion of a GOD, to say that his Power is not of the same Duration with his Existence; and if his Power be of the same Duration, 'tis evident he might, if he had pleased, from all Eternity have exerted it in the Work of Creation; therefore eternal Creation is possible. That is, in plain English, Things may be brought from a State of Non-existence, which never were in a State of Non-existence, and there may be a beginningless Beginning, or a finite Time of the same Date with infinite Eternity. A very plain Contradiction this! What then must the Principle be from whence it is so justly inferred, but a Piece of Popish Metaphysicks?

Again: As you hold, that an endless Flux of Succession (which I am sure is nothing else but an ever-growing Idea of Time) is the Measure of GOD's Eternity; so you do (and must to be consistent with yourself) hold, that boundless Space is the Measure of his Infinity: So then, if GOD's Power, like Himself, be infi-

nite, 'tis evident he can, if he pleases, fill this infinite Space with created Beings: Therefore infinite Creation is possible. That is, there may be a numberless Number, and boundless Bounds, actually existing. Another intuitive Contradiction, fairly inferred from a Piece of Popish Metaphysicks. Such Inferences as these are of themselves sufficient to satisfy me, that the Principles from whence they are gathered are false, for from a Truth nothing but a Truth will follow.

Thus I have answered your last Letter in as plain a Manner as I am able; if this does not satisfy you, 'tis evident, that either I am incapable of giving Satisfaction, or you of receiving it; and if either of these be the Case, no Reason I should trouble Mr Urban's Readers any longer; I therefore take a final Leave of you on this Subject: But remain, SIR,

Your humble Servant, R. Y.

[Several Picces on this Subject having been sent us some Time ago, what has been since inserted may perhaps make it necessary for the Authors to re-consider them.]

The Papers of the 24th in our next.

MR URBAN,

IT has long been a Question among Astronomers, Whether the Obliquity of the Ecliptick has always continued the same, or whether it has been subject to some little Variation? Those who suppose it to be invariable, ascribe the different Accounts of it to the Inaccuracy of the Instruments made use of by the Ancients, and not to any Alteration in the Obliquity itself. But tho' we should allow the Observers of former Times to have been deficient in their Enquiries, what shall we say to the Difference we find among the Moderns, whose Instruments have been contrived with the nicest Art, and adjusted with the greatest Accuracy? It is not much above 50 Years ago since Flamsteed, Cassini, de la Hire, and other excellent Astronomers have determined the Sun's greatest Declination to be $23^{\circ} 29'$ precisely; and the Great Tycho Brake himself, differs from them only on account of his wrong Notion of the Sun's Parallax and Refraction; and yet Maraldi, and the rest of the French Astronomers, have lately asserted, that it is no more than $23^{\circ} 28' 20''$, that is, 40 Seconds less than Mr Flamsteed's Determination.

But that this Matter may be more fully comprehended, I shall give your Readers a Synopsis of the most remarkable Observations that have been hitherto made concerning it.

The

The Sun's greatest Declination was observed to be

In the Year since the Death of *Alexander the Great*

44	by <i>Aristarchus</i>	23° 51' 20"
114	<i>Eratosthenes</i>	23 51 20
174	<i>Hipparchus</i>	23 51 20

In the Year of our LORD

140	by <i>Ptolomy</i>	23° 51' 20"
880	<i>Albategnius</i>	23 35 00
1070	<i>Arzacheles</i>	23 34 00
1140	<i>Almeones</i>	23 33 00
1100	<i>Prophatius</i>	23 32 00
1460	<i>Peurbachius</i>	23 28 00
1515	<i>Copernicus</i>	23 28 24
1596	<i>Tycho</i>	23 31 30
1600	<i>Clavius</i>	23 30 00
1620	<i>Kepler</i>	23 30 00
1690	<i>Flamsteed</i>	23 29 00
1737	<i>Maraldi</i>	23 28 20

Now I have thought of a Method that will go a great Way towards the Determination of this Dispute, especially with regard to the later Observations; and this is to be done by a Quadrant, the Radius of which is no less than six Miles in Length. I make no doubt, but at first Sight this will be taken to be nothing but a wild *Chimera*, and yet nothing upon Examination will appear more plain or practicable. What I mean, is a *Solar Occultation* behind a Hill called the *Cloud*, on the Borders of *Staffordshire*; which Dr *Plot* has given the World an Account of about 60 Years ago*. This Hill is so situated with respect to the Church-yard of *Leek*, a Market-Town in the same County, and six Miles distant from the Hill, that a Spectator standing there of an Evening three or four Days before the 10th of *June*, when the Sun enters the Beginning of *Cancer*, beholds the Disk of the Sun gradually emerging from behind the Northward Side of the Hill, which is nearly perpendicular; and this in such a manner, that a very sensible Difference is perceived in the Sun's Motion every Evening, and at length the whole Disk emerges for three Days together, but the second very evidently more distant than the first and last. Now as the Sun's Declination on those three Days does not vary above one third of a Minute, it will be very easy to discover, whether the Obliquity of the Ecliptick is the same as it was in Dr *Plot*'s Time, or not: For if it is but 23° 28' 20", as the French Astronomers assert, then the Sun's Disk will not entirely emerge from behind the

Hill, unless Mr *Flamsteed*'s Observations were faulty: But if the Emergence is entire, and for three Days only, as formerly, we may then reasonably conclude, that the greatest Obliquity has been invincible for 60 Years at least; and if for 60, why not for 6,000? However, this *Solar Occultation* will be a very agreeable Sight to the Curious who reside in those Parts; and if they transmit their Observations to you to be communicated to the Publick, it will be a very acceptable Favour to all Lovers of Astronomical Enquiries. Yours, &c. R. BROOKES.

[A particular Point of Time making it improper to defer the above curious Letter, we were obliged to take out the *Gazetteer* of May 24, wherein Mr *Freeman* proposes to give the true Sense of the *Craftsman* of the 21st inst. He explains the Great Card (p. 259 E) to mean *Magna Charta*, and the Person fallen from his exalted Character into lowest Disrepute to refer to the supreme Court of Judicature, and most august Assembly in this Nation; and the rest accordingly. Mr *Freeman* remarks, that the Malignity of this Writer ought to subject him to the Contempt of his Readers, for burlesquing so solemn a Subject, and making such low and scandalous Allusions, only because the Majority of present Lords are Foes to his Faction.]

[We have J. H.'s Remarks on T. B.'s third Letter in Defence of Tythes; in which Remarks he refers to the Reader's Judgment several Passages, which he alleges T. B. has wrested for his Purpose. Let the Reader then judge of it, and how far these two agree or disagree, by what has been already inserted; for we must cease debating such Matters, to make room for those universally judged to be of more Importance. This we apprehend the Quakers will be apt to reckon Injustice; but should we dwell too long on one Subject, we shall never oblige half our Correspondents.]

Philorectum's Essay taking R. T.'s Part; and Mr *I. Thompson*'s Reply to M. N. should have been in this Magazine; and therefore may be expected in the next; also as soon as we have Opportunity.

Q. L. against T. B. and Dipping.

S. K. against Mr *Chubb*.

A Friend to Truth, for Prescience.

Phileleutherias censuring *Brutus*.

Philohistoricus against K. T. on peopling the World, &c.

W. K.'s Philosophical Enquiry, *What is the Cause of Love?*

The Curate of S. on the Resurrection. Who all have our Thanks.]

* See his *Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 2.

Mr URBAN,

IN my Discourse printed in April p. 185, there is a Mistake, occasioned by my having chosen, for facility sake, to make FD equal to FM; which made me, by Inadvertency, suppose absurdly that a Star placed in D did disappear in F. This Mistake has made me to magnify too much the Errors in Longitude and Latitude, which the Refraction of Light in the Moon's Atmosphere exposes us to. I wish it had rather made me to extenuate them. However, that Mistake being amended, the Discourse will remain sound, as well as the New Conclusions drawn from it.

2. I intended to prevent any such Mistake, by communicating beforehand my Discourses to some proper Judges. But one would think that those Persons who might be Judges are unanimously resolved to have nothing to do with my Theory: Nor can I learn as yet that there is any One, that does openly declare for it. Therefore, since I must do the whole Work alone; I hope the Public and yourself will forgive me any such Mistakes, and accept of my rectifying them as soon as I can; as I do here.

3. Upon $\frac{1}{2}$ Diameter FN take FD of any length. And about the Pole P draw thro' the Point F the Arc Fe, which cuts the Limb of the Moon in the Points i and e; and the Arc DOO, which cuts the Circle FJON in O and the Limb in O. And in the Triangle CPe, I find the Angle CPe or the Arc Fe to be of $9^{\circ} 12' 3''$: Which Arc, expressed in Parts of a great Circle gives Fe of $8' 12''$. And to describe this Arc, the Moon would require 17 minutes 34 seconds, if we reckon her horary Motion at $28'$; or else 12 minutes 57 seconds, if we reckon her horary Motion at $38'$. In the first case, the Error in Longitude would exceed $4^{\circ} 17'$; and in the second case, it would exceed $3^{\circ} 3'$. All the other horary Motions are limited between these. And the Error resulting from any other horary Motion of the Moon, at the Time of the Observation, may be in like manner determined.

4. But taking FD for instance of $2' 12''$, I find, in the Triangle CPO, the Angle CPO, or the Arc DO to be of $12' 31'' 9$: And that the Angle CPO would be of $8' 31'' 2$. Now let the Line COz cut the Limb in z: And as soon as the Star comes to O it will emerge in z. The Difference OO is of $4' 0'' 7$. And so the little Arc OO expressed in Parts of a great Circle amounts to $3' 34'' 9$, for the Argument of the Error in Longitude. For the Astronomical Calculation gives the Emerfion when the Star is in or very near the Point O: But in reality, the Emerfion happens when the Star is in the Point O. And therefore if the Moon's horary Motion was of $28'$, the Error in Longitude, or the Time spent in describing the Arc OO, would be of 7 min. 40 \pm sec. which amount to an Error of $1^{\circ} 48' \frac{2}{3}$ of Longitude. And the horary Motion of $38'$ would produce an Error in Longitude of 5 min. 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. in Time, or of $1^{\circ} 17' \frac{2}{3}$. And in like manner we may find the Error in Longitude resulting from any other given horary Motion of the Moon.

5. Likewise making CD equal to CD, I find, in the Triangle CPO, the Angle CPO or

the Arc DO to be of $12' 33'' 3$. But the Angle CPO would be of $8' 32'' 1$. The Difference oo is of $4' 1'' 1 \frac{1}{2}$, and by consequence almost the very same as OO. And the Error in Longitude would be found almost the same as before.

6. As to the Error in Latitude, it can amount, at most, only to the Arc MF of $2' 12''$, taking $1' 6''$ for the horizontal Refraction of Light in the Atmosphere of the Moon. And you may take the following Rule.

7. Let a Star describe any given Parallel DOO, cutting the Circle FJON in O. Draw the Line COz, which cuts the Limb MEL in z. And in the Triangle PCO, the three Sides being given, calculate the Angle PCO or PCz. Then in the Triangle PCz, the Sides PC and Cz and the Angle PCz being given, calculate the Basis Pz. And since the Star coming to O emerges in z, and the Astronomical Calculation makes it more truly to emerge in O; it follows that $\frac{1}{2}$ Observation shews the Emerfion, as if the Parallel of the Star passed thro' z; and by consequence as if the Moon's Declination PC, or the Situation of her Center C was changed, till the Point z of her Limb was brought, by a Circle Parallel to MP, to the Parallel DOO. And thus you will find how much the Refraction alters your Latitude, or the apparent Distance of the Center of the Moon from the Pole: For these two Quantities depend upon one another.

Worcester,

May 15, 1738.

N. F A C I O Duillier.

N. B. We must defer Mr Facio's two other Pieces to our next, together with Mr Dougharty's Observation on May 15. to determine the Sun's Parallax by the Moon's Dichotomy.

Decision of the GOLDEN MEDAL and the other Prizes proposed Vol. V. p. 778, and Vol. VI. p. 99. for Poems to be written on the Subject of the CHRISTIAN HERO.

THE Votes of $\frac{1}{2}$ three Gentlemen consulted having (as mentioned in Feb. Mag.) fallen on three several Poems, viz. on No. I. No. IV. and No. VI. for the principal Prize of the MEDAL, the Authors of those Poems were sent to, and being Strangers to each other, agreed to vote among themselves, and not further trouble any Gentleman therein; accordingly having given in their Opinions, excepting their own Poems, the Authors of the two first named gave the Preference to the Poem No. VI. the Author of which prefer'd No. I. which therefore is entitled to a Set of Arch-bishop Tillotson's Works; No. IV. having had one Vote for the best comes in for the third Prize, viz. a Set of Arch-bishop Sharpe's Sermons; and No. V. which was voted the second in merit, must be entitled only to $\frac{1}{2}$ 4th Prize, viz. a Set of Cooke's Sermons.

See these 4 Poems Vol. VI. p. 343, 414, 415, 477.

K k

On

On the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

Numb. III. sent in Consequence of the forty Pounds
proposed in Prizes. See Vol. VI. p. 170.

A WAKE, my soul! the day-spring from above
Invites thee to returning scenes of love.
Revolve, and see, who first demands thy praise,
To him thy voice, in holy raptures raise;
To him, devout, thy early tribute pay,
And hail him bounteous at the dawn of day.
See, how the sun regilds yon azure plain,
And bids the sick'ning world revive again!
Blest luminary! whose bright beams dispense,
To all, new life, and genial influence. 10
How glorious to the sense! and yet how small,
How faint a copy of th' original!
Great principle of light! hail! pow'r supreme,
Thou best good patron, and thou brightest theme!
Who gav'st that sun his substance, form'd him fair,
And stamp'd an image of thy glory there.
ANCIENT OF DAYS! whose mighty reign
B ginning still to all eternity! [shall be
So far thy round of endless empire can
Perplex the busy thought of finite man! 20

How vain philosophy! when human race
Assay the ways of infinite to trace.
Leave, little wretch, heav'n's secrets to explore,
And tempt th' unfathomable deep no more.
Can'st thou not, time, for ever past, conceive?
Cease & vain search, and, what thou can'st, believe.
See, can'st thou now some stated thing descry,
To feed thy pleasures, or delight thine eye?
Whence is that object? Is it without cause?
Or was that something, ere another was? 30
View the stupendous chain of causes, think
How each depends upon the former link;
Inform'd, then say to thy convicted soul,
That some first being must sustain the whole;
Some first, without beginning, without end,
Producing All, on whom all else depend.
If this be certain, why do years affright?
Stretch thy imagination to its height:
Hast thou a thousand and a thousand told?
Proceed, and make thy fancy millionsold; 40
Count, till thy reason start, yet, yet the last
Bear no proportion to the myriads past;
Astonish'd, see the distance still sublime,
And find thy maker in th' abyss of time.

All hail, Eternal! God of Gods alone,
Incorruptible, self-existent ONE!
The Sceptick, to the WISER test, has brought,
Of his own mad licentiousness of thought,
All things that are, nor heeds what heav'n reveals;
Thou art, O GOD, but what his fancy wills. 50
Vain disputant! in better science rude, [shrewd!
Quick without knowledge, without wisdom
Whither at length do all thy cavils tend?
Cou'd'st thou, weak man, thy maker comprehend,
Such as he is, to human nature see
Expos'd, that God were no divinity.
To satisfy the light, enquiring mind,
Let reas'ning be to certain truths confin'd;
That GOD is ONE, if any God exist,
Since, but in ONE, Perfection can subsist; 60
In will and substance, ONE, --- heav'n tells & rest:
To heav'n thy faith, implicit, be confest;
For mysteries were giv'n, howe'er conceiv'd,
Not to be canvass'd, but to be believ'd.

All hail OMNIPOTENT! whose pow'r and
might,
From the dark womb of uncreated night,

Call'd forth innumerable worlds, and said,
LET THERE BE SUBSTANCE! The rude
mass obey'd,
Burst from the void, tumultuous; subtle flame,
Earth, air, and sea, in wild disorder came. 70
Dire strife! the jarring elements engage,
And war, emergent, with impetuous rage
And contest mad: Less hideous, ETNA roars,
From his torn entrails horrid discord pours;
Enwreath'd in clouds the fiery tempests fly,
Wheel o'er the plains, and darken all the sky.
God spake the words, precipitately fled
Hoarse noise, and wild confusion hid her head:
From the rude mass, to be securely plac'd,
Retir'd each atom with obsequious haste; 80
Submissive elements the tumult cease,
And, pleas'd, subside before the god of PEACE.
As when, embroil'd, contending parties meet,
Whose clashing int'rests nurse intestine heat;
If one arise, in pow'r and prudence first,
In wisdom rich, and in experience vers'd,
The giddy crowds suspend the foul debate,
Admire his counsel, and forget to hate.

LET THERE BE LIGHT! sprung forth the
pointed ray,
And rose, expanded in a blaze of day. 90
Th' All-mighty saw it, and approv'd the sight,
And join'd the segregated seeds of light;
Spangled with glitt'ring stars the concave round,
As vernal dews with pearls bedeck the ground;
Prescrib'd each orb his fix'd eternal laws,
Attractive energy, mysterious cause,
And impulse strange; superior virtue crown'd
That sun, high-rais'd, and to their orbits bound
The wand'ring globes; this earth, beheld from far,
Shot from his mansion, like a falling star, 100
Each planet forms the choir; around they move,
In beauteous concord, and harmonious love.
Hail, WISDOM INFINITE! Heaven's heights
rebound,

And echoing worlds hymn back the grateful sound.
Say, foolish mortal, wretch, devoid of shame,
Who stile'st thy maker but an empty name,
This globe, self-pendent, can'st thou coolly view
With motion duplicate his course renew,
Spin with fresh vigour the diurnal space,
And measure out, exact, his annual race? 110
See'st thou those ebbing floods with unconcern?
How soon those floods in swelling tides return?
How to quick change attraction diff'rent binds
That restless emblem of ambitious minds?
Observe this aqueous drop, so clear, so small,
View, thro' thy microscope, its lucid ball;
What insects to thy favour'd sight appear,
Exult and play within the liquid sphere!
Dost thou no footsteps of thy God descry?
Or is it all th' effect of casualty, 120
The product of blind chance, and things of course?
Then glides that river from no certain source.
Cou'd chance these wonders to creation bring?
Or beauty from untaught disorder spring?
From nought to perfect all thou see'st arrive,
Or wisdom, less than infinite, contrive?
View thy own faculties, frail man, and say,
From whence that reason which directs thy way;
Whence was it giv'n thee, ere thyself wast seen,
To curb thy passions, and correct thy spleen? 130
Cou'd less than deity thy frame devise?

Or less than endless wisdom make thee wise?
If yet some doubt, within thy breast, resides,
See, how that God for all his works provides:

How, in each least concern of nature shine
Distinguish'd care and PROVIDENCE divine.
Forth for his food the Bee, industrious, speeds,
While clouds drop manna to supply his needs,
Seeks his provision, regularly giv'n,
And finds his plenty in the dew of heav'n. 140
By heav'n directed, from the fertile plain;
The little Emmet drags his load of grain;
Hoards with reproachful pains his winter store,
And trusts his maker for a summer more.
Whence shou'd the tender babe his life ensure,
Untaught to ask, unable to procure,
Did not, by ways unseen, his author give,
And, from the parent, bid her infant live?
Wean'd from the mother's breast, the giddy boy,
Breaks from his hold, and skips with idle joy. 150
Escapes, unhurt, amidst continual ill, [kill.
Where brooks might drown him, or a fly might
Adult and man, from clime to clime he
strays,

Fearless of want, nor dreads the rage of seas;
Safe in his GOD, his GOD, where'er he roam,
Abroad protects him, and defends at home.
Be grateful then, nor let thy soul despair,
Secure in heaven's providential care,
Who frees thee still, when sorrows most invade,
And feeds the ravens that invoke his aid. 160

Hail OMNIPRESENT! unconfin'd to place,
Wide as creation, infinite as space;
The dreadful deep hides nothing from thy sight,
Nor earth, nor sea, nor heaven's stupendous height.
Fix me, O GOD, thro' penitence unfeign'd,
Pure in thy presence, and, with guilt, unstain'd!
* For whither can the spotted conscience fly,
To shun thy judgments, or escape thine eye?
If, wing'd, I soar above the realms of air,
Enthron'd in majesty I meet thee there: 170
If, sunk, I hide me in the shades below,
Thy presence, in the dark profound, I know;
If, lodg'd beneath old Ocean's waves, I lay,
Far, as the centre, hid from sight of Day;
That gulph unmeasur'd would thy presence fill,
And in the deep recess behold me still.

"O may this thought engage me to adhere
To virtue strict, and probity severe!
When, with fresh tumult, vice my breast alarms,
When reason falters, and the Syren charms,
May this enforcing sentiment aspire, 190
Check the lewd fancy and unedged desire.
"Eager, which way so'er thou bend'st thy feet,
"However dark or lonely the retreat,
"Thou fly'st not him, whose eyes consider all,
"Nor can'st, but in thy judge's presence fall!"

Hail, everlasting, from thy blest abode,
Thou same, IMMUTABLE, unchanging GOD!
† By thee, O Pow'r supreme, the heav'ns were
made,
And by thy hand the world's foundations laid;
This world shall perish, and those heav'ns shall
melt; 200

By thee, no change, no variation felt,
In time created, shall in time decay,
And, as a vesture, chang'd, consume away;
Thy years shall fail not, still ador'd thy name,
The same thy Godhead, and thy pow'r the same!
Grant me, when these thy wonders are disclos'd,
To view thy JUSTICE, with a soul compos'd;

Secure to pass the melancholy gloom,
Nor dread the terrors of that awful doom! 209
Stand forth, O man, thro' various hardships,
Impartial justice shall thy suit decide; [try'd,
Great thy complaint that GOD has heap'd his cares,
And deal'd his blessings, in unequal shares:
What loads, thou say'st, the wretched poor oppress,
Pining with want, and struggling with distress!
His years with pain, with toils impair'd his health,
And abject patience is his only wealth:
These toils unpity'd, which his limbs sustain,
And paid his labour by its length of pain.
No salve, but piety, his griefs to cure, 220
And greatly honest, while his wants allure.
But prosp'rous vice, to all its wish, arrives,
Battens in ease, and with injustice thrives;
Nor care, nor indigence, approach his gate,
And suppliant numbers at his levee wait;
His pomp and plenty no superior own,
He lives dependant on his pow'r alone.

If, in this dispensation, hid, there be
Some secret meaning which thou can'st not see;
Sufficient yet, from reason, may'st thou find, 230
To raze distrust, and calm thy doubt of mind.
Now mark him, and confess thy vain surmise:
Dismay'd, around he throws his baleful eyes;
Arthritic malady, and inward flame,
Dart pungent sorrows, and distract his frame:
Observe the dire effects, that, sure, attend
On pamper'd pride, in grief its pleasures end.
Observe his pains, proportion'd to his ease,
And, in each vice indulg'd, a new disease.

Say, wou'd'st thou change thy quiet, to be great,
With all the millions of that wretch in state? 241
Thy needs are natural, and soon supply'd,
And what thy labours earn, in peace enjoy'd.
But what, if heav'n, thy better bliss to win,
Purge thee, by trial, from the dregs of sin;
Prove thee, as silver, from Peruvian mines,
Cleans'd from its dross, with purer lustre shines;
Eternal justice well decides the strife,
And glides, unfully'd, thro' the ranks of life.

Here, interspers'd, thy GOD and SAVIOUR
Justice at once and mercy charm the eye. [lie,
With equal blessings to repay thy trust, 252
Were great, and godlike, to be strictly just.
But hast thou, clear, with faith untainted serv'd,
Or the minute'st of his gifts deserv'd?
Hast thou thy God's indulgence not abus'd?
Has he not fed thee, when thy crimes accus'd?
Why still thou art, while thus deprav'd thy will,
ETERNAL GOODNESS can alone reveal. 260
But what, if pitying heav'n atone thy deeds,
And suff'ring GODHEAD for thy folly bleeds?
Speak, mortal, cou'd thy heart-strings hold, to
An agonizing GOD thy peace renew? [view
Lo! from above tremendous horror gleams,
The sun, obscur'd, with-holds his chearful beams;
Earth to her centre shakes; the world, oppress'd,
Labours with pain; 'tis innocence distress'd,
THE GOD OF NATURE SUFFERS: Wretch,
be gone,

Weep thy transgressions; this thy sins have done;
Lament thee with unutterable grief, 271
And save these merits for thy last relief.
O GOODNESS INFINITE! thy grace bestow,
And let my eyes in ceaseless torrents flow;
Oh, give me, wash'd in thy propitious blood
To hail thee ever merciful and good.

* Psalm cxiii. 7, 8, 9, 10.

† Psalm cii. 25, 26, 27.

M- URBAN,

THRO' the whole Course of the Opposition you have met with from your weak Antagonists, I cannot recollect that you have ever used any other Method of convincing the Publick of your own Merit, and the false Insinuations of your Adversaries; than that of fair and open Reasoning, undeniable Argument, and impartial Evidence; or that you have ever attempted to hector Persons into an Approbation of your Work. Nor do I remember that you have by empty Paragraphs of Buffoonery in Newspapers, forged Advertisements, or any other unfair Manner of Proceeding, attempted to stain the Character of your Rivals. No: I am sensible you think, as any one who pretends to Candour or Honour would do, that such base, mean Artifices, are utterly beneath you. But notwithstanding all this, the *London Magazines* have, with their usual Impudence and Scurrility, ventured to publish some Lines in their last, below the most abject Production of *Grubstreet* I ever met with; yet, under the Name of an Imitation of the *Latin Ode* to you in your Magazine for *March*. This was the Occasion of my now sending you the following Version of it: And tho' I could not pretend to render it in its native Beauties, I have attempted to do it in its true Meaning, and therefore hope it will not be unacceptable to your Readers.

LATIN ODE, p. 156, IMITATED.

HAIL URBAN! indefatigable man,
Unwearied yet by all thy useful toil!
Whom num'rous slanderers assault in vain;
Whom no base calumny can put to foil.
But still the laurel on thy learned brow
Flourishes fair, and shall for ever grow.
What mean the servile imitating crew,
What their vain blust'ring, and their empty noise,
Ne'er seek: But still thy noble ends pursue,
Unconquer'd by the rabble's venal voice.
Still to the Muse thy studious mind apply,
Happy in temper as in industry.
The senseless sneerings of an haughty tongue,
Unworthy thy attention to engage,
Unheeded pass: And tho' they mean thee wrong,
By manly silence disappoint their rage.
Assiduous Diligence confounds its foes,
Resistless, tho' malicious crowds oppose.
Exert thy pow'rs, nor slacken in the course,
Thy spotless fame shall quash all false reports:
Exert thy pow'rs, nor fear a rival's force.
But thou shalt smile at all his vain efforts;
Thy labours shall be crown'd with large success;
The Muse's aid thy Magazine shall bless.
No page more grateful to th' harmonious Nine
Than that wherein thy labours we survey:
Where solemn themes in fuller splendor shine,
(Delightful mixture!) blended with the gay.
Where in improving, various Joys we find,
A welcome respite to the wearied mind.
Thus when 9 nymphs in some fair verdant mead
Of various flow'rs a beauteous wreath compose,
The lovely violet's azure-painted head
Adds lustre to the crimson-blushing rose.
Thus splendid *Iris*, with her varied dye,
Shines in the æther, and adorns the sky.

May 22, 1738.

BRITON.

EXTRACT of a POEM by Ensign JOHN WARD; entitled, *An Address to his Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Lord Lieutenant of IRELAND*.

(The Author having mentioned most of the remarkable Changes of Government from the coming over the SAXONS, — goes on

GREAT WILLIAM dead, next Wit-re-
quitting ANNE,
O'er the blest Isle, her happy Reign began.

To her glad times succeeded GEORGE's days,
Who both conspir'd *Hibernia's* fame to raise.

Now rests the Isle, her race of troubles run;
With joy she ends, what she with sighs begun.
And all her cares, and dire rebellions past,
On GEORGE's breast she calmly leans at last.

Review, my Lord, each change, that, thus,
appears

In the large compass of eight hundred years.
Think what dire evils tore th' unhappy state,
Like *Deles* toss'd amid the waves of fate.
Hear, much confus'd, a wretched nation's cries,
Then think what charms from liberty arise.
And let one gen'rous, silent tear deplore
Those abject realms, that tyrants still adore.

With what true joy we hail'd the happy Day,
That safely brought you o'er the western sea!
Good, tho' a Viceroy, tho' a stranger, known,
Fond of all merit, modest to your own.
Care's'd at sight, no sooner seen than lov'd;
Mild to all parties, by all men approv'd.
A foe to av'rice, ignorance, and scorn;
Not grac'd by virtue, virtue you adorn.
Above all passion, free from inward strife;
Awful in state, and good in private life. [raise,
Whose worth, not grandeur, doth our tribute
Our utmost gratitude, ev'n public praise.

Praise, but not flattery — to justice true,
For once, a Nation pays an honest due.
Her Prince, her Guardian, her belov'd, her all
She calls you now, and long she hopes to call.
For you, she joys; for you, her poets sing;
In you, my Lord, she views her absent King.
Oh! hear her voice, maintain thy glorious name,
And think her cause, and *Albion's* cause the same.
As *Titus* good, as *Antoninus* just,
Preserve this Country, yet fulfil thy trust.

Think on past times, immortal O — see,
Freedom's true friend, Oppression's enemy:
Tho' dead in law, alive in virtue still:
Justly disgrac'd at home, abroad he acts no ill.
O — behold, and in his hapless fame
For ever damn one-guilty Prelate's Name;
Oh! think, my Lord, tho' now his race is run,
His former days beheld a brighter sun;
Think he was once poor *Ireland's* faithful friend,
To aid with counsels, or with arms defend.

Her first-born hope, whose *Jove-like* sacred nod
She still obey'd, and almost deem'd him God.
Learning's support, the glory of the Nine;
The son of praise; a character divine.

His gen'rous deeds a DRYDEN's voice inspir'd;
A DRYDEN sung what all his deeds requir'd.
Think of all this, and still as good as great,
Aspire, my Lord, to O — 's tow'ring height.
Hear, on your name, a nation's welfare call;
See, at your feet, the sacred Muses fall.
Cherish the Muses, bid fair Learning rise,
And, spight of faction, only court the wise.
Thence all the sisters shall adore thy name,
And future DRYDENS consecrate thy fame.

Of trade devoid, of Sciences bereft;
One or two arts at most to us are left:
And even these are hast'ning to decay;
Arise, my Lord, and drive our cares away.
See *Ireland* sick amidst her greatest health,
Too much of grandeur, with too little wealth:
Give to the Isle, with ever chearful toil,
T' improve the pastures, to manure the soil;
These lands to plow, those useful bogs to drain;
There, bridges build; here, sow 9 teeming grain:

Now fanes repair ; now public roads extend ;
Here, cities found, and there, the herds attend.
Give to the poor, oppress'd by want, to know
What sure reliefs from peace, and labour flow.
Our fields t'enclose, our manufactures raise ;
And serve their country in a thousand ways.
Still serve their Isle, and faithful to command,
Purpose no more to leave their native land.

Still see, my Lord, immortal in applause,
The blest effects of sacred Freedom's laws.
In thy own Britain all its charms behold ;
Those charms, which Britain never gave, nor sold.
And while o'er Parliaments you here preside,
With no mean views, no fordid hopes, or pride ;
Support our liberties, our wants deplore ;
And, all the blessings lost, endeavour to restore.
Incite to good, and all restrain from ill ;
And, tho' a Viceroy, be a Patriot still.

Short EXTRACTS from LONDON, A
POEM, written in Imitation of the third
SATIRE of JUVENAL ; and become re-
markable for having got to the Second Edition in
the Space of a Week.

HERE malice, rapine, accident, conspire,
And now a rabble rages, now a fire ;
Their ambush here relentless ruffians lay,
And here the fell attorney prowls for prey ;
Here falling houses thunder on your head,
And there a female atheist talks you dead. —

Since worth, my friend, in these degen'rate days,
Wants ev'n the cheap reward of empty praise ;
In these curst walls, devote to vice and gain ;
Since unrewarded science toils in vain ;
Since hope but soothes to double my distress,
And ev'ry moment leaves my little less ;
While yet my steady steps no staff sustains,
And life still vig'rous revels in my veins ;
Grant, me kind heav'n, to find some happier place,
Where honesty and sense are no disgrace. —

(6) Here let those reign, whom pensions can incite
To vote a patriot black, a courtier white ;
Explain their country's dear-bought rights away,
And plead for pirates in the face of day ;
With slavish tenets taint our poison'd youth,
And lend a lie the confidence of truth.

(7) Let such raise palaces, and manors buy,
Collect a tax, or farm a lottery,
With warb'ling eunuchs fill our silenc'd stage,
And lull to servitude a thoughtless age. —

(8) But what, my friend, what hopes remains
for me,

Who start at theft, and blush at perjury ? —

Others with softer smiles, and subtler art,
Can sap the principles, or taint the heart ;
With more address a lover's note convey,
Or bribe a virgin's innocence away.
Well may they rise, while I, whose rustick tongue
Ne'er knew to puzzle right, or varnish wrong,
Spurn'd as a beggar, dreaded as a spy,
Live unregarded, unlamented die.

(10) For what but social guilt the friend endears ?
Who shares *Orgilio's* crimes, his fortune shares.

(6) *Cedamus Patria : vivant Arturii istic*
Et Catulus : maneat qui Nigrum in Candida vertunt.

(7) *Quis facile est Ædem conducere, &c.*

(8) *Quid Romæ faciam ? mentiri nescio : —*

(10) *Quis nunc diligitur nisi conscius ? —*

*Charus erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore, quo vult,
Accusare potest. —*

But thou, should tempting villainy present
All *Marlb'rough's* hoarded, or all *Villiers* spent ;
Turn from the glitt'ring bribe thy scornful eye,
Nor sell for gold, what gold could never buy,
The peaceful slumber, self-approving day,
Unsuited fame, and conscience ever gay.

The cheated nation's happy fav'rites see !
Mark whom the great caress, who frown on me !
LONDON ! the needy villain's gen'ral home,
The *Common Shore* of *Paris* and of *Rome*,
With eager thirst, by folly or by fate,
Sucks in the dregs of each corrupted state.
Forgive my transports, on a theme like this,
(13) I cannot bear a *French* metropolis. —

Now lost in thoughtless ease and empty show,
Behold the warrior dwindled to a beau ;
Sense, freedom, piety refin'd away,
Of *France* the mimic, and of *Spain* the prey. —

Of all the griefs that harrass the distress,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest ;
Fate never wounds more deep the gen'rous heart,
Than when a blockhead's insult points the dart.

Has heav'n reserv'd, in pity to the poor,
No pathless waste, or undiscover'd shore ?
No secret island in the boundless main ?
No peaceful desert yet unclaim'd by SPAIN ?
Quick let us rise, the happy seats explore,
And bear Oppression's insolence no more.

(13) — *Non possum ferre, Quirites,
Græcam Urbem. —*

On the Death of the Hon. Col. MORGAN, Gover-
nor of Cows Castle, Lieut. Governor of the Isle
of Wight, and Memb. of Parl. for Yarmouth.

SCARCE o'er his head had twice five summers
pass'd,
When martial discipline he made his taste ;
And oft, ere he himself could call a man,
With intrepidity he led the van.
Untainted were his hands with hostile spoils,
Reward inglorious of the warrior's toils !
Willing and ready, for his country's good,
The field to deluge with his vital blood.
So pure his diction, ev'ry soul was fir'd,
His converse sought by all, by all admir'd ;
In temper mild, his face like angels fair,
Here sat the graces, and a calm was there.
No bribes his well-fix'd heart would ever bend,
A virtuous lover, and the firmest friend.
Such *Morgan* was — but ah ! he's now no more,
Death triumphs o'er him as his conqueror,
A conquest o'er his mortal part has won,
But to heav'n's king his soul immortal's gone.

OPHELIA.

EPIGRAM.

CRIES *Cælia* to a waggish mortal ; Know,
All is not gold that makes a glitt'ring show.
True, cries the wag ; thy face would be no snare,
But for deceitful colours painted there. M. W.

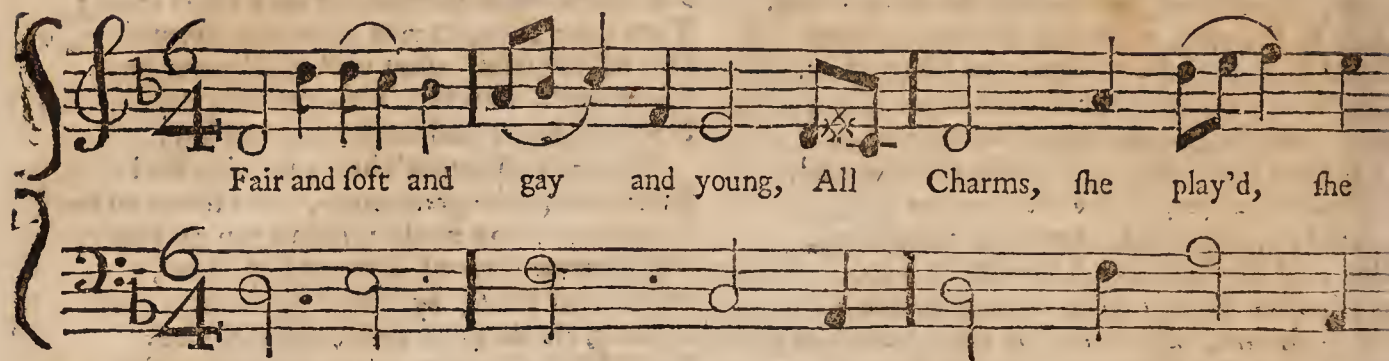
Nulli Fortuna fidem præstat.

EPIGRAM on a late Occasion.

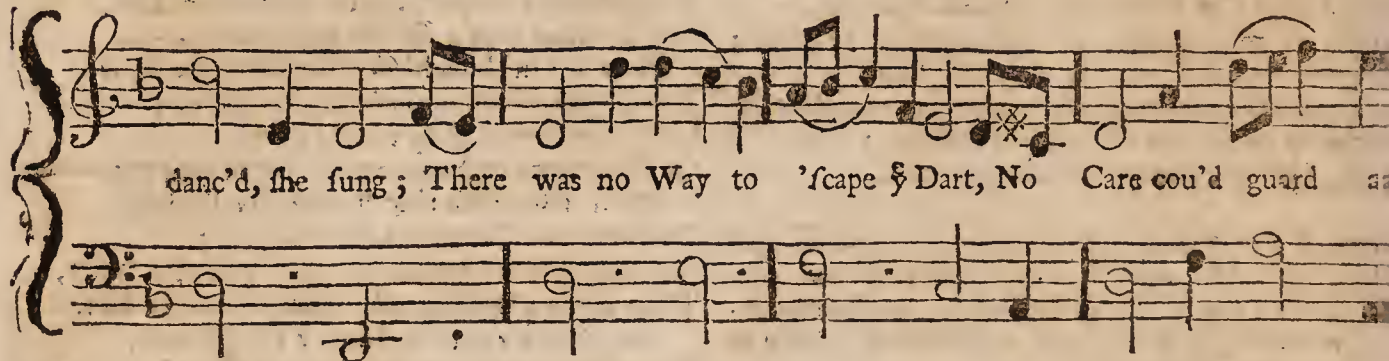
SURE ! all events capricious Fortune guides ;
And o'er all human counsels still presides :
Else, since Sir Robert has been pleas'd to marry,
Who would have thought his lady could miscarry ?

BOIUS.

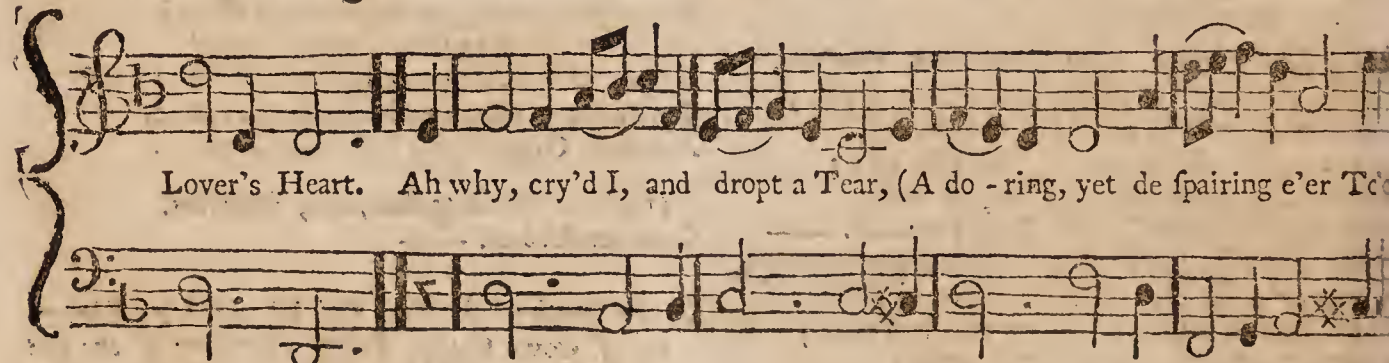
THE INCONSTANT.



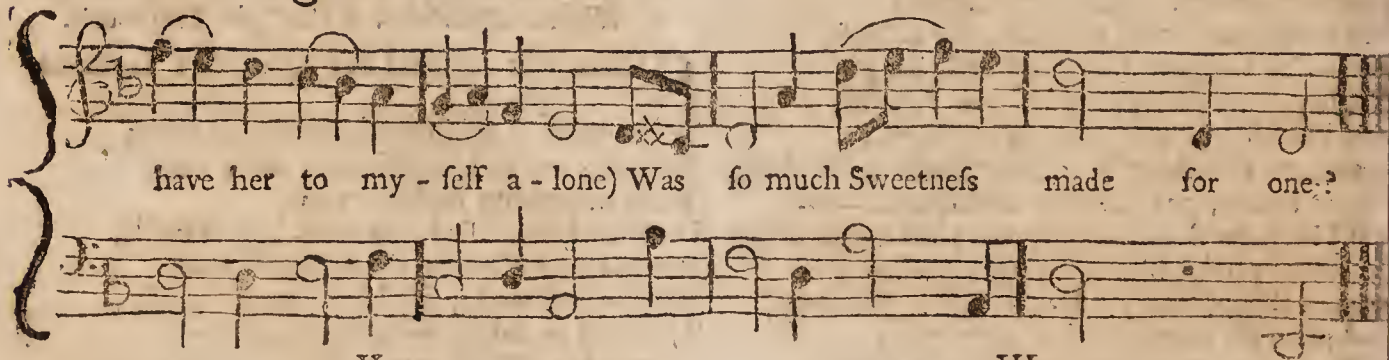
Fair and soft and gay and young, All Charms, she play'd, she



danc'd, she sung; There was no Way to 'scape & Dart, No Care cou'd guard a



Lover's Heart. Ah why, cry'd I, and dropt a Tear, (A do - ring, yet de spairing e'er To



have her to my - self a - lone) Was so much Sweetness made for one?

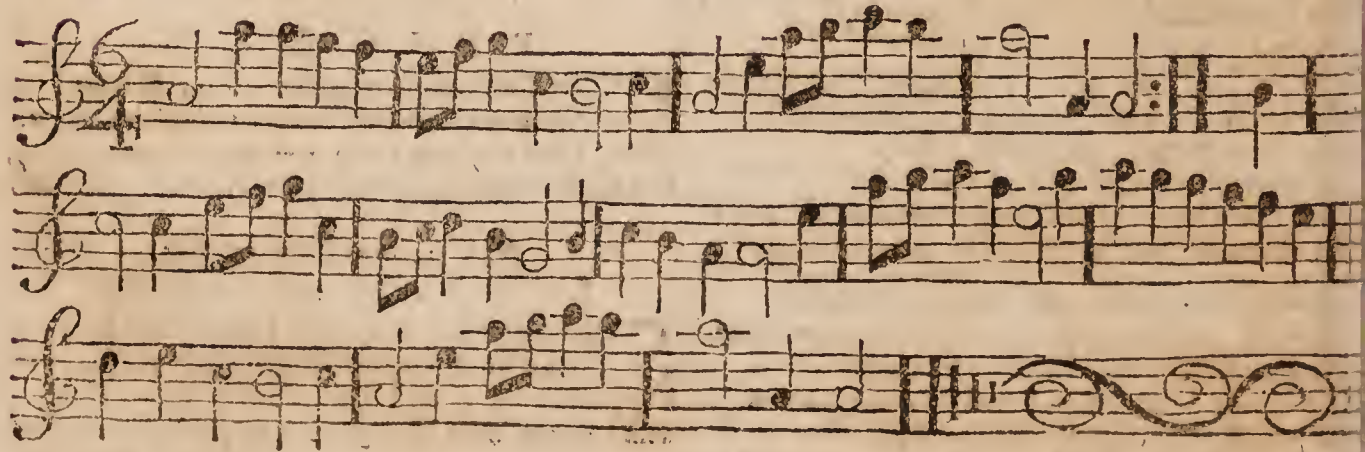
II.

But growing bolder in her Ear,
I in soft Numbers told my Care;
She heard, and rais'd me from her Feet,
And seem'd to glow with equal Heat:
Like Heav'n, too mighty to express,
My Joys cou'd be but known by guess;
Ah Fool, said I, what have I done!
To wish her made for more than one.

III.

But long I had not been in View,
Before her Eyes their Beams withdrew;
Ere I had reckon'd half her Charms,
She sunk into another's Arms.
But she that once cou'd faithless be,
Will favour him no more than me;
He too will find himself undone,
And that she was not made for one.

L U T E.



Æ N I G M A.

Work'd into shape by skilful art,
 Mindless of ought besides,
 Grateful I act my destin'd part,
 As my dictator guides.
 Strange composition, wond'rous frame,
 Aukward in ev'ry feature;
 I challenge all the world to name
 Such a deformed creature.
 Sometimes, in native dress, I'm seen
 In many a peasant's cot;
 When nature wears a look serene,
 And gloom surrounds the grot.
 When *Phœbus* tips with gold the skies,
 I've seldom much to do;
 But when his beamy splendor dies,
 My labours strait ensue.
 The man's esteemed a busy fool,
 (This my director knows)
 Who makes me break the gen'ral rule,
 The day's for my repose.
 Sometimes in glitt'ring coat array'd,
 I grace the lady's table;
 To act, without assisting aid,
 Still utterly unable.
 Strange! I possess two monstrous eyes,
 Each void of human sight;
 Fix'd on my small supporting thighs,
 And open to the light.
 But if a monarch (pray excuse me)
 For his advantage plies me;
 With thumb and finger, to abuse me,
 He more than half diseyes me.
 A head of monstrous size I wear,
 A mouth, almost as large,
 Ope, and imbogues provision there,
 Which soon demands discharge.
 Far on my front appears my nose,
 Slender and sharp at top;
 Not *Skipton*-like, my patron knows,
 To need a chinny prop.
 Black as the shades of night my food,
 By night my chief employ;
 Strange incoherence! understood
 The spring of lightsome joy.
 Clammy and hot my food I take,
 Yet for no selfish cause;
 And when my agent bids, I shake
 It from my opening jaws.
 Head, mouth and nose, but ne'er a tongue,
 (Believe the wondrous scene)
 At distance from my eyes are hung,
 With only thighs between.
 Hideous composure, call'd a pair,
 Yet in my frame but one;
 Ye wond'ring nymphs and swains declare
 My name, as yet unknown.

CLAUDIAN.

Æ N I G M A.

In diff'rent regions diff'rent is my name,
 I rove, and change; another, yet the same.
 Constant to borrow, thoughtless how to pay,
 Like prodigals, I squander all away.
 I am a female, and to curb my pride,
 As others of my sex, have one blind side,
 My locks are fair, my visage pale and wan,
 Sworn against wedlock, yet I keep a man.
 Feign'd chastity! my midnight rounds I keep,
 And dearly love to kiss young men asleep;

I'm old and young, a prude, and yet a lover,
 A twin by birth, and have an elder brother;
 Physician he, to *Galens*'s method true,
 Well skill'd in herbs, and some say min'rals too:
 But as these doctors seldom deal in grace,
 He fumes, and topos, and spoils a handsome face;
 Yet fond of ladies, oft in sportive joke,
 He pulls off *Cbloe*'s tippet, hood and cloak:
 On her bare breast his am'rous fingers stray,
 And tarnish'd marks disclose the wanton play.
 Alack! to flowers how like is ev'ry maid!
 Touch them they wither, and with handling fade.
 My whole expence this brother does sustain,
 But yet one house could never hold us twain:
 Kind at a distance; if we meet, beware,
 Hostile we threaten, and for war prepare.
 He burns my cap, and stung with female spite
 His eyes I tear, and aim to blind him quite,
 Women and children sicken at the sight:
 But fury quickly spent, we end the fray,
 Shake hands and kiss, and peaceful march away.

J. A.

A Letter was sent long since to this Author, to be
 left according to the Directions given.

In Obitum GEORGII Principis DANIE.

Authore HENRICO ALDRICH, S. T. P.

DUM mæsta Oxonidæ properant tibi carmina
 vates,

Et lugubre parat turba novæna melos;
 Accipe & hæc, Regina, novi monumenta doloris,
 Quæ tristi obsequio fert, mea cura, domus.
 Ille tui consors thalami fidissimus, heu! jam
 Non tuus, in gelido volvitur umbra toro:
 Hospite quo nostri quondam exultare Penates,
 Frustra polliciti longius ire dies.
 Invitum nunc urget opus Parnassia turba,
 Et querulum ingrato murmure stridet ebur.
 Quam mallet lætum populo Pæana canenti
 Musa sequax plausus inferuisse suos!
 Vellet casta tori servantem jura maritum
 Dicere, & immotam tempus in orbe fidem:
 Ut tibi perpetuo comes indivulsus adhæsit;
 Et quæ nexit Hymen vincula, strinxit Amor.
 Ut Britonæ sibi junxit, amatus amansq; vicissim,
 Pene suos visus posthabuisse Lares.
 Ut tibi ad auxilium præsens, ut ad ardua promptus,
 Seu pacis studium, seu velit arma sequi.
 Ut res firmavit Britonum, & Neptunia regna
 Imperio asseruit, præscq; jura maris,
 Hæc voluit pia Musa — sed obstat Parca volenti,
 Mutatoq; jubet pectine flere lyram.
 Tu tamen, Anna, salus Britonum, tu dulce tuorum
 Solamen, vacuam mitte doloris opem.
 Æthereas adiit charus tibi Georgius arces,
 At, solium vel adhuc qui tueantur, habes;
 Incolumes superant tua dum tutela Britanni,
 Nec deerit vindex dextra, nec alter amor.

The LOGICAL WAREHOUSE:

Occasioned by an Auctioneer's having the Ground-
 floor of the Oratory in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Disimili domus una duos tenet arte tumentes;
 Præcones ambo, Nummus utrique Deus.
 Quæris, Quis prior est fama meritivæ; superba
 Cui pars verbosæ, vel datur ima, domus?
 Supra Præco Dei — strepit infra Præco Bonorum:
 Hic Bona quæis opus est venditat, Ille Sonum.
 PHILOLOGUS.

FORTUNE.

*Nullum Numen babes, si sit Prudentia, sed te
Nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam, cœloque locamus.*

JUV.

WHate'er we think on't, fortune's but a toy,
Which cheats the soul with empty shows
A mere ideal creature of the brain, [of joy ;
That reigns the idol of the mad and vain ;
Deludes their senses with a fair disguise,
And sets an airy bliss before their eyes.
But when they hope to grasp the glitt'ring prey,
Th' instable phantom vanishes away.

So vap'ry fires mislead unwary swains,
Who rove benighted o'er the dewy plains.
Drawn by the faithless meteor's glimm'ring ray,
Thro' devious paths, and lonely wilds they stray ;
Too late convinc'd their sad mistake deplore,
And find their home more distant than before.

Could mortals learn to limit their desires,
Little supplies what nature's want requires ;
Content affords an inexhausted store,
And void of that a monarch's wealth is poor.

Grant but ten thousand pounds, *Philaurus* cries,
That happy sum would all my wants suffice.
Propitious pow'rs the golden blessing sent,
But with his wealth, his wishes too augment.
With anxious care he pines amidst his store,
And starves himself to get ten thousand more.

Ambition's charms *Philotimus* inspire,
A treat'ner's staff the pitch of his desire :
The staff he gains, yet murmurs at his fate,
And longs to shine first minister of state.

A coach and four employ'd *Cosmelia's* cares,
For which she hourly worried heav'n with pray'rs.
Did this when gain'd her restless temper fix ?
No, she still prays. ---- For what ? ---- A coach
and six.

Thus when thro' fortune's airy rounds we stray,
Our foot-steps rove from nature's certain way ;
Thro' endless labyrinths of error run,
And by the fond delusions are undone ;
Still vainly reaching at a transient bliss,
Pursue the shadow, and the substance miss :
'Till after all our wand'ring schemes we find
That true content dwells only in the mind.
Those joys on no external aid depend ;
But in ourselves begin, and there must end.
From virtue only those delights must flow,
Which neither wealth nor titles can bestow.

A soul, which uncorrupted reason sways,
With calm indiff'rence fortunes gifts surveys.
If providence an affluent store denies,
Its own intrinsic worth that want supplies.
Disdains by vicious actions to acquire
That glitt'ring trifle vulgar minds admire.
With ease to heav'n's superior will resigns,
Nor meanly at another's wealth repines.
Firmly adheres to virtue's steady rules,
And scorns the fickle deity of fools.

ELIZA.

ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΤΗΝ.

Δαίμονι, ἡμεῖς μὲν χαίρειν τὴν Κυπρίν ἐδωμέν
Ἡ δὲ Ἀθην' ἡμῖν καλαφρονουσα παρ.

ΕΛΙΣΣΑ.

LATINE. (Vid. p. 210.)

*Blasphemia Veneris procul, O procul, este dolosæ !
Sola adsit studiis Pallas amica meis.*

The ENGLISHMAN'S WISH.

FROM bad health, and bad weather, and party
dull strife ;

From an insolent miss, and a troublesome wife :
From the kindred of such (or by father or mother)
Who most wisely delight in the plaguing each other
From noisy companions, and brew'd tavern wines
From the wretch who can cant whilst he mischance
designs :

From the dealers in wit, full of scandal and lies ;
From a friend who betrays whilst he seems to advise
From hermaphrodite toupee, and smart female rake
From your haughty grandees who a kicking way
take :

From a wrong-headed race of mean narrow-souled
fools, [toolbs

Who are fond of their fleecers, and proud of being
From curses like these, if kind heav'n defends me
I will never complain of the fortune it sends me
May good sense and good nature be my honest praise
And I envy not great ones the millions they raise.

The IRISHMAN'S WISH.

AN Englishman wish ! what the D—— to do
They have what they please, while they
closely pursue

The trade of beef, wool, manufactures and fishing
And Ireland is left the whole trade of free—wishing
As Ireland (tho' poor) is a kingdom to me,
From several follies I wish it was free.

The folly of wearing cloths, druggets, or kerseys
Or any thing woollen imported o—ver seas ;
Whilst our own *Irish* wool (from the fleece, or t
comb

Exported) might be manufactur'd at home.
The folly of bringing great folks to our table,
And treating above what we're decently able ;
Tho' we know all the thanks we will get for co
pains, [main

Is, they'll still bleed us on, while a symptom
The folly of raising up rents to a height,
That the tenant must break for the landlord's
light ;

Whilst all his advantage will scarcely procure
Twelve flasks of a night, or twelve nights on
wh——

The folly of pride ; for we're always allow'd
To be, first proud of nothing ; then, proud of be
proud.

Of brandy, or wine, I could wish to have none,
Whether genuine or brew'd from the *Loyree*
Garone.

Were we but as wise as we're poor, I should think
Good beer, ale, and whiskey, might serve us
drink.

To mend all these follies, I wish they would try
And if they won't do't, —let them perish, say

N. B. PHILO-TENDER-SEX is desired
turn to our Magazine for October, 1733,
543, and he will see himself already obliged :
E. H. may see we have had T. WHITTL
Letter, p. 326, Vol. V.

Our Poetical and other Correspondents, who
think their Pieces neglected, we hope, will have
tience till we have inserted the Poems on the DIVINE
ATTRIBUTES ; especially if they consider
long they have been deserr'd.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

M A Y.

Thursday, 4.

THE House of Lords waited on his Majesty at St James's with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, having taken into our serious Consideration the many unjust Violences and Depredations committed by the Spaniards upon the Persons, Ships, and Effects, of divers of your Majesty's Subjects in America, have come to the following Resolutions, which we beg leave in the humblest Manner to lay before your Majesty, for your royal Consideration, viz.

1. Resolved, That the Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain have a clear and undoubted Right to navigate in the American Seas, to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions; and for carrying on such Trade and Commerce as they are justly intitled unto in America; and also to carry all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to any other Part thereof; and that no Goods, being so carried, are by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods, and that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraction of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

II. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that as well before, as since the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, on the Part of Great Britain, divers Ships and Vessels, with their Cargoes belonging to British Subjects, have been violently seized and confiscated by the Spaniards, upon Pretences altogether unjust and groundless; and that many of the Sailors on board such Ships, have been injuriously, and barbarously imprisoned and ill treated; and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and Commerce belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of the Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, hath been unwarrantably infringed and interrupted, to the great Loss and Damage of

our Merchants, and in direct Violation of the said Treaties.

III. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that frequent Applications have been made, on the Part of his Majesty, to the Court of Spain, in a Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting between the two Crowns, for redressing the notorious Abuses and Grievances before mentioned, and preventing the like for the future, and for obtaining adequate Satisfaction to his injured Subjects; which, in the Event, have proved entirely fruitless, and of no Effect.

We think it our Duty, on this important Occasion, humbly to represent to your Majesty, That we are most sensibly affected with the many and grievous Injuries and Losses sustained by your Majesty's trading Subjects, by Means of these unwarrantable Depredations and Seizures; and to give your Majesty the strongest and most sincere Assurances, That in case your friendly and powerful Instances for procuring Restitution and Reparation to your injured Subjects, and for the future Security of their Trade and Navigation, shall fail of having their due Effect and Influence upon the Court of Spain, and shall not be able to obtain that real Satisfaction and Security, which your Majesty may in Justice expect; we will zealously and cheerfully concur in all such Measures as shall become necessary for the Support of your Majesty's Honour, the Preservation of our Navigation and Commerce, and the common Good of these Kingdoms.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I AM sensibly touch'd with the many Hardships and Injuries sustained by my trading Subjects in America from the Cruelties and unjust Depredations of the Spaniards. You may be assured of my Care to procure Satisfaction and Reparation for the Losses they have already suffered, and Security for the Freedom of Navigation for the future; and to maintain to my People the full Enjoyment of all the Rights to which they are entitled by Treaty and the Law of Nations

I doubt not but I shall have your Concurrence for the Support of such Measures as may be necessary for that Purpose.

L I

Mr

Saturday, 13.

Mr Haines, Printer of the *Craftsman*, was brought to the King's-Bench Bar, Westminster, and received Sentence for printing a Libel in that Paper of July 2 last, viz. That he be closely imprison'd for one Year, pay a Fine of 200 l. and find Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years.

Monday, 15.

The Barons of the Exchequer determined the great Cause between the *East-India Company* and Mr Nash, on an Information for importing Gold, (See Vol. VI. p. 109) and gave Judgment for Mr. Nash against the Company.

Saturday, 20.

Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when 5 Men received Sentence of Death, viz. 1 for the Highway, 1 for a Robbery on Constitution Hill in St James's Park, 2 for private Robberies, whereof one was a Note for 500 l. and the last for forging a Note of 75 l. and receiving the Money.

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. *The Land-Tax Bill.* That for granting Two Millions for 1738, and paying the Bank a Million for redeeming an Annuity of 40,000 l. For explaining an Act for Application of the Forfeited Estates of late E. of Derwentwater and Charles Radcliffe. An Act to empower the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen to set a Price on Sea-Coals for one Year. To enforce the Execution of the Gin-Act. To secure the Payment of Rents, and prevent Frauds by Tenants. To indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, read Prayers, and make the Declarations and Subscriptions required within the Times limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for those Purposes. For allowing further Time for Inrollment of Deeds and Wills made by Papists, and for Relief of Protestant Purchasers, Devisees and Lessees. For Relief of such Prisoners for Debt as have by unavoidable Accidents lost the Benefit of the Act passed the last Session for the Relief of insolvent Debtors; and for the Indemnity of such Sheriffs and Goalers as have incurred any Penalties on account of such Prisoners not being discharged; and for extending the Benefit of the said Act to Creditors, whose Debtors were committed to Prison since Jan. 1, 1730, and were detained there on Jan. 1, 1736, and have chose to continue there. An Act to continue an Act for the better Regulation of Luggage and Ballastage on the River Thames. For building a Bridge cross the Thames, from the Wooltaple, Westminster, to the oppo-

site Shore, For better regulating the Manufacture of Narrow Woollen Cloths in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. For repairing the Harbour of Dover, and restoring that of Rye. For recovering and securing the Harbour of Minehead, Somersetshire. For making a Dock or Bason at Liverpool. To two Acts for draining certain Fens in Lincolnshire, and the Isle of Ely. For rebuilding the Parish-Church of All-Saints in the City of Worcester. For finishing the Church of St Mary Rotherhith, and purchasing an additional Burial-Ground. For rebuilding the Parish-Church of Christ-Church, Surrey. To continue the Duty of two Pennies Scots on each Pint of Beer or Ale sold in the Town of Inverness in Scotland. To vest the Estate of Hugh Naith, Esq; (late escaped out of the Fleet) in Trustees for the Benefit of his Creditors. For the more effectual Securing the Payment of certain Sums of Money, directed by an Act of Q. Elizabeth, to be paid by the Treasurers of the Counties of England and Wales, for the Relief of the Prisoners in the King's-Bench and Marshalsea. For punishing such as shall injure any in their Persons or Properties, with intent to hinder the Exportation of Corn. An Act to explain an Act for rebuilding St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch. To continue two Acts for encouraging the Growth of Coffee, and securing the Trade of the Sugar-Colonies in America. For enlightening the Streets, &c. in the Parish of Christ-Church, Middlesex. To amend an Act for preventing Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament. To secure the Estates of Papists turning Protestants against Disabilities, and for the more effectual vesting in the two Universities the Presentations of Benefices belonging to Papists. To 6 Road Acts, and to 27 private Bills. Then made the following gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction I observe, that the Temper and Moderation, which I recommended to you at the opening of this Session, have been so well preserved thro' the general Course of your Proceedings; and that, from a due Regard to Me, and My Honour, you have avoided all unnecessary Occasions of Heats and Animosities, and made the Interest of your Country the principal Object of your Care and Consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return you My Thanks for the Supplies which you have so cheerfully and effectually raised for the Service of the current Year: The Provision you have made to answer all Emergencies, which may become necessary in Vindication of the Honour and Interest of

of My Crown and People, is a great Proof of your Zeal and Concern for the Welfare and Prosperity of the Nation: and shall be employed by Me in such a Manner, as may best conduce to those Ends and Purposes, for which you have so readily consented to this extraordinary Expence.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Agreeably to what hath appeared to be the concurrent Opinion of both Houses of Parliament, I have given Orders to repeat, in the strongest and most pressing Manner, My Instances at the Court of Spain, for obtaining Satisfaction for the many Injuries and Losses sustained by My trading Subjects in America, as well as an effectual Security of their Rights for the future; and I hope from the Justice and Equity of the Catholick King to procure such Satisfaction and Security, as may preserve the Peace, and establish a free and uninterrupted Exercise of Navigation and Commerce, mutually between the Subjects of both Crowns, pursuant to Our Treaties, and the Law of Nations.

After this both Houses were prorogued to the 27th of July.

Monday, 22.

Admiral Haddock with his Squadron of 10 Men of War, &c. Sailed from Spithead for the Mediterranean. The Ships mention'd in our last are for the W. Indies.

Wednesday, 24.

This Morning between 6 and 7 the Princess of Wales was happily deliver'd of a Prince at Norfolk House St James's Square, the Archbishop of Canterbury being present. At 5, Lord Baltimore was sent to Kensington to acquaint his Majesty that the Princess was in Labour, and about 8 the Marquis of Carnarvon was sent in State to notify to his Majesty her Royal Highness's Delivery, and the good State the Princess and her Son were in.

Mrs Cannon of Jermin-street, laid her Royal Highness, who the Evening before had been walking with the Prince in St James's Park. The same Day the newborn Prince was very ill, and at 11 at Night was privately baptiz'd by the Bp of Oxford by the Name of GEORGE; but next Day was much better, and her Royal Highness in a fair Way.

Friday, 26.

The Lord Mayor, Recorder, several Aldermen, and the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty with their Compliments of Congratulation on the Birth of the young Prince, were most graciously receiv'd and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Eight Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, 5 for the Highway, 2 for

coining, and one for enlisting Men for the K. of Prussia.

Wednesday, 31.

Mr Drummond has receiv'd towards making Mrs Stephens's Medicines publick (See p. 218 E) to May 8. 720 l. 8 s. 6 d.

Near Pullhelly in Carnarvonsh. a Woman aged 72, was lately delivered of a Son, and both like to do well; and at Lawrin in Montgomery, a Woman was delivered of 3 Sons at a Birth, and all living

This Month and the last, divers Offenders in counterfeiting the Franks of Members of both Houses of Parliament were taken into Custody of the Serjents at Arms, and some of them Committed to Newgate.

Dublin. George Manley, lately executed at Wicklow for Murder, behaved in a strange and undaunted Manner; and at the Tree spoke thus:

My Friends,

YOU assemble to see—What?—A Man take a Leap into the Abyss of Death. Look, and you shall see me go with as much Courage as Curtius, when he leapt into the Gulph to save his Country from Destruction.—What then will you see of me?—You say, that no Man without Virtue can be couragious.—You see I am couragious.—You'll say, I have killed a Man.—Marlborough killed his Thousands, and Alexander his Millions:—Marlborough and Alexander, and many others who have done the like, are famous in History for Great Men.—But I killed one solitary Man.—Ay, that's the Case.—One solitary Man.—I'm a little Murderer, and must be hanged. Marlborough and Alexander plundered Counties.—They were Great Men, I ran in Debt with the Ale-wife, I must be hanged.

—Now, my Friends, I have drawn a Parallel between two of the Greatest Men that ever lived, and myself; but these were Men of former Days. Now I'll speak a Word of some of the present Days: How many Men were lost in Italy, and upon the Rhine, during the last War, for fertling a King in Poland! Both Sides could not be in the Right; they are Great Men; but I killed a solitary Man, I'm a little Fellow. The King of Spain takes our Ships, plunders our Merchants, kills and tortures our Men; but what of all that? What he does is good; he's a Great Man, he is cloathed in Purple, his Instruments of Murder are bright and shining, mine was but a rusty Gun; and so much for Comparifon.

—Now I would fain know, what Authority there is in Scripture for a rich Man

to murder, to plunder, to torture, and ravage whole Countries; and what Law it is, that condemns a poor Man to death for killing a solitary Man, or for stealing a solitary Sheep to feed his Family. But bring the Matter closer to our own Country: What is the Difference between running in a poor Man's Debt, and by the Power of Gold, or any other Privilege, preventing him from obtaining his Right, and clapping a Pistol to a Man's Breast, and taking from him his Purse? Yet the one shall thereby obtain a Coach, and Honours, and Titles, &c. The other—What?—A Cart and a Rope.

—From what I have said, *my Brethren*, you may, perhaps, imagine I am hardened: But believe me, I am fully convinced of my Follies, and acknowledge the just Judgment of God has overtaken me; I have no Hopes, but from the Merits of my Redeemer, who I hope will have Mercy on me, as he knows that Murder was far from my Heart, and what I did was thro' Rage and Passion, being provoked thereto by the Deceased.

—Take Warning, *my dear Comrades*: Think! O think!—What would I now give, that I had lived another Life.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

May 1. **V**ISCOUNTS Falkland deliver'd of a Daughter.

27. Bp of *Normich's* Lady—of a Son.

29. Wife of *Tho. Saawen*, Esq;—of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

April 28. **T**HE Princess Royal of *Poland* marry'd by Proxy to *Don Carlos* King of *Naples* and *Sicily*.

30. *Robert Murray*, Esq; Nephew to the D. of *Atkol*,—to Miss *Murray*, of *Durham*.

Walter Moore, Esq; of *Orford*, *Suffolk*,—to Miss *Hill*, Niece to *Visc. Hillsborough*, with 7000*l*.

MAY 1. *John Conyers*, Esq; of the *Cliff*, *Suffex*,—to Mrs *Abercromby*, a Widow, with 3000*l*.

6. *John Crewe*, jun. Esq; Member for *Cheshire*,—to Miss *Eliz. Shuttleworth*, Daughter of *Richard Shuttleworth*, Esq; Member for *Lancashire*, with 20,000*l*.

9. *John Tempest*, Esq; of *Durham*,—to Miss *Shuttleworth*, eldest Daughter of the said *Rich. Shuttleworth*, Esq;

10. *Tho. Pelham*, jun. Esq; Member for *Hastings*, *Suffex*,—to Miss *Gould* of *Hackney*, an Heiress of 40,000*l*.

11. *Henry Visc. Palmerston*,—to the Lady *Fryer*, Relict of Sir *John Fryer*, Bt, and Alderman of *London*.

12. *Tho. Revel*, Esq; Commissioner of

the *Viſtualling-Office*, and Member for *Dover*,—to Miss *Egerton*, Niece to the D. of *Bridgewater*.

Rev. Mr *Clavering* (lately)—to Miss *Hawkins* of *Simsbury*, *Dorsetshire*, Sister to the late Incumbent of that Place valu'd at 600*l*. per *Ann*. the Presentation to which, being fallen to her by his Death, she gave with herself and 1500*l*. in Specie, to the said Reverend Gentleman.

18. *Walter Cary*, Esq; Member for *Dartmouth*,—to Miss *Collins*, Niece to Sir *Francis Child*, with 30,000*l*.

19. *John Smith*, Esq; Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers,—to Widow *Watkins*, with 500*l*. per *Ann*. Jointure.

21. *David Fotherby*, Esq;—to Miss *Bowles* of *Hounslow*.

23. *Humphreys Ram*, Esq;—to Miss *Hawkins* only Daughter of Serjeant *Hawkins*, 5000*l*.

26. *Tho. Franks*, Esq;—to the Relict of *John Stonehouse*, of *Southampton*, Esq;

27. Sir *Bryan Broughton*, Bt,—to Miss *Forester*, Daughter of *Wm Forester*, Esq; Member for *Great Wenlock*, *Shropshire*, with upwards of 10,000*l*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

April 3. **D**IED at *Brickwall*, in the County of *Suffex*, *Thomas Frewen*, Esq; aged 50. He was a Gentleman of most excellent Parts, polite Behaviour, and good Sense; a devout Christian, a good Subject, a fond Husband, a tender Father, and a sincere Friend: And to sum up all his Character in Life, might justly be called a thorough *Honest Man*. He was posselt of a very plentiful Fortune; which devolves to his only Son, lately come of Age; a Gentleman, of good learning, affable, and sincere.

28. *Charles Bagot*, Esq; Member for *Staffordshire* in 1710.

30. *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, *Visc. Howard* of *Morpeth*, Baron *Dacres* of *Gillisland*, one of the Privy Council, Lord Lieut. of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, Governor of *Carlisle*, &c. In 1706. he was a Commissioner of the Union Treaty with the *Scots*, and on the Death of the Queen one of the Regents chosen by K. *George I.* till his Arrival from *Hanover*. He is succeeded by his Son *Charles Visc. Morpeth*, Member for *Morpeth*.

MAY 1. *Tho. Exelby*, Esq; Justice of Peace, in *Spittlefields*.

2. *George Manley*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Bedfordshire*.

3. Hon. Mrs *Fiennes*, Sister to *Visc. Say and Seal*.

Sir *James Wood*, Bt, eldest Major General in the Service, and Col. of the *Scots*

Scotch Reg. of Fuziliers. He had serv'd in all the Wars of *Flanders* with great Ability, and was made Governor of *Dendermond* by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

4. *Ja. Lightboun*, Esq; Master in *Chancery*.

Wm Newland, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Gatton*, in *Surrey*.

Rich. Aldworth, Esq; Commissioner for Taxes, Yeoman of the Jewel-Office, Lieut. and Verderor of *Windsor Forest*, and Justice of Peace for *Middlesex*, *Wilts*, *Berks*, and *Oxfordshire*.

5. Miss *Bacon*, Daughter of Sir *Edm. Bacon*, Kt of the Shire for *Norfolk*, of the Small-Pox.

Sir *Robt Jason*, Bt, (lately) in *Worcester*.

Leftus Brightwell, Esq; at *Padworth*, *Berks*.

12. Hon. *Edm. Montagu*, Esq; Brother to the E. of *Halifax*, Brig. Gen. and Col. of a Regiment of Foot.

15. Dr *Cotterell*, Doctor of the Civil Law, Brother to Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir *John Cheshire*, Kt, Serjeant at Law, and King's Prime Serjeant, suddenly, as he was going into his Coach; worth above 100,000*l.* all acquir'd by the Law.

16. *Thomas Maylin*, Esq; an eminent Brewer in *Southwark*, and Justice of P. Justice *Brown*, at *Islington*, very rich.

18. Right Rev. Dr *Tho. Green*, Bishop of *Ely*; he was promoted to the See of *Norwich* from the Rectory of *St Martin's* in the Fields in 1721, and translated to *Ely* in 1725, on the Death of Dr *Fleetwood*.

20. *Leman Hutchins*, Esq; at *Chelsea*.

24. *Mary Viscountess Dow. Lanesborough*.

Tho. Wood, aged 106, Parish-Clerk of *Much Canfield, Essex*, 78 Years. He kept his Bed but one Day, and could see to read without Spectacles to the last.

27. Sir *Tho. Cross*, Bt, formerly Member for *Westminster* in several Parliaments. He is succeeded by his Son *John Cross*, Esq; Member for *Lestwithiel, Cornwall*.

Gilbert Spearman, Esq; Com. *Durham*.

LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

William Hay, Esq; Member for *Seaford, Sussex*, appointed a Commissioner of the *Victualling-Office*, in room of

George Crowle, Esq;—a Commissioner of the Navy, in room of *Ld Vere Beauclerk*.

Edmund Sawyer, Esq; of *Lincoln's Inn*,—a Master of *Chancery*, in room of *James Lightboun*, Esq; decd.

Dr *Lidderdale*,—Physician to the Fleet under Admiral *Haddock*.

Walter Cary, Esq,—a Clerk Comptroller of the Green Cloth, in room of *Robert Bristow*, Esq; decd.

Hon. *Tho. Hervey*, Esq;—Surveyor of the King's Gardens and Waters in room

of *Charles Dartiquenave*, Esq; decd.

E. of *Carlisle*,—Governor of *Carlisle*, and Ld Lieut. of the said County, in room of his Father E. of *Carlisle* decd.

Tho. Trevor, Esq;—Resident with the States General.

Mrs *Collins*,—Nurse to her Royal Highness, and

Mrs *Smith* of *Chelsea*,—Wet Nurse to the new-born Prince.

Sir *Tho. Lumley Saunderson*, Member of Parliament, and Brother to the E. of *Scarborough*,—Treasurer to the Prince in room of *Henry Arthur Herbert*, Esq; who resign'd.

Brig. Gen. *Anstruther*,—Governor of *Fort Philip* in *Minorca*.

Hon. *Wm Lee*, Esq; Governor of *Cape Coast Castle* in *Africa*.

Wm Bull, Esq;—Lieut. Governor of *S. Carolina*. in room of *Tho. Broughton*, Esq;

Capt. *Hildersey*,—Commander of the *Kent*, a 3d Rate newly put in Commission,

Capt. *Crawford*,—of the *Deptford*.

Lieut. *Cosby*,—Capt. in *Irwin's Reg.* of Foot.

Alexander Garret, Esq;—Lient. Col. of the *Orange Reg.* of Train'd Bands, under Col. *Micajah Perry*.

Capt. *Lloyd*,—Major in the 3d Troop of Life-guards, in room of Major *Bennet*, dec.

D. of *Marlborough*,—Governor of *Hull*, in room of Brig. Gen. *Montagu*, decd.

NEW MEMBERS, &c.

George Newland, Esq; L. L. D. and Master of *Gresham College*, elected for *Gatton, Surrey*, in room of his Brother.

Henry Furnese, Esq;—for *Morpeth*, in room of *Ld Morpeth*, now Earl of *Carlile*.

George Crowle, Esq; rechosen for *Hull*, *Walter Cary*, Esq;—for *Dartmouth*.

Wm Hay, Esq;—for *Seaford*.

John Harris, Esq;—for *Helston*.

Tho. Hervey, Esq;—for *St Edmund's Bury*.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Richard Chandler, Esq; made Chancellor of *Durham*.

Rev. Mr *Thorpe*, elected Preacher of *Dulwich College*.

John Audley, L. L. D. Vicar General of the Province of *York*, and Chancellor of that Diocese, appointed Deputy to *Tho. Stanley*, L. L. B. Official to the Archdeacon of *London*, in room of Dr *Cotterell* decd; a Place of great Trust, and considerable Profit.

Dr *Butts*, Bishop of *Norwich*, translated to the See of *Ely*.

Rev. Mr *Barton*, presented to the Rectory of *Sywell, Northamptonsh.*, 140*l.* per An.

Dr *Bland* Dean of *Durham*, appointed Bp of *Norwich*.

S T O C K S.

S. S. Stock	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
—Annu.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
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7 p. C. Em. Loan	114 $\frac{1}{8}$
5 p. C. Ditto	101
English Cop.	3l.
Welsh ditto	15s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Apr. 25. to May 23.

Christned	Males	576	} 1168
	Femal.	592	
Buried	Males	886	} 1757
	Femal.	871	
Died under 2 Years old		528	
Between 2 and 5		162	
Between 5 and 10		60	
Between 10 and 20		60	
Between 20 and 30		182	
Between 30 and 40		198	
Between 40 and 50		179	
Between 50 and 60		169	
Between 60 and 70		93	
Between 70 and 80		76	
Between 80 and 90		36	
Between 90 and 100		11	
100 and 105		3	
		1757	

Buried.	
Within the walls	13
Without the walls	44
In Mid. and Surry	76
City and Sub. West.	39
	175

Weekly Burials.

May 2.	— 47
9.	— 48
16.	— 40
23.	— 40
	175

Peck Loaf, Wheaten	— 21 d
Wheat	30s. per Quar.
Hay per load	51s.
Best Hops	4l. 1cs.
Coals	25s. per Chaldron as sold
by the Lord Mayor and	
Aldermen, pursuant to the	
new Act.	

F O R E I G N A F F A I R S.

GENEVA, The 8th Instant N. S. a general Council was held here, wherein were read the Proposals of the Mediators, with which the Burghers had been acquainted some Days before. The Debate was whether to approve or reject the said Proposals. There were present 1410 who had Votes, and all consented, but 40. Upon which joyful Occasion immediate publick Thanksgiving was offer'd in all the Churches, &c. The Burghers are well satisfy'd, and all Parties at Variance reunited.

Constantinople. Prince Ragotski having caused Copies of his Treaty with the Porte to be deliver'd to every foreign Minister residing there, as likewise Letters to be sent to their respective Courts, the Marquis de Villeneuve and Sir Everard Fawkener refused to receive either the Copy of the Treaty or the Letter, alledging, that the Quality of Mediators, which their most Christian and Britannick Majesties had taken upon them between the Emperor and the Porte, did not permit them to receive a Copy of any such Treaty, nor any thing relating thereunto. M. Calkoen, Ambassador from Holland, not being so scrupulous, received both the Copy of the Treaty and the Letter, and sent them to the Hague, which he had no sooner done, but Count d'Ulefeldt having been informed of this Affair from Vienna, complained to the States General of the Conduct of M. Calkoen. Their High Mightinesses being of Opinion that their Ambassador had not acted in that Affair as he ought to have done, did not

make a publick Reading of either the Letter or the Treaty, resolved not to answer Prince Ragotski, and to write to M. Calkoen, to let him know that they very much disapproved of his Conduct on this Occasion; and that for the future he ought to have more Circumspection and carefully to avoid taking such Steps as might any ways embroil the Affairs of their High Mightinesses.

Petersburgh. The Ships that went from Archangel to seek the North-East Passage are got to the River Lena, which lies as far to the Eastward of the Weygatzen Streights, as these are distant from Archangel; they winter'd at the Mouth of the Oby, and by the good Directions to seek Lights at the Mouth of all the Rivers which empty themselves into the Northern Ocean, there is no doubt but they will accomplish their Design. This Passage to China and the E. Indies has been often attempted in vain by the Northern Trading Nations, at great Expence and sometimes Loss of Lives, particularly by the English, in one of whose unfortunate Expeditions Sir Hugh Willoughby was frozen to Death with all his Crew on an Island since called by his Name.

Vienna, The Emperor has publish'd a Manifesto against Prince Ragotski, wherein he is proscribed, and a Reward of 10,000 Florins promised to whoever shall deliver him up alive, and 6000 Florins to whoever shall deliver him dead, bring his Head, or prove that he has killed him.

—The Commissioners in Count Seckendorff's Affair have made their Report to the

the Emperor, and given their Opinion how he ought to be treated; but 'tis said the Emperor's Resolution will not be known till the End of the Campaign.

—The *Turks* have attack'd and made themselves Masters of *Orsova*, after a brave Defence, in which the Commander, Major General Count *Miseroni*, a gallant Officer, was killed, with 400 Men. The Loss of the Infidels is said to be much greater; but by taking this Place they have open'd a Way to seize the Island of *Pega*, where was a Magazine. To add to this Misfortune, a Ship from hence laden with some thousands of Barrels of Flower has been cast away on the *Danube*.

Tetuan in Barbary, The Bashaw of this Place has suppressed some Malecontent, and taken 3 of their Chiefs, one of whom being brought before him, thus harangued: "Bashaw *Hamet*, do not think because I am your Prisoner I am any way your Inferior, for I have been a Governor from my Youth, and we were both Subjects to the same Master, with this Difference, that my People were never tributary. I have fought with Princes, Blacks, and Bashaws, and never till now was overcome, which in part was confiding in your Promises of Quarter and good Treatment. 'Tis for the Liberty of my People I am now in Bonds, and I would sacrifice 100 Lives for their Freedom." The Bashaw could bear no longer, but order'd him to be strangled.

Paris, We have this further Account of the Invention of Monsieur *de la Croix* for finding the Longitude, (See p. 223.) viz. He has form'd to himself a System, that as Geographers admit of 2 Poles, an Equator, and 2 Circles of Geographical Latitude, there may also be admitted 2 Poles, an Equator, and 2 Circles of Magnetic Latitude; and that the Compass Boxes, whose Needles are moved on the Vertical Plane, give a particular Inclination to each of the Latitudes. He uses this Supposition to find out the Opposition of the North Magnetic Pole, as well in Longitude as Latitude; and afterwards to find out the Inclinations belonging to each Degree of the Latitudes. After this, in order to find out the Longitude, he forms a Spherical Triangle, whose sides fix the Distance from the Spot of Residence, as well to the Pole of the World, as to the Magnetic Pole, and also the Distance from the latter Pole to the former, and when these Distances are ascertain'd by the Methods he prescribes, he infers that this must find out the Longitude of the Place.

The Theses for the Prizes propos'd by

the Royal Academy for 1740 are

1. *Magnum Iter ascendo, sed dat mihi Gloria Vires;*
Non juvat ex facili lecta Corona jugo;
2. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico est,*
3. *Exercitio Athleta valet.*

Gilan in Persia, We enjoy a perfect Tranquillity in the interior Parts of this great Empire; and the good Orders establish'd by the Sophy *Thamas Kouli Kan* are so punctually obey'd, that the Merchants, as well Foreigners as Natives, travel and trade without the least Danger: So that Plenty reigns every where, and Provisions are at a very moderate Price. All the Inhabitants of the Province of *Candahar* having submitted, it is likely that *Mery-Islam*, the Nephew of the Defunct Usurper *Meri-Weis*, who commands in the Capital, will soon be oblig'd to acknowledge *Thamas Kouli Kan* for his Sovereign. There seems to be a good Understanding with *Russia*, but it is believ'd amongst us, that immediately after reducing the City of *Candahar*, *Thamas Kouli Kan* will turn his Arms anew against the Grand Signor, in order to oblige him to restore the City of *Babylon* to the Monarchy of *Persia*.

Bastia, The Deputies of the Malecontents are return'd from their Clans, and have reported, that the Community of *Nelbio*, which is the Principal of the Island, and has signalized itself the most in the late Troubles, has submitted, and would immediately send Hostages, together with the Act of their Agreement to the Treaty of Accommodation concluded with the Count *de Boissieux*; so that the Troubles of *Corfica* now seem to be drawing to a happy Conclusion. In the previous Conferences, the Count represented to the Deputies the Odioufness of Rebellion, and how impossible it was that the Projects formed in respect to the Royalty of the Baron *de Neuchoff* should succeed. The Deputies, assured him, that the *Corficans* desired nothing more than to live in Peace. That whatever had been undertaken by them, had no other Tendency than to obtain a peaceable Government; and that if his most Christian Majesty would engage the Republick of *Genoa* to act towards them as Humanity should direct, the *Corficans* might then perhaps overcome their Repugnance to submitting again to the Dominion of the Republick. And that in giving this Proof of their Consideration for the Crown of *France* and its Mediation, they hoped that his most Christian Majesty would, in order to secure the Conditions which should be granted them, consent that a Garrison of his Troops should be left in this City.

A REGISTER of BOOKS for MAY.

LONDON: A POEM, In Imitation of the third Satire of JUVENAL. The 2d Edition. Price 1 s. Printed for R. Doddsley, (See p. 269.)

2. The present State of Germany. In two Vols. 8vo. never before printed. Printed for C. Rivington. Price 10 s. 6 d.

3. An History of the memorable and extraordinary Calamities of Margaret of Anjou, Q. of England. By the Chev. Mich. Baudier. Taken from the original M. S. Printed for J. Roberts, Price 2 s. 6 d.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

J U N E, 1738.

DEBATES in the Senate of MAGNA
LILLIPUTIA.



THE Publick several Years ago received a great deal of Entertainment and Instruction from Capt. GULLIVER's elaborate and curious Account of the newly discovered Empire of LILLIPUT; a Relation, which (however rejected at its first Appearance, by some, as incredible, and criticis'd by others, as partial or ostentatious) has, with the Success almost always attendant on Probity and Truth, triumphed over all Opposition, gain'd Belief from the most obstinate Incredulity, and established a Reputation in the World, which can fear no Diminution, nor admit of any Increase.

It is much to be regretted, that the ingenious Traveller was diverted from his Design of compleating a full and accurate Description of that unknown Country; by bringing down its History from the earliest Ages, explaining the Laws and Customs of the Inhabitants, and delineating the Works of Art, and Productions of Nature, peculiar to that Soil and People. Happy had it been for Mankind, had so noble and instructive a Subject been cultivated and adorn'd by the Genius of LEMUEL GULLIVER, a Genius e-

qually sublime and extensive, acute and sagacious, worthy to display the Policy of the most refined, and celebrate the Atchievements of the most warlike Nation. Then might the Legislators of Lilliput have been produced as Rivals in Fame to Numa or Lycurgus; and its Heroes have shone with no less Lustre than Cadmus and Theseus.

Felix tanto Argumento Ingenium, felix tanto Ingenio Argumentum!

But as the Hope conceived by the Publick of seeing this immense Undertaking successfully compleated, has been frustrated by Indolence, Business, or perhaps by the unexpected Stroke of sudden Death; we doubt not but our Readers will be much pleased with an Appendix to Capt. GULLIVER's Account, which we received last Month, and which the late Resolution of the House of Commons, whereby we are forbidden to insert any Account of the Proceedings of the *British Parliament*, gives us an Opportunity of communicating in their Room.

Some Years after the Publication of Capt. GULLIVER's Discoveries, in the midst of the Clamour raised against them by Ignorance, Misapprehension, and Malice, a Grandson of the Captain, fired with Resentment at the Indignities offered to his Ancestor's Character, by Men, who, without the least Regard to his celebrated Veracity, dared to charge his Relation with no less than preme-

premeditated, deliberate Falshood, resolved, as the most effectual Method of vindicating his Memory, to undertake a Voyage to *Lilliput*, that he might be able at his Return to confirm his Grandfather's Reports by ocular Testimony, and for ever silence those Aspersions, which were, in his Opinion, founded on nothing but extreme Ignorance of both Geography and human Nature.

This Voyage, by the Assistance of some Charts and Observations which he found amongst his Grandfather's Papers, he successfully performed in the Ship named the *Confidence*, and met, upon his discovering his Name and Family, with such a Reception at the Court of *Lilliput*, as sufficiently shewed that the Memory of the *Man-Mountain* was far from being obliterated among them; and that Time had in *Lilliput* the Effect which it is observ'd to have on our Side of the Globe, of preserving and increasing a Reputation built on great and illustrious Actions, and of dissipating the Whispers of Malice and Calumnies of Faction. The Accusations brought against the Captain by his Enemies were cleared up, or forgot; and the Grandson, at his Arrival, found the Preservation of *MILDEENDO* from the Flames, and the Conquest of the formidable Navy of *Blefuscu*, the Subject of Epic Poems, and annual Orations, the old Man's constant Topic of Discourse, and the Example by which their Youth were animated to Fidelity, Presence of Mind, and military Prowess.

The hospitable and generous Reception he found in the Country, gave him Opportunities of informing himself more fully of the State of that Part of the World; for which he came prepared by his Grandfather's Conversation, and a tolerable Knowledge of the *Lilliputian* Tongue, attain'd by the Help of a Grammar and a Vocabulary, which, with other Writings in that Language, Captain GULLIVER had left behind him.

Enabled by these concurrent Advantages to make a speedy Progress in his

Enquiries, he returned at the End of Years, not with a Cargo of Gold, or Silks or Diamonds, but with Histories, Memoirs, Tracts, Speeches, Treaties, Debates, Letters and Instructions, which will be a sufficient Compensation to Mankind for the Loss they have sustained by the Negligence or untimely Death of Capt. GULLIVER; and establish'd a Correspondence between *Lilliput* and the *English* Colonies in the *East-Indies*, by which all the valuable Writings published there, and all historical and political Novelties, are to be annually transmitted to him.

This Gentleman, notwithstanding that Veneration for his Grandfather which engaged him to take so long and tedious a Voyage, upon no other Motive than a Desire of obliging the World to do Justice to his Character, has given the highest Testimonies that Truth is yet dearer to him than the Reputation of his Family, and that no mistaken Piety can prevail upon him to palliate the Mistakes, or conceal the Errors which were the necessary Effects of Capt. GULLIVER's short Stay, difficult Situation, formidable Appearance, and perplex'd Affairs.

The ready Access to the great Merit of *Lilliput*, and Familiarity with the Emperor himself, which the traditional Regard paid to his Grandfather's Merit procured him, rendered it easy for him to make greater Discoveries in three Days, than Capt. *Gulliver* had been able to do during his whole Stay. He was particularly surprized in his first Conference with the Emperor, to hear him mention many States and Empires beside those of *Lilliput* and *Blefuscu*; and, upon observing that in his Grandfather's Account no other Nations were taken Notice of, he was told with great Condescension by his Majesty, that there had been lately discovered in an old Repository of Archives, an Edict of those Times, absolutely forbidding, under the Pain and Penalty of Death, any Person or Persons to give the *Man-Mountain* the least Information relating to the State of any other Country; lest his Ambition might

might prompt him to seize upon some defenseless Part, either of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions, or of some weak Prince, or petty State, and to erect an absolute Dominion, which might in time perhaps become formidable to the State of *Lilliput* itself. Nor do I believe, said his Majesty, that your Ancestor would have heard the Name of *Blefuscu*, had not the Necessities of State obliged the Court unwillingly to discover it; and even in that Emergence of Affairs, they gave him so imperfect an Account, that he has represented *Blefuscu* as an Island; whereas it is a very large Empire on the Continent, confining on other Empires, Kingdoms, and States, of which I'll order my Geographer to communicate to you an accurate Description.

He had immediately recourse to the Royal Professor of Geography, and found upon Inspection, that the Maps of *Lilliput* and *Blefuscu*, and the neighbouring Islands, Kingdoms and Empires, were a perfect Epitome of the Map of *Europe*, and that these petty Regions, with their Dependencies, constitute a Resemblance or Compendium of our great World, just as the Model of a Building contains all the Parts in the same Disposition as the principal Design.

This Observation engaged him closely to his Geographical Studies, and the farther he advanced, the more he was convinced of the Justness of the Notion he had conceived of a World in Miniature, inhabited by this Pigmy Race — In it he found all the four Parts of our Earth represented by correspondent Countries, excepting that the *Lilliputian* World is not Spherical, but must be considered as bearing the Form which the Ancients attributed to our own. Neither need I acquaint the Mathematical Reader, that being enlightened by our Sun, it does not admit of any Diversity of Zones, or Climates, but bears an exact Analogy to our Earth in its Lands and Seas, Chains of Mountains, Tracts of Deserts, and Diversity of Nations.

The People of *Degulia*, or the *Lilliputian Europe*, which Name is de-

rived from *DEGUL*, *illustrious*, (a Word now obsolete, and only known to Antiquaries and Etymologists) are, above those of the other Parts of the World, famous for Arts, Arms, and Navigation, and, in consequence of this Superiority, have made Conquests, and settled Colonies in very distant Regions, the Inhabitants of which they look upon as barbarous, tho' in Simplicity of Manners, Probity, and Temperance superior to themselves; and seem to think that they have a Right to treat them as Passion, Interest or Caprice shall direct, without much Regard to the Rules of Justice or Humanity; they have carried this imaginary Sovereignty so far, that they have sometimes proceeded to Rapine, Bloodshed and Desolation. If you endeavour to examine the Foundation of this Authority, they neither produce any Grant from a superior Jurisdiction, nor plead the Consent of the People whom they govern in this tyrannical Manner; but either threaten you with Punishment for abridging the Emperor's Sovereignty, or pity your Stupidity, or tell you in positive Terms, that *Power is Right*. Some indeed pretend to a Grant from a Pontiff, to whom, as they happen to be inclined, they sometimes pay an absolute Submission, and as often deny common Respect; but this Grant is not worth Examination, the Pontiff from whom it is derived, being equally at a loss to fix his own Authority upon any solid Ground; so that at best the *Degulians* Claim to these Settlements, is like the Mahometan World, which rests upon an Elephant, which is supported by a Stone, which is supported by nothing.

It is observable, that their Conquests and Acquisitions in *Columbia*, (which is the *Lilliputian* Name for the Country that answers our *America*), have very little contributed to the Power of those Nations, which have, to obtain them, broke thro' all the Ties of human Nature. They have indeed added Extent to their Territories, and procured new Titles for their Princes,

but

but at the same time have exhausted their Mother Country of its Inhabitants, and subjected themselves to a thousand Insults, by possessing vast Tracts of Land, which are too spacious to be constantly garrison'd, and too remote to be occasionally and duly supply'd.

Even *Iberia*, a Country at the South-west Point of *Degulia*, whose Inhabitants were the first Discoverers of *Columbia*, tho' she boasts herself Mistress of the richest and most fertile part of that Quarter of the World, which she secured to herself by the most dreadful Massacres and Devastations, has not yet, in all the Gold she has imported, received an Equivalent for the Numbers of her Natives sent out to people those Kingdoms her Sword has wasted; so that the whole Advantage of her mighty Conquests, is Bulk without Strength, and Pride without Power.

It must be observed to the Honour of the *Lilliputians*, who have in all Ages been famous for their Politicks, that they have the Art of civilizing their remote Dominions without doing much Injury to their Native Country; for when any of their People have forfeited the Rights of Society, by Robberies, Seditions, or any other Crimes, which make it not safe to suffer them to live, and yet are esteemed scarce heinous enough to be punished with Death, they send them to some distant Colony for a certain Number of Years proportionate to their Crimes. Of these Mr. *Gulliver*, during his Stay, saw ten thousand convey'd from the Prisons of *Mildendo* in close Lighters to Ships that lay at Anchor in the River to carry them to *Columbia*, where they were disposed among the Inhabitants, undoubtedly very much to the Propagation of Knowledge and Virtue, and no less to the Honour of their native Country.

Another Inconvenience of these new Claims, is, that they are a constant Source of Discord and Debate among the *Degulian* Powers, some of which are perpetually disputing their Titles to Countries, which neither has a Right

to, and which sometimes are defended by the Natives against both. There not long since arose a Quarrel of this Kind, between the *Lilliputians* and *Iberians*, who contested the Limits of their *Columbian* (or *American*) Acquisitions. The *Lilliputians*, contrary to the ancient Genius of that martial People, made very liberal Concessions, such as rather drew upon them the Imputation of Cowardice, than procured them the Praise of Moderation; but the *Iberians*, insatiable in their Ambition, resolved to insist on nothing less than the absolute uninterrupted Possession of that whole Quarter of the World. In pursuance of this Resolution they seiz'd, upon various Pretences, all the *Lilliputian* Shipping that ventured or were drove near their Shores in the *Columbian* Seas, confiscated their Lading, and imprisoned, tortured, and starved their Seamen. The *Lilliputians* were patient under all these Insults for a long time, but being at length awakened by frequent Injuries, were making, at Mr. *Gulliver's* Departure, Preparations for War; the Event of which is not yet come to his Knowledge.

Our Author having satisfied his Curiosity, with regard to the Geography of this petty World, began to enquire more nearly into the Constitution and Laws of *Lilliput*: But how great was his Suprise, when he found it so nearly to resemble our own! The Executive Power being lodged wholly in the Emperor; as the Legislative is in the Emperor, the House of *Hurgos*, or Lords, whose Honours and Privileges are Hereditary, and the House of *Clinabs*, or Commons, Representatives elect of the Body of the People, whose Assemblies are continued by several Sessions and Adjournments, or Prorogations, for the space of seven *Moons*, after which their Authority determines, and Writs are issued for new Elections.

Mr GULLIVER, astonish'd at the wonderful Conformity between the Constitution of *England* and *Lilliput*, consulted *Fliba Quibus*, the Royal Historiographer

historiographer, upon that Subject, who gave him the following Account:

'Tis now, according to the best Chronologers, more than 392 Moons since the Arrival of your illustrious Ancestor *Quinbus Flestrin*, or the *Man-Mountain* upon the Confines of *Lilliput*, where he performed those Achievements still recorded in our Histories, and celebrated by our Poets; but alas! he was at last disgraced and banished by the Effects of the most undeserved Calumny and Malice.

After his Departure, the People, who had been irritated against him by false Reports, finding the same evil Measures that were imputed to his Advice still pursued, and all the Calamities still subsisting which had been describ'd as the Effects of his Stay amongst them, were on the sudden, not only convinc'd of his Innocence, but so exasperated against his Enemies by the Remembrance of his Wisdom, Clemency, and Valour, that they surrounded the Royal Palace, and demanded the Heads of the *Man-Mountain's* Accusers. The Ministers, according to Custom, ran for Shelter to the Royal Authority; but far from appeasing the People by that Artifice, they involved their Master in the common Destruction.

The People having set fire to the Palace, and buried the whole Royal Family in its Ruins, placed one *Mulgo Makvin*, who had been Secretary to the *Man-Mountain*, upon the Throne of *Lilliput*. This Man new-modelled the Form of Government, according to the Plan which his Master had delivered to him, and affirm'd to be an exact Account of the *British* Constitution.

Our Government (continued the *Lilliputian*) has in some Particulars varied from its Original. The *Clinabs* were at first elected every Moon, but now continue in Office 7 Moons; to which Alteration many attribute the present Venality and Dependency discovered in their Assemblies. They were likewise anciently paid by the People they represented for their Attendance on the Publick Business;

but of late it is more common for the *Clinabs* to pay the People for admitting them to attend. Our Ancestors, in ancient Times, had some Regard to the moral Character of the Person sent to represent them in their national Assemblies, and would have shewn some Degree of Resentment, or Indignation, had their Votes been asked for a Murderer, an Adulterer, a known Oppressor, an hireling Evidence, an Attorney, a Gamester, or a Pimp. They demanded likewise in those who stood Candidates for the Power of making Laws, some Knowledge of the Laws already made; but now neither the most flagrant Immorality, nor the grossest Ignorance, are, amongst some Electors, any Objections to the Character of a Man who solicits Voices with Gold in his Hand.

Such was the Answer of the learned *Lilliputian*, which incited Mr GULLIVER to pursue his Search into their Laws, Customs, and History; if haply he might discover, since human Nature generally operates alike in all Parts of the World, by what Means the Government of *Lilliput*, which had been once establish'd on so excellent a Plan, became so miserably degenerate; while the Government of *Britain*, its Original, maintained inviolate the Purity and Vigour of its primitive Constitution.

As we propose to publish every Month such Part of Mr GULLIVER's Papers as shall seem most proper to bring our Readers acquainted with the History and present State of *Lilliput*, we have chosen for this half Year's Entertainment, the DEBATES of the *Lilliputian* Senate, and shall begin with a very important one upon Occasion of the *Iberian* Depredations already mentioned, and the Measures to be pursued for Redress, which Debate, as indeed all others on such high Affairs, was carried on with the greatest Eloquence and Spirit, in the 4th Session of the 8th Senate (or Parliament) of *Magna Lilliputia*, held at † *Belfaborac* in the 11th Moon of the Reign of the Emperor GORGENTI the Second.

† A City at the West End of *Mildendab*.

The Debate I mean was unexpected; for after both Houses of the *Lilliputian* Senate had almost unanimously come to very vigorous Resolutions with Regard to what seem'd necessary for supporting the Honour of his Imperial Majesty, and preserving the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects, * *Wimgul Pulnub*, Urg; proposed, in a Bill he brought into the House of Representatives, several Measures still more vigorous, and which, in the Apprehension of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Ministers, must have infallibly brought on a War, or render'd a Peace more difficult. For this Reason it was opposed by those in the Administration; and after the first reading the Bill, and on a Motion for the second reading, the following Speech was made by the Prime Minister, who, it seems, prefer'd a Seat in the House of *Clinabs* to the *Grace* his *Lilliputian* Majesty had offer'd of making him a *Nardac*.

S I R,

THE Difficulties that attend an absolute Concurrence with, or an absolute Negative to, this Bill, are so great, and so many, that I cannot determine upon, either till I shall hear the Reasons which the Honourable Gentleman, who brought in the Bill, may advance for its Support. On the one hand, should I vote for Measures, that must either inevitably plunge us into an expensive and an uncertain War, or make the Conclusion of a safe and honourable Peace more difficult, I shall act contrary to my own private Opinion, contrary to the Duty I owe to his Majesty from the Station I have the Honour to be in about his Person, and contrary to what I owe my Country from the Seat I have in this House. On the other hand, I am too sensible of the many Violences committed, and Seizures

made by the *Iberians*, to oppose any thing that carries a Probability of contributing to the Satisfaction which is due to our injured Merchants, to the Honour of the Nation, and the Dignity of the Imperial Crown of *Lilliput*. I shall therefore, Sir, only take the Liberty to state some Difficulties that in my Apprehension lie against passing the Bill now before us. And that I may do it the more distinctly, I shall consider this Bill as consisting of three different Parts, and give the House my Thoughts, such as they are, with regard to each of them. At the same time, Sir, I am open to Conviction, and if the Honourable Gentleman will resolve these Difficulties, I shall be among the first in this House to give my Consent to the present Motion.

The Bill, Sir, has, I must acknowledge, a very popular Title: It is called, *A Bill for the more effectual securing the Trade of his Majesty's Subjects in Columbia*; but to me it seems to have a direct Tendency to destroy it. By the first Clause, Sir, the Property of all Captures made when we come to an open Rupture with *Iberia*, is to be vested in the Persons of the Captors. The second Clause gives five Pounds to every Sailor in his Majesty's Navy, who shall take an *Iberian* on the open Seas: And by a third Clause his Majesty is to be impowered to grant his Letters Patent, for incorporating Societies for making Conquests of any City, Town, Fort, Lands, Settlements, Factories, &c. of the *Iberian* Dominions, and for assuring the Property of any Place taken to the Societies that may be concerned therein.

By the first Clause I have mentioned, If all the *Iberian* Plate-Ships should be taken by our Fleet on their Return from, or in the Harbours of *Columbia*, that immense Treasure becomes the Property of our Officers and Seamen. I believe, that * Gentlemen need not be told that the *Iberians*

* So Mr. *Gulliver* translates *URGOLIN*, a Diminutive of *URGOL*, Esquire.

* The Reader will please to observe, that *Urg. Pulnub* was the Chief of the high-heel'd Party in the House of Representatives, which at this Time was the Party against the Court, tho' we find by our Author their Principles were not exactly the same as when his Grandfather, Capt. Lemuel was in that Country.

have not the Property of one fifth part of the Riches which are yearly brought home in their Plate-Ships; the far greatest part of the Cargo belongs to other Nations, who are in Friendship and Alliance with us. These Riches, Sir, we put on Board the *Iberian* Ships, in full Faith and Confidence of our Friendship. The Owners of them are no ways engaged in our Quarrel, nor have we ever received from them any Provocation. Now, Sir, I shall be glad to know how it would sound, if upon a Rupture with *Iberia*, the Fleet of *Lilliput* should seize upon the Wealth of her Friends and Allies, who had shipped it on Board the *Iberian* Ships in the full Faith and Assurance of Friendship, and what must be the Consequence of such Seizure, should it, by our passing this Bill, be put out of our Power to make them any Restitution.

Sir, when I have said all this, I am far from thinking that we are not a sufficient Match for the *Iberians*, or if the present Differences should come to an open Rupture, that we should not be able to force them soon to do us Justice. But give me leave, Sir, to say, that I think we are not a Match for the *Iberians* and *Blefuscudians* too. Every Body knows, that the Share which the *Blefuscudians* have in the *Iberian* Plate Ships is very considerable, and this being so, there is no Room to doubt but as soon as it is known at the Court of *Blefuscu*, that we have pass'd a Bill to give to our Officers and Seamen, that Treasure which she thought so well secured by her Friendship with us, she will immediately determine herself with regard to the Part she is to take in this Quarrel; but it is presumed, that the Determination will not be in our Favour. The Manner in which she will naturally reason on our passing this Bill, will be thus: "I had resolv'd to stand Neuter in this Quarrel betwixt *Iberia* and *Lilliput*, especially as their Differences did not affect my Interest. But now the Case is altered. I have a very great Pro-

perty at Stake, and I must take effectual Care to secure it. This I can only do, either by infesting the Coast of *Lilliput*, and thereby forcing her to accept of what Terms I shall please to impose, or by sending out a Squadron of Men of War to protect the *Iberian* Plate Ships." In this Manner, Sir, we may be assured, the Court of *Blefuscu* will reason; in one or both of these ways will she naturally act, if we should pass the present Bill into a Law, and in that Case I should not at all be surprized to see the next *Iberian* Plate Fleet come Home under a *Blefuscudian* Convoy. This, Sir, I think, is a prudential Consideration, why we ought not, but after maturely weighing the Consequences, to agree to the passing this Bill. But there are other Reasons of a different and a more domestick Nature that ought to make us still more cautious in every Step we take in this Affair. As the Law already stands, Sir, his Majesty may dispose of Captures made in the time of War, in what manner he thinks fit; and there are many Instances of this House addressing the Prince on the Throne to grant them to the Officers and Seamen concerned in the Captures. Such Grants, Sir, have never been refused, when so apply'd for, and Captures were scarce ever otherwise disposed of. An honourable Gentleman in this House, I believe, if he pleases, can inform you that while he commanded a Squadron of our Ships during the last War with *Iberia*, a Letter came from the Noble *Nardac*, then Secretary of State, and who now so well fills that high Post, by which Letter his Majesty gave up all his Right to several *Iberian* Ships taken as Prizes in the *Mediterranean*, in favour of the Officers and Sailors who took them. And, Sir, we have not the least Reason to suspect that our Seamen would meet with less Encouragement under his present Majesty, than they have done under any of his Royal Predecessors. I think therefore it would be very unadvisable to engage in such Measures, as would, perhaps,

haps, put it out of his Majesty's Power to obtain Reparation of our past Injuries, or Security for our future Commerce. Nor can I see, Sir, the least Reason why you should put that in your Statute Book, which you before had upon your Journals.

I shall proceed, Sir, to the second Consideration, and I hope I may, without Offence, be allowed to become an Advocate for our injur'd Merchants. I repeat it, Sir, — an Advocate for the Merchants ! of whose Interests, however I have been misrepresented, I am as tender as the warmest Friend they have. My Concern for them, Sir, is lest they should suffer more from us, if we pass this Bill, than they have suffered from the *Iberian* Guarda Costa's. I dare say the Honourable Gentleman who brought in the Bill, did not consider the Loss our Merchants may sustain by the Share they have in the Insurance made on the Cargoes of these Plate Ships. There is scarce any Nation in *Degulia*, whose Merchants have not Effects on Board the Plate Ships, and which they do not take Care to insure, either with our Merchants or those of *Belgia*. Hence it is, Sir, that they become accountable for the Damages these Ships shall receive by Storms, by Enemies, or by other Accidents.

I will suppose, Sir, all Commerce to be already broken off with the *Blesuscudians*, by the Measures I have demonstrated they must naturally take on our passing this Bill ; and that thereby our Insurers will be free from indemnifying their Losses on our taking the *Iberian* Plate Ships. Yet in this Case I may venture to say, that the Merchants of other neighbouring Nations, will have a Claim upon our Merchant Insurers, for greater Sums than their Losses by the *Iberian* Depredations can amount to. Besides, Sir, can we suppose the *States General* of *Belgia* will be well pleased to find such large Demands made on their Insurers ? The *Belgians* have certainly suffered much by the *Iberians*, tho' perhaps they have not had so many Ships

seized as we have ; they can claim the same Right to Redress as we do, and if they please may pursue the same Measures for obtaining it ; but, we find, they wait the Result of our Councils. If the Measures we shall take carry a Probability of procuring Satisfaction for the past, and Security for the future, we need not doubt of their Concurrence and Assistance ; but if we pursue Measures which may render the Remedy worse than the Disease, we must never imagine that any Nation will determine themselves against their own Interest.

I shall next proceed to another Argument ; drawn, Sir, from a Consideration of the Treatment which our Merchants now residing in *Iberia*, and other Places under that Crown may receive, and of what will be the Fate of all our Ships which shall be found in any of its Ports, when it comes to be known that this Parliament has passed the Bill now before us. What may be the Value of our Merchants' Effects or Ships in their Ports, I do not pretend to know ; but I believe I may safely say, that the trading Part of this Nation would have Reason too regret our taking a Step, that would be no sooner known at the Court of *Iberia* (who would no doubt have as early Information of it as the Merchants themselves) than every Seizure of their Effects would be sequestered, and every Ship they have in those Parts seized on. I know, Sir, it may, and probably will be objected by some Gentlemen, that as this Affair has been long in Agitation, the Merchants by this Time are prepared for the worst, and have found means to secure their Effects so well in those Parts as to render it impossible for the Government to discover them. But, Sir, tho' this might be done in a free Country like ours, where the Laws admit of no Racks or Wheels to extort Discovery of that Kind, yet who can tell what Methods may be used in a Country where Liberty is not so well understood, and whose Prince is absolute ? There is no Gentleman more

zealous

zealous for the Honour of this Nation than I am, or more ready to concur with every Measure for asserting it : But, Sir, we are to reflect, that other Nations may be as tender in that Point as we are. Those who have Occasion A to be much about the Persons of Princes know very well how jealous they are on this Head, and apt to take Fire at every thing that seems to affect their Honour ; should we, at the very Time when his Majesty has renew'd his pressing Instances with the Court of *Iberia*, pass the Bill that is now before us into a Law, before we can have any Answer from that Court, there is great Reason to believe, that his *Iberian* Majesty will look upon it as the highest Indignity C that can be offered him, and may proceed to such Extremities as must render it impossible for us to obtain Satisfaction for our injured Merchants any otherwise than by War, the Event of which is always doubtful. We have already strengthened the Hands of his Majesty, by promising to stand by him in every Measure he shall take for obtaining a full Satisfaction for the Losses of our Merchants : His Majesty, in Consequence of that Address, has given Orders to his Ministers at the *Iberian* Court, to make the strongest Instances for obtaining that Satisfaction ; and there are very good Grounds to believe, that when his *Iberian* Majesty sees with how much Zeal and Unanimity we have already acted in F this Affair, it will be the strongest Motive to him for granting it. On the contrary, should we pass the present Bill into a Law, we must make one half of *Degulia* either open Enemies or but very cold Friends. What will be the Consequence of this, but playing the Court of *Iberia*'s Game for her ? G This is the Thing in the World she most wants ; and tho' she were otherwise disposed to give us the desired Satisfaction, she will then stand upon higher Terms ; she will at least insist upon her Right of searching our Ships in those Seas ; she will insist upon a fuller or clearer Proof of the Justice of our Merchants Complaints than she

can have from this Place : After they are proved to the Satisfaction of all the World, she will insist upon our Ships being lawful Prizes, by having on board contraband Goods. This, Sir, no doubt will be her Language when she finds that she is to be supported by other Powers. And then what Prospect can we have of being redress'd ? But now, Sir, she stands by herself, she finds that we are in earnest, that we are no longer to be trifled with, and that we are prepared to use other Arguments besides Remonstrances. In this Situation, Sir, she will be glad to treat, on reasonable Terms ; but in the other she will pretend to dictate.

I know very well, Sir, that Bills have passed with Clauses of this Nature. One, I think, passed in the Senate held in the 6th Moon of the late Empress, and I believe I myself voted for it. But, Sir, that Bill was brought in after the War was begun, when it was impossible that any of our Friends or Allies should suffer by its passing, and when no Treaty of Accommodation was on Foot : But, Sir, the very Reverse happens to be the Case at present.

By this Bill, Sir, all Prizes taken from the *Iberians* after the Declaration of War, are to be given to the Officers and Seamen present in the Action. Now, Sir, I think it will be proper to observe, that of late most Declarations of War have been made by Hostilities, that is, Hostilities have generally preceded the Declarations of War ; and, Sir, it is very probable, that if we are obliged to come to an open Rupture with *Iberia*, the first Declaration of War made on our Parts will be from the Mouth of our Cannon. In this Event, Sir, I should be glad to know of any Gentleman, what Time our Allies can have to withdraw their Effects, or where the Justice will be of our seizing them, and putting it out of our own Power, when once seized, to make any Restitution ; while at the same Time they depend on the Friendship and Alliance subsisting between them and us ; and for this Reason, Sir, I think, in common Justice, we ought at least to give our Allies fair Warning. This Bill, therefore, should not take Effect till after an open Rupture betwixt us and *Iberia*, that our Allies may know what to expect, in case any of their Goods are found on *Iberian* Bottoms. For, Sir, there is no Doubt, when we enter into an actual War with *Iberia*,

Iberia, the *Blefusculian* and all other Nations, will be very cautious in what Manner they trust their Effects on board the Plate Ships. Besides, Sir, there is another very material Difference betwixt this Juncture, and those wherein Bills have passed with Clauses of the like Nature with that under our Consideration. When the Bill I have last mentioned was brought in, both the *Belgians* and we were in actual War with *Blefuscu* and with the present King of *Iberia*, in whose Hands the *Iberian Columbia* then was; so that we made no more Enemies than before, nor had we any fewer Friends. The Wealth of the *Iberian Columbia* was at that Time the Sinews of the *Blefusculian* Monarch's Power: We knew, if we could once cut off that Communication, we should disable him from carrying on the War. It was therefore a prudent and necessary Step in us to animate our Seamen by all the Encouragement we could possibly give them. But I believe, Sir, no Gentleman will affirm that Juncture and the present to be parallel.

As to the Clause for granting *Head-money* to our Sailors, I look upon it in a very different Light from the former. I think it is extremely proper and reasonable, that our Sailors, in case of a War, should have such an Encouragement, and shall be very glad to concur with any Motion for that Purpose. It cannot be expected, Sir, that Men should encounter Danger without Prospect of Reward, or so boldly face Death for common Wages. I think Frugality in this Case is very improper, and am in this Point entirely of Opinion with the honourable Gentleman who brought in the Bill.

I shall proceed therefore to § third and last Head I propose to speak to; namely, § vesting § Property of § Places which shall be taken from the *Iberians*, in the Persons of those who shall take them. To this Clause, Sir, I cannot assent, because I am equally against whatever may obstruct the Conclusion of a safe and an honourable Peace, as against what may plunge us into an unequal War. I believe, Sir, there are very few Instances of any Peace being concluded of late between the Powers of *Degulia*, by which all Conquests of the Territories of either Party made during the Time of the War, were not mutually given up. Should we enact such a Clause in Favour of private Persons, and if in Consequence of that Clause any Conquests were made, we must be reduced, when a Treaty is set on Foot, to the Dilemma either of throwing in an insuperable Obstacle to the Conclusion of a Peace, or of committing an Injustice to

private Persons by depriving them of their Property. 'Tis true — it is possible that these Persons may be satisfied with an Equivalent, and 'tis as true, that possibly they may not: But suppose they should be satisfied, it is to be presumed they will make the best Bargain for themselves they can, and insist upon Terms which may greatly disconcert the Measures that the treating Powers might otherwise concur in. This, I say, must very much perplex, if not utterly break off, any Negotiation. It is not to be expected that these Proprietors are to be indemnified by the King of *Iberia*; that Prince's Ministers will insist upon a Restitution without having any Regard to the Right of Conquest, which our Subjects may plead; or the Difficulties our Crown will have to recover these Conquests to herself before she can restore them. So that, Sir, should we enact this Clause, we do a Thing that must at least very much embarrass all future Negotiations for Peace, or put the Crown to a very great Expence. The Difficulties, Sir, that lie against this Clause, are greater, with regard to *Iberia*, than any other Country in *Degulia*; since it is provided by several solemn Treaties, that no Part of the *Iberian* Dominions, as then possess'd by that Crown, shall be alienated or dismember'd from her Monarchy; and we know what Uneasiness she has given us in our Possession of what we paid so dearly for, and which has been so often confirmed to us. For these Reasons, Sir, I think that our passing this Clause, would be putting his Majesty to a future Inconvenience, and in some Measure bind up his Hands from making that safe and honourable Peace we all so much desire. The Crown of *Lilliput* has an indisputable Right to make Peace and War, and in my Opinion 'tis a just Right, and advantageous to the Subject. But, Sir, we ought to throw no Obstacles nor Difficulties in the Way that may distress the Crown in the Execution of this Right, or prevent the Conclusion of a Peace consistent with the Safety of the Subject and the Honour of his Majesty.

I have now, Sir, gone thro' the principal Objections to this Bill: I have stated my Difficulties, and shall be glad to have them mov'd. I know, Sir, under what Disadvantages I speak, and how ready some are, in the present Case, to interpret the least Caution, however reasonable, as Coldness and Indifference.

The Remainder of this SPEECH, with the ANSWER and REPLY in our next.

Mr

Mr URBAN,

THE Author of the Letter in Defence of Dipping, signed T. B. in your Mag. for April, 1738, p. 182, writes in so pert a Manner, and with so much Contempt of the Person he opposes, as seems to argue him, either very ignorant, or very full of himself. As to the Meaning of the Word Baptizo, it seems a very just Observation made by the learned Mr Mede, "That the Signification of Words in Scripture is to be esteemed, and taken only according to the Scripture's Use, tho' other Writers use them otherwise." [Works p. 782. ed. 1664.] Now then let us see what the Scripture's Use of the Word Baptizo is, and we shall find, I believe, that it is not to signify only immersing or plunging a thing or Person into the Water, or laying a Man or Woman all along under Water. T. B. seems to be of the same Mind about the Way of determining the Meaning of the Word Baptize. "For the Word Baptizo, says he, I think the only Way to find out the true Meaning of this Word, is to consider how it is used in the New Testament." p. 183 G. In considering this he observes, that "it's chiefly made Use of where Baptism is expressed, and, that it signifies immergo, is agreed on all Hands; that it signifies ablavo also is certain." How solid this last Observation of his is, will appear by the following Instances, Matt. iii. 11. Mark i. 8. Luke iii. 16. Where it's said of our Lord, that he should baptize with the Holy Ghost and with Fire. Can the Word Baptize here signify immersing the Persons thus baptized, or washing away? Render the Evangelist's Sense thus in English: He shall immerge you, or lay you all along in the Holy Ghost and in Fire. But the Evangelists St Luke and St John intimate very plainly, that this Baptism was not a Plunging or Immersion, or Ablution, but a pouring forth. These are their Words: I saw the Spirit descending from Heaven like a Dove, and it abode upon him. — Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending. — And there appeared unto them cloven Tongues like as of Fire, and it sat upon each of them. — It shall come to pass in the last Days. — I will pour out of my Spirit upon all Flesh. Can any thing be well plainer than, that by being baptized with the Holy Ghost, is meant the Holy Ghost's being poured out? The great Apostle of the Gentiles uses the Word in the same Sense, 1 Cor. x. 1, 2. — All our Fathers were under the Cloud, and all passed thro' the Sea, and were all baptized unto Moses in the Cloud, and in the Sea. The Apostle expressly tells us, that they who were thus baptized in the Cloud, were im-

der the Cloud, and consequently could not be plunged into it; but must be baptiz'd by the Cloud's pouring out Rain or Water upon them. Moses tells us, that the Children of Israel went into the Midst of the Sea upon dry Ground, and the Waters were a Wall unto them on their right Hand and on their left, Exod. xiv. 22. They were not dipped or laid all along in the Sea, but were only washed as they passed thro' it, with its Sprye or Sprinkling. The same Apostle uses the Word Baptisms in the same Sense, Heb. ix. 10. And divers Baptisms or Washings; one of which Moses tells us, Numbers viii. 7. was Sprinkling Water of purifying. St Mark, c. viii. 4. tells us of the Pharisees, that when they came from Market, except they were baptized, they eat not, and, that they held the Baptizing of Cups and Pots, and of brazen Vessels, and of Tables or Couches. Are Cups, and Pots, and Tables laid all under Water when they are washed? Or can they not be cleaned without being dipped into the Water? St Luke tells us, that the Pharisee wonder'd at our Lord on his observing, that he was not first baptized before Dinner; which, compar'd with what St Mark says, was only, that he did not wash his Hands, which surely is very different from laying the whole Body under Water. T. B. hopes it will not be said, that it was the Jews Custom to wash their Hands without dipping them in the Water. But is not the Description of the Prophet Elisha, given 2 Kings, iii. 2. Here is Elisha, the Son of Shaphat, who poured Water on the Hands of Elijah, a Proof of it: Here then is another Evidence of the Word Baptize, or Baptism, signifying pouring out. T. B. on the Seventy's rendering the Hebrew 2. Kings, v. 14. (And Naaman descended, and baptized in Jordan seven Times according to the Word of Elisha) observes, that it could not be presumed, that Naaman would wash his Body in the River without dipping therein. But Naaman is said here to have baptized according to the Word of Elisha. Now this Word was only wash, *λουσαι*, which does not necessarily infer dipping, or laying the Thing or Person washed all under the Water. This is very well known to those who have been at the Bath, or seen Boys washing themselves in the Sea. By this it appears to me, that, according to the Use which the Writers of the New Testament make of these two Words, Baptizo, and Baptismos, they do not necessarily signify only plunging, immersing any Thing or Person into the Water, or laying them wholly under it; but any kind of Washing, whether by dipping all, or in Part, pouring on, or sprinkling.

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Nor

to any good Purpose, and as I have a strong Aversion to Wrangling, and idle Debate, I am by no means willing to engage with *M. N.* in a Paper War. What I formerly writ was to clear my own Character, which had been abused, and what I now have writ, is only to shew that I have nothing new to say, and that my Sentiments continue the same. Dust and Opposition are no Arguments, and till I see something more to the Purpose on the Subject, than what I have yet seen, or expect to see, (for I think *P. T.* has drop'd the Dispute) I shall give the Publick no farther Trouble from,

I. THOMPSON.

Newcastle, April 18, 1738.

QUESTION I.

HOW do our Saviour's Words, *Handle me, Luke xxiv. 39. and Touch me not, John xx. 17.* agree?

2.

IF our Saviour by his Resurrection from the Dead was freed from all human Necessity, as being immortal; How did his eating the Fish and Honey-comb, *Luke xxiv. 42.* which have Principles of Death and Corruption in them, suit with his incorruptible State of Immortality?

3.

IF our Saviour did ascend into Heaven with the same Body with which he rose from the Dead; How will you reconcile his saying to the Disciples, *A Spirit hath not Flesh and Bones, as you see me have, Luke xxiv. 39.* and *St Paul's Assertion that Flesh and Blood shall not inherit the Kingdom of God?*

PHIL-URBANUS.

PROBLEM I.

Supposing two Lines including an obtuse Angle, and a Point betwixt them given in Position: 'Tis required to draw a Line thro' that Point, to be terminated by those Lines, so as to be the shortest possible.

PETER KAY.

2.

HAVING given by Observation the Azimuths of three known Stars, at the same Time; 'Tis required from thence, to investigate a general Theorem, by which the Altitudes of those Stars, as well as the Latitude of the Place, may be determined.

HURLOTHRUMBO.

The London Journal, June 3. N^o 981.
Of Party WATCH-WORDS. Bad Effects of an unsteady Conduct in publick Affairs.

AS in an Army it is a Point of Discipline to make use of a Word in order to distinguish Friends from Enemies; so every Faction pitches on a proper Word

to keep its *Partizans* together. In the Days of our immediate Ancestors *Faction* made use of the Word *PREROGATIVE*; and, as that was in Favour both with the Civil, and Ecclesiastical Magistrates, Men were encouraged to offend daily against the Constitution, under Colour of supporting Principles deduced from a higher Authority; which Pretence was absolutely necessary, because the Principles themselves were *unnatural* and *irrational*. After the Revolution, *FOREIGNERS* became the Watch-word, and a Party thought it highly reasonable to affront, abuse and injure a certain Nation by whom they acknowledged themselves to have been delivered from Popery and Slavery. The last Grand Faction that appeared amongst us, fixed upon the Word *CHURCH*; and most piously introduced a Law to persecute Men truly pious, at the same Time that they hoisted into Power Men who, by their shameless Lewdness of their Conduct, proclaimed themselves *Infidels*, or the very worst Sort of Christians; a Sort who struck out half the Devil's Creed: Since, whatever they might believe, it is certain there is nothing at which they trembled.

D The present Opposition, as it is composed of Men of different Parties, and consequently different Principles, were under a Necessity of chusing the single Word in our Language which pleases them all, and therefore from the Day of their Birth to this, have roared out, a CHANGE! a CHANGE! The Reason of which, they assure us, shall be explained to all our Satisfaction, provided we will concur as far as a small Rebellion or so, in order to bring it about. But while Men are in Power, while the Laws have, in all Appearance; their full Force, while People act right, and speak with all seeming Liberty; while High Living, Fine Cloaths, Sumptuous Houses, and a Great Trade, hinder the Poverty of a Nation from being seen, these Gentlemen desire to be excused from entering into the Merits of the Cause: But let them be once fairly settled in the Administration, and they will fully demonstrate, that for these fourteen Years we have been all in a Dream, and that, notwithstanding what we might fancy, there was not Peace, Plenty, or Liberty, amongst us.

Now I cannot help being of Opinion, that all the former Watch-words were better chosen than theirs; and to change for Changing sake is, first of all, a very foolish Thing in all Cases, and especially in Cases of Importance; and that, secondly, Experience hath made it plain that Changing Ministers and Measures merely to gratify the Importunity of a Party, hath ever been

been of the worst Consequence imaginable to *Princes* and *People*.

In private Life we see no Character recommend a Man more than that of *Steadiness*; and if we examine into the Causes of this, it will appear, that his Neighbours are induced to have a Confidence in such a Man, because they can easily account for the *Measures* he will take upon any Occasion; which gives them also an Opportunity of *knowing* how to act: Whereas a Man given to *change*, who To-day thinks *one Way* and To-morrow *another*, who is *sober* by Chance, *honest* by Fits, at all Times and in all Things *uncertain*; is naturally *dislik'd* and *despis'd* by those compell'd to *deal* with him.

The same Causes will everlastingly produce the same Effects, in *great Bodies*, as in *small ones*; and the same Reasons which prove *Steadiness* to be a commendable Property in private Life, prove also its Usefulness in *publick Business*: *States*, as well as *Men*, have Affairs within Doors and without, and are therefore bound to conduct themselves so as to have Matters in a right Situation at *Home*, and to be in good Esteem with their *Neighbours*; both which *Points* must be brought about by the same *Maxims* being followed in publick, as would certainly procure them in a private Station.

As to Experience, it certainly confirms all that I have been saying. *Henry VIII.* and his Daughter *Elizabeth* were, of all our Monarchs, the most *steady* in respect to their Choice of *Ministers* and *Measures*; and, I think, it cannot be denied that they were evidently more *successful* than any of their *Predecessors*; or than most of their *Successors*. In *France* again, *Charles VII.* was remarkable for the Uniformity of his *Conduct*, and it was this that enabled him to overcome those prodigious Difficulties which the Irresolution of his *Ancestors* had heap'd upon him.

To shew the bad Effects of *Irresolution* and *Unsteadiness*, we need but consider the Reign of *Henry III.* of *France*; a Prince continually fluctuating in his Conduct; by Inclination united to the *Papists*, forced by their Ingratitude and his own Interest upon the *Protestants*; sometimes leaning one Way, sometimes the other; mostly contriving how to *balance* one Party by the other, that he might *rule* arbitrarily over *both*: Always in Troubles, often in Danger, frequently forced upon harsh and desperate *Resolutions*; deserted by those in whom he confided, distrusting those who deserved his Confidence: He who in various Scenes of his Life had shewn himself a *Bigot*, fell by the

Hand of a *Bigot*, after he had been publickly adjudged to *Death* by his zealous Catholick Subjects, who looked upon themselves as true *Patriots* while they were in Arms against their *Sovereign*, shedding the Blood of their *Brethren*, and turning their Country into a *Desart*.

In our Country, whoever considers the Conduct of *K. James I.* impartially will find, that it was his Want of *Steadiness* which brought him upon bad Terms with his Subjects. It seems to have been his peculiar Misfortune not only to have changed his *Measures* and *Ministers* frequently, but to have done this publickly, and to have offered in his *Speeches* and *Proclamations*, *Arguments* absurd and contradictory, which serv'd only to discourage and affright his *Friends*, and to give his *Enemies* Pleasure and new Spirits. One may with Reason assert the same Thing of his Son and Successor; his *Unsteadiness* brought him into Misfortunes, and through his *Unsteadiness* he sunk under them; for it is plain from the *Historians* on his Side, that his *Friends* were no less apprehensive than his *Enemies* of the Consequences of his being *victorious*.

As to *K. Charles II.* the ablest and most impartial Writer on his Affairs, *Sir William Temple*, hath assured us that his *Unsteadiness* was the sole Cause of their going *wrong*, and that if he had kept to the Promise he once gave *Sir William*, that he would *study to be the King of his People*, they would infallibly have gone *right*. He meant by *The People*, the *Lords* and *Commons* in *Parliament* assembled, who were continually representing to the King, the ill Consequence of the *Steps* he took, as also what his true *Interest* was, and what it was the *Nation* expected from him.

This Author compliments the late *King William*, the Prince of *Orange*, on his taking the Word *Steady* for his *Motto*. But he altered his *Conduct* in this Respect very considerably after he became King of *Great Britain*. On one Side the *Clamours of Faction*, on the other the *Promises of its Chiefs*, induced him to lay aside his *Friends*, and to take *those* who had opposed him into his *Councils*. But knew he *Peace* after this? Was it not the Source of all his Disquiet? Did it not give a Beginning to our *publick Debts*? Did it not defeat all his *glorious Designs*? Did it not contribute to his leaving us a dissatisfied and divided *People*?

To conclude, *Changes* grounded upon *Clamour*, or flowing from *Irresolution*, are equally dishonourable and detrimental in publick Affairs.

R. FREEMAN.
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Universal Spectator. June 3. N^o. 504.

The Misery of an ignorant OLD AGE.

IGNORANCE is in all Degrees of Men to be lamented; but the Misery of being *old and ignorant* is almost past Description; for as old Age is not only for the most part a Complication of Difficulties, but even a Disease of itself, what Remedy can any Man, in the Evening of his Life, apply to abate the Malady of Nature, but Literature, Knowledge, and Reflection? Books, Learning and Meditation will qualify a Man against all the Breaches and Decays *Age* may make on him; with these he can entertain himself when alone, with whatever Company that may best please him, with the Sprightliness of Youth, the Gravity of Age, the Amusements of History, or the Consolation of Divinity. The Man who can in these Exercises employ the latter Part of his Life, will find Relief for the Tedioufness of decrepid Age, beguile the Weariness of his Elbow-Chair, and make himself agreeable to the Young, reverenc'd by the Old, and belov'd of all; so shall he not at any time think the longest Evening tedious, or natural Infirmary a Burthen. It is a memorable Answer recorded of *Gorgias* the Philosopher, who, when he was ask'd in his 107th Year *why he liv'd so long*, reply'd, *Because he found nothing in old Age to complain of*. If any Thing has Power to ransom us from the Infirmities and Reproach of old Age, it must be *Virtue and Knowledge*; without them, an old Man is but a Shadow of what he once was: By Imbecility and Ignorance he is condemn'd to tiresome Inactivity, and unentertaining Conversation; for what can he do when the Strength of his Limbs fails, and the Gust of Pleasure which help'd him to mispend his Youth, through Time and Diseases is blunt and dull? *A-broad* he cannot stir to take the Variety of the World, and, if he is carried, he becomes a pitiful Spectacle to others, and thence causes miserable Reflections in himself: *At home*, he is solitary; for few are fond of sitting with old People, that are full of Diseases and Complaints, and for want of Knowledge have not Discourse to keep up any tolerable Shew of Reason in Company.

Sam Tulip is a Gentleman, who in the last Age made a considerable Eclat in the gay World, and was distinguish'd for what is called a fine Gentleman; he drank, he intrigu'd, had his Amours; thought little, read less; never contemplated any Thing higher than the Penning a Billet-doux, and never perus'd any Thing of more Consequence than a Playhouse-Bill, or a

News-Paper. This unhappy Man is now attain'd to a miserable old Age, he has out-liv'd his Companions, out-liv'd his Fortune; and, without Impropropriety, I think I may add, he has out-liv'd himself: Confin'd to his Chamber, he drags on a tedious Course of Days, without any Consolation from the Reflection of the Life he has past over, or any Endurement of the Scene which he now acts. *Solitude*, which of all Things he us'd to detest, which to avoid he would run into any Party of Pleasure, is now his eternal Curse; for from his Disease, and Disappointments in not keeping up the same Race of Life he set out with, he is peevish, discontented and passionate with all about him; therefore is left to be more forlorn than otherwise he might. The only Relief which can make *Solitude* agreeable, (the Love of Learning, and Knowledge of Literature) can give him no Comfort; he was always unacquainted with Books, and cannot now either be brought to endure them, or have an Understanding of their Efficacy: Thus miserable to himself, pitied by his few Friends; his Life a Burthen, his Death a Terror; forlorn, old, and ignorant, this Gentleman is a terrible Example that the latter Days of those who study false Pleasures instead of true Knowledge, are infinitely worse than the first.

How different is the Character of *Aristus*, who always was esteem'd a Man of Virtue, Honour, and Learning! *Aristus*, after having gone through a Publick and Academical Education, came up to study at the Temple: He had made a considerable Progress in Polite Learning, and continued the Pursuit of that, as well as the Knowledge of the Law, nor did he forget, what it is every good Man's Business to contemplate on, the Duties and Nature of his Religion: Cheerful without Debauchery, without Foppery gay, he answer'd in the Beginning of his Life the Character of a Gentleman, and from the same Principles he perform'd the Functions of an affectionate Husband, indulgent Parent, kind Master, and a good Neighbour: He is now in his 78th Year, with his Memory sound, his Complexion florid, his Health lasting, and his good Sense and good Nature improv'd: He often reads, often meditates, and often converses with Company; with his Books entertain'd, with himself easy, with all Persons agreeable. His Person puts me in Mind when I look on him, of the old Man in *Shakespeare*, who says of himself,

'Tho' I look old, yet I am strong and lusty,
'For in my Youth I never did apply
'Hot and rebellious Liquors to my Blood;

'Nor

‘ Nor did I with unbaſhful Forehead woo
‘ The Means of Weakneſs and Debility :
‘ Therefore my Age is as a luſty Winter,
‘ Froſty, but kindly.’

In ſhort, his Purſuit of *Knowledge* and *Virtue* in his *Youth*, has made his old Age agreeable to himſelf and others, ſo that neither through *Anguiſh* he wiſhes for his *aſt Day*, nor thro’ *Deſpair* fears it.

From the *Craftſman*, May 27. No. 620.

Of the Family of the DUMPLINGS, &c.

THIS Family, a few Years ago, was in a very low Condition ; and, being a very diſagreeable Sort of People, Nobody would employ them in their own Country ; ſo that they were forced to come up to Harveſt-work every Seaſon to *Middleſex*. One of them offered himſelf to the Service of a *Pudding* ; and, making heavy Complaints of his Poverty, was admitted, purely out of Compaſſion, as an Helper in the Stable, by the Gentleman of the Horſe, upon a very ſlight Recommendation, if any. The Fellow ſeem’d acute enough in his Buſineſs ; and got advanced to be Under-Rider to the managed Horſes ; for the *Pudding*, in whole Service he was retain’d, had large Poſſeſſions, a fine Stable of Horſes, and a numerous Family of Servants ; but the *Dumpling* had not been long in this new Place before he was detected in ſeveral pilfering Tricks, for which he was ſent to the Houſe of Correſtion. Not the Story of *Whittington* and his Cat is more wonderful than the ſudden Riſe of the *Dumplings* ; which from ſo low a State, and ſo bad a Character, in a ſhort Time poſſeſs’d themſelves of immenſe Wealth. They now began to alter their Style, to talk big, and complain of the Affronts, which had been put upon their noble Family ; and tho’ the beſt of them, a few Years before, ſcarce ever preſumed to ſit down before a *Pudding*, they now breath’d nothing but Revenge, and the Deſtruction of the Family.

There was a particular Circumſtance, which ought not to be forgot. One of the *Dumplings* thought himſelf a *Wit* ; there was a *Wit* too amongſt the *Puddings* ; and becauſe every body agreed that *Jack Pudding* had more Wit than *Diddle Dumpling*, it gave Offence.

The firſt Step they made was endeavouring underhand to foment Diſſenſions amongſt the *Puddings*, by raiſing Jealouſies between the Plain *Puddings* of the Country, and the Plumb-*Puddings* of the City.

The next was to allure the *Black-Pud-*

dings over to their Intereſt ; which they did pretty effectually, by taking their Part againſt the *Quaking-Puddings*, and working up an old Grudge between them into an irreconcilable Quarrel.

But the finiſhing Stroke of all was left to *Diddle Dumpling*, the *Wit* ; who was diſpatched to that celebrated Politician, *Jean Pottage*, in order to learn from him how their Family got rid of the *Puddings*, who formerly flouriſhed amongſt them. *Monſieur Pottage* received *Squire Dumpling* with open Arms ; for he had too often experienced the Proweſs of the *Puddings* upon himſelf and his Countrymen, not to enter cordially into any Scheme for deſtroying them. What their private Conferences were, no body knows except themſelves ; but the Behaviour of the *Dumplings* ſoon ſhew’d that they had greatly profited by their Friend’s Advice. Amongſt other Things, it is certain that *Monſieur* recommended him to the Acquaintance of that famous Empiric, Doctor *Garlick*, whom *Squire Dumpling* immediately hired to poiſon the *Puddings*. The Doctor came over, and ingratiated himſelf ſo well with the *la Fools of Quality*, that they would not take a Cook into their Families, who was not recommended by him ; nor go to a Tavern where there was any other. All the young *la Fools* were ſent abroad, to ſeparate them from the Acquaintance of the *Puddings*, with the Recommendation of the Doctor to Mr *Pottage*.

As the *Puddings* declined, the *Dumplings* prevailed ; and as they increaſed in Wealth, their Hatred, if poſſible, increaſ’d againſt the *Puddings*. They were always in their Thoughts ; and if a *Dumpling* had Occaſion to cloſet any Body, the firſt Caution given was, Not a Word of the *Pudding* ; and at parting, the laſt Thing ſaid was, Eat your *Pudding*, and hold your Tongue ; which was plainly intended as a Hint to devour the *Puddings*, wherever they found them.

Thus did the antient and worthy Family of the *Puddings* fall a Sacrifice to the Ambition, Malice, and Corruption of the *Dumplings* and *la Fools* ; which to conclude verifies the old Proverb, Every Thing hath an End, and a *Pudding* hath two.

The *Craftſman*, June 3. N^o 621.

Of managing a War with SPAIN to the beſt Advantage.

WHEN one Nation goes to War with another, I take it for granted, that they extend their Views much farther than fitting out a Fleet or two, bom-

bombarding a few Towns, or taking some rich Ships of the Enemy, and then supposing that it will fright them into Submission; or when the Intent is to begin only with making *Reprisals*, (which, in some Situations, is the very worst Way of going to Work, as it will put a Stop to a beneficial Trade, and give a Handle for fresh Seizures, without humbling the Enemy) I doubt not, that at the very Entrance into a War, the whole Strength and Weakness of the Enemy is consider'd throughout, and that a long Train of wise and shrewd Designs are form'd; and yet it is not amiss for private Persons, as long as any Liberty of the Press remains amongst us, to offer their Speculations; I will therefore take the Liberty to offer mine, and where I think Great Britain may best attack Spain, in Case of a War, first in Europe, then on the Seas, and lastly on her Possessions in America.

As to Europe, the Designs of England have almost ever been upon the taking of Cadiz; and that Place is still of Importance, both in Respect to the Advantage of it to ourselves, and the Distress it would occasion to Spain, from the Want of it. But as, when we had taken it, in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, we did not think fit to keep it; so I question, if we had it now, whether we should think of making it a lasting Possession; especially, since we have still in our Hands the Fortress of Gibraltar; a Place impregnable, and of much greater Importance to us.

2. Let us consider how we may distress them by Sea; and one would think, from our superior Power to all the World in that Element, and from the Necessity they are under of bringing home their Treasures by Sea, it might be a very easy Matter to distress them that Way, even tho' France should think fit to assist them. We find that, during the short War Cromwell had with them, none of their Fleets, or Flotas ever once escaped him. His Admiral, Blake, took or destroy'd their India Fleet, on the Coast of Cadiz, except what Ships of theirs escaped into Gibraltar, which at present would be no Harbour for them; and, in the Spring following, he burnt their other Fleet, in the Bay of Santa Cruz, at the Canary Islands. But yet, since, in the late War, we did not so constantly meet with their Fleets, as might have been expected, to whatever it might be owing, we ought not, I think, to rely upon succeeding in that Particular.

3. The next Thing is, what Places of theirs may be of Advantage to us in the West-Indies; and no Doubt, our Eyes ought first to be fixt on the Havannah, or

some other proper Place to make a good and strong Settlement in the Island of Cuba, in order to lay a Foundation of securing to ourselves, in Time, that valuable Island; as the French, to our great Shame and Reproach, have already been beforehand with us, and by their Settlements on Hispaniola, laid the Foundation of engrossing to themselves in due Time the Whole of that rich and noble Island.

It is certainly a very right Observation of my Lord Bacon, 'that the Dominions of Spain are so scatter'd, as to yield great Choice of the Scenes of War, and promiseth flow Succours unto such Part as shall be attempted.—That their Greatness consisteth in their Treasures, in the Indies; and their Indies, if well weigh'd, are but an Accession to those, who are Masters by Sea.'

This Reasoning is very just! for if we look towards their West-India Continent, we shall see that they have a long Coast to defend; and, besides la vera Cruz and Portobello, have several Sea-Ports, that are more healthy and less strong.

But there is one Objection against attacking any of them, not so much from the Difficulty of taking the strongest of them, as from this Consideration, that a less Number of Forces, than what would be thought proper for such an Enterprize, would be abundantly sufficient to make strong and impregnable Settlements on Places full as eligible.—There is a Place now unpossess'd by Spain, and lies fairly open either to the original Natives only, or to the next new Comer; I mean DARIEN. A fine Description of which, and of the Scotch Settlement there, as well as a full Reply to the Memorial of Spain, and their groundless Claim of it, is printed in Vol. 3. of the State Tracts of K. William, from whence are the following Extracts:

'Its Situation is very pleasant and agreeable, and very commodious for a speedy and short Communication of Trade between the North and South-Seas, and preventing that vast Compass, which must otherwise be fetch'd round either of the Extremes of North and South-America. By these Means also it lies convenient for a speedier Communication of Trade betwixt Europe and the East-Indies than any that hath hitherto been found out. Mr Dampier says, that from Santa Maria River a Man may pass from Sea to Sea in three Days, and that the Indians do it in a Day and an half.—At the Place where we have settled, (says the Author) we have an excellent Harbour, surrounded with Mountains, capable of holding a thousand Sail Land-locked,

‘lock’d, and safe from all Winds and Tempests—By raising Forts on the Point of Land, and on the Rock in the Middle of the Entrance, and on the two outermost Points, it will be the strongest Harbour, both by Art and Nature, that is in the known World.’—In a Letter from a Person of Eminence, in the Settlement at *Darien*, to his Friend at *Boston*, it is said; ‘Our Situation is in one of the best and most defensible Harbours, perhaps in the World. The Country is healthful to a Wonder, exceeding fertile, and the Weather temperate.—As to the innate Riches of the Country, upon the first Information I always believed them to be very great; but now find them to go beyond all I ever thought, or conceited in that Matter.’

In the said Treatise, there are irrefragable Arguments, proving that the King of *Spain* hath no Right to *that Country*; that the *Darians* have always defended it against the *Spaniards*, and never submitted to them.

Craftsman, June 10, N^o 622.

Political Aphorisms of my Lord BACON, sent to Mr D’Anvers to keep awake the Anger of the Gazetteers, so much offended with some Quotations from Shakespear.

“SURELY, as there are Mountebanks for the natural Body, so are there Mountebanks for the politick Body; Men, that undertake great Cures, but want the Grounds of Science, and therefore cannot hold out.

As *Machiavel* noteth well, when Princes, that ought to be common Parents, make themselves as a Party, and lean to a Side, it is a Boat that is overthrown by uneven Weight on the other Side.

When any of the four Pillars of Government are mainly shaken, or weaken’d, (which are Religion, Justice, Counsel and Treasure) Men had need to pray for fair Weather.

The Matter of Seditions is of two Kinds, much Poverty and much Discontentment. Neither let any Prince, or State, be secure, concerning Discontentments, because they have been often, or have been long, and yet no Peril hath ensued; for as it is true that every Vapour, or Fume, doth not turn into a Storm, so it is nevertheless true that Storms, tho’ they blow over divers Times, yet may fall at last.

Above all Things, good Policy is to be used, that the Treasure and Monies in a State be not gather’d into few Hands; for otherwise a State may have a great Stock, and yet starve; for Money is like Muck, not good unless it be spread.

Let Princes keep due Centinel, that none of their Neighbours do overgrow so, (by increasing of Territory, by imbracing of Trade, by Approaches, or the like) as to become more able to annoy them than they were before.

A Generally the entering of Fathers into Suspicion of their Children hath been unfortunate. The Destruction of *Mustapha*, Son of *Solyman*, proved fatal to his Line; so did that of *Crispus*, by his Father *Constantine*; that of *Demetrius*, Son to *Philip* the 2d of *Macedon*, turn’d upon the Father, who dy’d of Repentance; and many such Examples there are, but few or none, where the Fathers had Good by such Distrust.

C For their Merchants, they are *Vena Porta*, and if they flourish not, a Kingdom may have good Limbs, but will have empty Veins, and flourish little. Taxes and Imposts upon them do seldom Good to the King’s Revenue; for what he wins in the Hundred, he loses in the Shire; the particular Rates being increased, but the total Bulk of Trading rather decreased.

For their Men of War, it is a dangerous State, where they live & remain in a Body.

D Neither was there ever any Prince bereaved of his Dependencies by his Council, except where there hath been an Over-greatness in one Councillor.

The Doctrine of *Italy*, and Practice of *France*, have introduced Cabinet-Councils; a Remedy worse than the Disease.

E There be, that are in Nature, faithful and sincere, and plain, and direct, not crafty and involved. Let Princes above all draw to themselves such Natures. Nothing does more hurt in a State than that cunning Men pass for wise ones.

F The referring of all to a Man’s Self is a desperate Evil in a Servant to a Prince, or a Citizen in a Republick; for whatsoever Affairs pass such a Man’s Hands, he wresteth them to his own Ends, which must needs be often eccentric to the Ends of his Master, or Estate; and whereas he hath all his Life sacrificed to himself, he becomes in the End a Sacrifice to the Inconstancy of Fortune, whose Wings he thought by his Self-Wisdom to have pinion’d.

G No People over-charged with Taxes, are fit for Empire.

Let People, that pretend to Greatness, be sensible of Wrongs, either upon Borders, Merchants, or publick Ministers, and that they sit not too long upon a Provocation.

H No Estate can expect to be great, that is not awake upon any just Occasion of arming.

Thus much is certain; that he, who commands the Sea, is at great Liberty, and

and may take as much and as little of the *War* upon himself as he will. Surely, at this Day, with us of *Europe*, the Vantage of *Strength at Sea* (which is one of the principal Dowries of this Kingdom of *Great Britain*) is very great; both because most of the Kingdoms of *Europe* are not merely inland, but girt with the *Sea*, most Part of their Compass; and because the Wealth of both *Indies* seems, in great part, but an Accessory to the Command of the *Sea*.

He, that seeketh to be eminent amongst *able Men*, hath a great Task; but that is ever good for the Publick: whereas he, that plots to be the ONLY FIGURE amongst *CYPHERS*, is the Decay of a whole Age.

Judges must beware of *hard Constructions* and *strain'd Inferences*; for there is no worse Torture than the *Torture of Laws*, especially in case of *Laws penal*; and that they bring not upon the People *that Shower*, whereof the Scripture speaketh, *pluet super eos Laqueos*; for *penal Laws press'd* are a *Shower of Snares* upon the People."

We know, by Experience, it may not be safe to make any *speculative Applications* of these old fashion'd Maxims; but if *our Rulers and Governors* would be pleas'd to apply them in Practice, it might redound highly to their own Honour, as well as the great Emolument of the Publick,

Universal Spectator, June 17. N^o 506.

The Fondness of CITY-WIVES for rural Retirements censur'd

YOU must know, Mr *Spec*, that I am Husband to a *City fine Lady*, who is so passionately fond of making a genteel Figure in Life, that she cannot endure any Manner of living that does not carry with it a strong Imitation of *Gentility*; therefore after she has run into all the Schemes of *Winter Politeness*, she must now go into the Country, and, as I have not a Country-house, I must take her Lodgings in some *fashionable Retirement*: I cannot omit acquainting you that such Retirement must be beyond the Smoak of *London*, that is, at least *fifteen or twenty Miles* from it; *Epsom* or *Tunbridge* are the Places she has pitch'd upon for this Season, and is now urging me to go down and prepare a Lodging for her Reception: Should I consent to this extravagant Humour, it will cost me many Inconveniences in my Family, besides the Expences which my Affairs will not reasonably allow: If I deny this Demand, it will cause a great Uneasiness betwixt us, and, I am afraid, not be a great Saving as to the Expences; for I know the Consequence

of my Refusal will be the *Vapours*, the *Apothecary*, the *Doctor*, and perhaps a *Journey to Bath* for the Recovery of her Health. In this Dilemma I make my Address to you, that you wou'd say something on this Topic, to induce her to give over this Whim of Country Rambling. As she has some Regard for your Sentiments, it may have a proper Effect on her; but, if that should fail, pray resolve me whether I can, by Virtue of *Matrimonial Authority*, absolutely deny her, without deserving the Character of an *ill-natur'd Husband*, and you will oblige, Your s

Cheapside, June 8.

Will. Cautious.

I am sorry to hear a Complaint of this Nature from the City, tho', I am afraid, the Wives of the Citizens have given Occasion to make it almost general. I am so far from approving this fashionable Imitation of rural Retirements, that I think it the Duty of Tradesmen's Wives to attend the Business of their Family, and I look on those Country Excursions in little better Light than *fashionable Elopements*. I wou'd not be understood to imprison all the Wives of this Metropolis within the Gates of the City, but would only recommend to their serious Reflection how much Country Air was necessary for their Health, without being detrimental to their Domestic Affairs. As for my Correspondent, and all other Husbands under the same or like Circumstances, I would have them act with *Indulgence*, but at the same Time with *Prudence*: nor wou'd I have them be afraid to deny an unreasonable Request from a false Fondness; for if any Inconveniencies should attend their Condescension, they are liable to the Reproaches of the very Persons they oblig'd. *Milton* has on such an Occasion given a most admirable Lesson to all *marry'd Men*, in that fine Passage where *Eve* upbraids the good-natur'd *Adam* for his *Indulgence*.

' Being as I am, why did'st not thou, the Head,
' Command me absolutely not to go,
' Going into such Danger as thou said'st? &c.

Adam on this reproachful Accusation makes no Defence against it, but bursts out into this melancholy Reflection;

' ————— Thus it shall befall
' Him, who, to Worth in Woman over trusting,
' Lets her Will rule.

If all Husbands wou'd be more firm than *Adam*, and more fixt in their Dissents, they will not be reduced to that self-condemning Thought, that their Vexation had not befallen them, if they had not,

' ————— Woman over trusting,
' Let her Will rule.

Upon

Upon these Sentiments some of my Fair Readers may think I am not so firmly attach'd to their Interest as I used to be; to give them a Proof I am always ready to indulge them in all lawful Liberties, I insert the following Letter, and my Opinion upon it subscrib'd.

S I R,

I Know not any Person's Judgment I would sooner rely upon than yours, therefore have made you Arbitrator in a Cause between me and my Husband. At this Season of the Year some rural *Evening Diversion* is customary; my Husband consents that it is so: but we differ about what is an *agreeable Diversion* for this Season of the Year: He would readily grant I might *walk in the Fields*, take a *Regalement of Noise and Tobacco at Sadler's Wells*, or indulge over *Cakes and Ale at Hogsdon or Islington*, but cannot bear my mentioning of making a *Party of Pleasure to Vaux-Hall*: All I would desire of you is, to say that my Choice is far the most *polite and entertaining*, and then let him deny me if he *thinks fit*.

MARTHA LOVEMODE.

I am of Mrs Lovemode's Opinion, and hope her Husband will not *think fit* to be of any other.

H. S.

From my Chambers, LINCOLN'S-INN.

P. S. As I was one Morning coming down Stairs, a Gentleman, in a great deal of Confusion, ask'd me if my Name was not *Stonecastle*, and if I was not *Author* of the *Universal Spectator*; on my telling him that I was, with a *trembling Hand* he gave me a Paper, and with a *faltring Voice* desired me to insert it in my *very next Journal*, for his *Life* depended on it; then made a low Bow, and retir'd: I have granted his Request by publishing the following *Advertisment*, and hope it will be of Service to him:

STOLEN or STRAY'D on Monday the 5th Instant, in the Evening, at *Vaux-Hall*; a large *Old-Fashion'd Heart*, set round with several *Antique Jewels*. viz. *Constancy, Truth, Sincerity* and *Good Humour*, with a small Parcel of *Wit* fix'd in the Middle, and secur'd with *Gold*: Whoever may have it in Possession, is desir'd to advertise where the Owner may call, and have it restor'd.

N. B. A tall young Lady in Purple is violently suspected, and is therefore desir'd to peruse this Advertisment; and if guilty, to take Means of doing the injur'd Owner Justice.—It can be of no Use to her, unless the Gentleman who lost this Heart instructs her how to manage it.

Th Craftsman, June 17. N^o 623.

BRAVERY the Characteristic of an ENGLISHMAN.

I THINK we may reasonably suppose the Disposition of People to be influenced by the Climate, and that the *irrational Part of the Creation* are as strongly subjected to it as the *rational*. I make no Doubt a *Spanish Cat* is much graver than an *English one*; and, from what the facetious *Montagne* says, we may conclude a *French Cat* to be as gay as an *English Kitten*. Formerly, in my Travels, when I have heard any Nation put in Competition for Prowess with *England*, I never forgot to boast of my two Fellow-Country Animals, the *Bull-Dog* and the *Game-Cock*; Creatures superior to all for obstinate Bravery, and peculiar to the Growth of *England*; nor is their Courage, like that of most other Creatures, excited only by *Hunger and Lust*. I hope I don't flatter myself and Countrymen in advancing that *Bravery* is the true Characteristick of an *Englishman*. Whoever passes through the Towns in *England*, and will give himself the Trouble to take Notice of the Signs, will find *Bravery* the darling Inclination of the whole People. He, that contrives the *most heroic Sign*, is sure of the most Custom.—Some hang out the Heads of great Commanders, such as *Monk, Marlborough, or Ormond*, according to their different Principles.—Others exhibit to View the Machines and Requisites of War, as *Ships, great Guns, and Castles*.—Some again signify their military Disposition, and entice their Customers, by setting up *untamed Beasts*.—The very Sign, or, to speak in proper Terms, the *Arms of England*, display the undaunted Temper of the People; the *Lion* in his most formidable Attitude, and the *Unicorn*, whose ungovernable Spirit is most admirably described by *Job*, Chap. 39.

There is in the same Chapter, a bold and beautiful Description of an *Horse*, now added to the *English Arms*; and as the Kingdom in general hath received many great Advantages from the *Protestant Succession*, so hath it added a proportionable Splendor to the *British Heraldry*.

The *Flowers de Luce* are, indeed, admitted to be quarter'd in the *English Arms*; but are not *genuine English*, and I think adapted to the Kingdom of *petit Maitres*, to which they originally belong'd.

Who can with a steady Pulse behold the *Shields, Spears, Swords, the Tygers, Leopards, Panthers, Wolves, Griffins, Dragons, Vultures, and Crocodiles*, besides an infinite Number of other tremendous Machines and Animals, which are the

Supporters

Supporters and Crests of our English Nobility and Gentry? In former Times, these Badges of Heraldry were given to commemorate in a Family some dangerous and worthy Action. It may therefore be call'd Affectation that any Body, who has not had the good Fortune to kill a Dragon, fell a Gyant, force a Castle, or perform some such noble Atchievement, should desire to assume to himself and Family a more awful Appearance than he has merited. But I would have it consider'd that *Adventures* are not so frequent now, when we are so well protected by an Army, as in former Times. A Dragon does not, perhaps, appear above once in fourscore Years; and since Guy Earl of Warwick kill'd the Dun Cow, we have not heard of one, but what any common Butcher can encounter; or at least a File of Musqueteers; and Necromancy is now happily abolish'd by Law.

I think it very surprizing that amongst the numerous noble Ministers, with whom this happy Island hath been blest, I have neither seen or heard of one of their Heads upon a Sign-Post; tho' the Heads of Saracens are brazening us in every Town, and it cannot be supposed those Enemies to the Christian Faith are set up to View, out of any Zeal to Religion; for then no Doubt some devout Inn-keepers would have chosen more reverend Heads, in order to distinguish their Piety. But the Saracens were a warlike People, and Courage is every Thing to an Englishman.

Again, there is Robin Hood, who for some Hundred of Years hath been an approved Sign. This Fellow was an Highwayman, and a Plunderer of his Country. But then he was a Man of undaunted Courage, and had he turn'd his Head to Politics, had he been placed in the Finances, or promoted to the Station of Pay-Master, Receiver General, Treasurer, Teller, or Cofferer, and robb'd the Exchequer, as Falstaff says, with unwash'd Hands; had he plunder'd the Publick, in a civil Employment, till he had been almost the only rich Man in the Kingdom, we may conclude from many Passages in History that there would have been no Signs of him at this Day; from whence it is evident that Robin's Bravery, not his Roguery, hath recommended him to Posterity.

I am very far from approving of the Objects, by which my Countrymen chuse to shew their Courage, and heartily wish that the Popularity of the Kingdom could be transferr'd to the ruling Powers for the Time being; which might render our Temper more ductile and governable; an happy Change! and what is very necessa-

ry to be effected, as is evident from the Riots at Edinburg, Drury-Lane Playhouse, the Clothiers in the West, the Colliers in the North, and the Gin-venders every where; but above all, the Spanish Depredations; about which the People have so chafed themselves, that they have hardly Patience to wait till our vigilant and wise Ministers have made proper Remonstrances, or till the flush'd Spaniards commit some more flagrant Outrage, that may justify our Resentment to the most cautious, and be a strong Proof of our Sufferings in any Mediation.

It may be dangerous to attempt, at once, to subdue this untoward Disposition; for Education and Custom are a second Nature; and therefore as Signs hang out constantly to the View of the People of all Ranks, and Ages: Those of Courage and Fierceness serve only to stimulate and excite; which ought for that Reason to be exchanged for others more mollifying and lenitive—As for Instance, no Lion should be drawn, for the future, on a Sign-Post rampant, but couchant; and none of his Teeth ought to be seen, without this Inscription, *tho' he shews his Teeth, he won't bite*.—All Bulls, Bucks, Stags, Rams, Unicorns, and all other warlike Animals, ought to be drawn without Horns.—Let no General be drawn in Armour; and, instead of Truncheons, let them have Master-Rolls in their Hands.—In like Manner, I would have all Admirals painted in a Frock and Jockey Cap, like landed Gentlemen—The common Sign of two fighting Cocks might be better changed to a Cock and Hen; and that of the valiant Trooper to an Hog in Armour, or a Goat in Jack-Boots, as some Welsh and Hampshire Publicans have already done, for the Honour of their respective Countries.

Besides Alterations of this Sort, I would have some Signs entirely new. Let the Impartiality of Westminster-Hall be represented by a Judge holding a Ballance, with Wealth at one End, and Honesty at the other; and let the latter intirely weigh down the Scale. I would likewise have a Sign erected of some personable, middle-aged Man muzzled, and hugging a Staff, with this Motto, in order to shew the amiable Influence of it,

—Virgaque levem coerces
Aurea Turban.

A Greyhound is a Creature terrible to many People; and though it is a very essential Attribute to a S—y, I would leave it out of the Sign, for some particular Reasons, which I chuse not to mention at present.

Common Sense, June 17, N^o 72.

The Fable of the Rooks.

A S I am an old Batchelor of an easy Fortune, and without Avarice or Ambition, I have little or no Care or Business, and therefore often amuse myself with Things which pass unobserved by the rest of Mankind. Being of a frugal Temper, I lodge in *Westminster* for Cheapness, and from the Window of my Apartment, have a View of those Trees in the Cotton-Garden, where some *Rooks* have lately taken up their Residence.

In the Beginning of this last Spring, I was very observant of the Art and Conduct of these Creatures in their Manner of building their Nests, and of their Behaviour towards each other. I was for some Time extremely pleased with their Honesty, and with the great Regard they shewed toward the Property of each other, notwithstanding the rapacious Idea to which we have affixed the Name they usually bear. A *Rook* of the human Species, is a Creature who has no Notion of Justice, is always ready to rob his Neighbour of his Property, when he can do it with Safety; but from the Behaviour of the *Rooks*, my Neighbours, I for some Time imagined, that a *Rook* of the Feathered Kind was a quite different Animal, that they had the greatest Regard to Justice, and held it as a Maxim, that even the most *pussillanimous* Creature ought to enjoy the Benefit of what it has acquir'd by its own Industry: For tho' many of their Nests were contiguous, yet no one of them offered to pull a Stick from its Neighbour's; but would rather fly to a Tree at some Distance, search out a Twig fit for its Purpose, and with great Labour tear it from the Branch, carry it in its Bill to its Nest, and there, with the Help of its Mate, lay it in its proper Place.

But one Evening, after several of the first Nests were near compleated, I observed that a Pair of *Rooks* had begun to build their Nest in a Tree at some Distance, which, with great Fatigue and Industry, they carried a pretty good Length that Night before they went to roost; and during the whole Operation were so very observant of the Property of their Neighbours, that they never touched any of their Possessions, or approached nearer to them than was absolutely necessary in flying to and from their own. It is true, they did now and then pull a Twig from some of the extreme Branches of the Trees upon which the others had planted their Nests; but as they never touched a Branch on which any Nest was actually

built, this seemed to be no Breach of the Laws of *Rookery*, and was, I saw, practised by every one of the Rest.

As yet I had no Occasion to alter the Opinion I had conceived of my Neighbours; but, next Morning, a little before Sun-rising, I was awakened out of a profound Sleep by a most extraordinary Noise among them. As the Morning was serene, and pretty warm, I got out of Bed, slip'd on my Night-Gown, threw my Sash up, and look'd out to see what was the Matter. Whereupon I observed, the whole *Posse* of the first Inhabitants, had fallen upon the poor Couple of *Rooks*, who had built their Nest at a Distance, and were pulling it all to Pieces, and carrying the Materials of it to their own Habitations.

This new Scene afforded me great Amusement, but mixed with a good deal of Anxiety and Concern for the two poor Creatures who were the Sufferers. I stay'd at my Window till I saw their Nest entirely demolished, and every Stick of it removed; during which Time I was diligent in observing the Behaviour of the two who, as I thought, seemed to be under a legal, or a military Execution. They seemed to bear the whole with great Patience and Resignation, and, instead of resenting what had been done, away they flew to the Tree where their *Plunderers* were sitting; and fell a cawing and chattering with them as if no such Thing had happened. As I did not understand their Language, I do not know what passed between them; but I observed they did not bring back so much as one Twig.

However, it is probable they received some Promises at least of Restitution, with which they returned to their Tree, as appeared to me highly satisfied; and that Afternoon they began to rebuild their Nest in the same Place, depending, as I suppose, upon the Promises which had been made them: But next Morning their Nest was again pulled to Pieces in the same Manner, and all the Materials they had collected, taken from them. Again they flew to their Enemies Habitation to negotiate, as I shall beg Leave to call it; again they began to rebuild, and again their Nest was destroy'd and plundered for two or three Days successively.

As I have Abundance of Curiosity, this Scene rais'd in me various Speculations, and made me extremely inquisitive, in order to find the Cause, why my Neighbours should behave in such a Manner to this poor Pair of *Rooks*, and not to any other Pair who had begun to build their Nest in that Garden. Whether these two New-com-

ers had been guilty of thieving, or any other Crime, and that this was inflicted by Way of Punishment: Or whether they were *Aliens*, and the others would not allow them to settle any where at all near their Colony? I did not know: But being every Day very much at my Window, I observ'd some few Days after, a Circumstance, which cleared up all my Doubts. I observed that another Pair of *Rooks*, who likewise seem'd to be New-comers, had begun to build their Nest upon the same Tree, and almost upon the same Branch in which was built the Nest which had been so often destroy'd. As soon as I saw this, I began to suspect they would be attacked in the same Way the former Pair had been, which made me take my Stand at my Window next Morning by Day-break; and accordingly, as I expected, the Attack was begun a little before Sun-rising, but with different Success; for this new Couple bravely defended their Works, compleated them in a few Days, and have ever since the first two or three Days enjoy'd their Possession in great Tranquillity.

Upon this the first Couple began again to build, but with the same Success as before; for what they built that Day was demolished the next Morning; so that they have had no Nest, nor have brought forth any Young this Season; which I am sure of, because I have observed them sitting alone and forlorn upon that Tree, and as I imagined, with a piteous Look bemoaning the Loss of the Nest they had not the *Courage* to defend. Nay they seem now to be the *Out-casts* of the *Rookish* Race; for no one of the rest, nor even their next Neighbours, will keep them Company, or shew them the least Sign of Regard.

As this appeared to me a most remarkable, and a very entertaining *Phenomenon* in Nature, I took great Notice of, and have since seriously reflected upon, the different Behaviour of the two Couples of *Rooks*, and the several Incidents which I thought might contribute to the different Success which attended them.

As to the first Couple, I observed, that when the rest came to attack them, they sat upon their Nest *chattering* and making a great Noise, but neither of them offered to make Use either of Bill or Talons, nor did either of them attempt to give so much as one Blow to any of the *Rooks* who were pulling their Nest to Pieces; but both sat fluttering with their Wings, and *cawing* in a piteous Tone, as if they had been *pulling up* their *Breeches*, and *begging* for *Mercy*, or for a *short Respite*.

Sometimes, indeed, one of them, which I took to be the Male, would fly out a little from his Nest, look very stern, and endeavour to appear resolv'd to make *Reprisals*; but as soon as he came near any of the Enemies Nests, or near any *Rook* loaded with the Spoils of his *own*, he immediately dropp'd his Crest, and instead of attacking, would only fall *cawing*, and then return to his Mate, upon which he and she would begin a *joynt Squawl*, as if *congratulating* one another upon the *Success* of his *Enterprise*.

At last, when he found neither *Prayers* nor *Threats* would prevail, I observed him to fly to a Hole in the Tree, where I found he had lay'd up a Magazine of *Oats* and other Prog, great Quantities of which he carried and offered to those *Rooks* who were demolishing his Nest. This had some Effect; for while they were eating up what *he had given them*, they stopp'd demolishing the Nest; but as soon as they had done, they began to renew their *Depredations*, which sent him again to his Magazine, so that till he had *nothing more to give*, the Nest was not intirely demolished.

This was, as near as I could observe, the Deportment of that Couple of *Rooks* who had their Nest always destroyed; but as for the other Couple, the very first Morning they were going to be attacked, as soon as they saw the Enemy approach, they both *flew out* a little Way from their Nest, and instead of waiting the Attack, they began the Battle with all imaginable Fury. Bills, Talons, and Wings, were made Use of by both with the utmost Dexterity; and tho' they were attacked by, I believe, twenty to one, yet they lost no Ground, but made the Feathers of their Enemies fly about them in great Plenty. In short, they behaved with such *Resolution* and *Vigour*, that no one of the Enemy durst approach their Nest, except one only. who got hold of a snail Twig, and pulled it away; but in an Instant one of the Proprietors came sowlse upon him, and not only beat him to the Ground, but pulled the Twig from him, carried it back to the Nest, and without any the least Delay, or uttering, as I may say, the least Word, returned to the Assistance of his Mate; so that after an Engagement of near 20 Minutes, the Enemy were oblig'd to retire, with nothing but aking Bones, as I suppose, and the Loss of a great many of their best Feathers.

Next Morning, and the Morning after, the Attack was renewed, but each Day with less Vigour than the former.

former. The Assailants always found that, upon their Approach toward the Nest, the two Possessors *march'd* out from their Station, and attacked them before they could come within what I may call the utmost Frontier. Even the 4th Morning they made an Appearance as if they were to renew the Assault; but so soon as they saw the *brave* Possessors *sally out*, to meet them, they retired with the utmost Precipitation; and ever since that Day, this *brave* Couple have not only possessed their Nest in *Tranquillity*, but seem to be in great *Favour* and *Esteem* with the whole *Rookery*.

But the Circumstance which gave me the most Diversion in this Affair, was, That after the last Couple had made their Quarters good, the first Couple, I suppose, notwithstanding their having been quiet Spectators of the whole Conflict, expected their *Protection*, and therefore began to rebuild. For ought I know, they had perhaps some Encouragement to expect the Protection, or at least the *Mediation*, of these two whom I may now call their next Neighbours; but in this they were certainly *deceived*; for I observed that, so soon as an Attack was begun upon them, the next Morning they applied to the neighbouring Couple; whereupon one of that Couple, I suppose the Female, came to the Nest they had begun to build, and by *cawing* and *chattering* along with them, pretended, as I imagine, to assist them in defending it; but this appeared to me to be nothing but *Grimace*; for neither of the two offered to strike a Stroke in their Behalf; and while the Female sat *cawing* with them, her Mate mixed among the rest, and not only seemed to *instigate* them to attack, but even *joined* with them, and carried off several Sticks which he put in his own Nest.

By this Means the Nest of this poor *daftardly* Couple of *Rooks* was again utterly demolished, since which they have never attempted to rebuild; but have generally sat drooping upon the Tree, and seem to me to be obliged to do many *servile* Offices for their next Neighbours; none of which they dare refuse, for I observe they are often buffeted and hunted about by the *Rooks* upon the other Trees, and are never defended by their next Neighbours, but when they are doing some *servile* Office for them.

Tho' this Story may seem a little extraordinary, yet, I can assure you, Sir, that as to the Facts, so far as they appeared to me, it is true in every Particular. Those who are curious in their Ob-

servations upon Nature, may draw many Inferences from it: As for my own Part, I shall draw only this one, That it seems to be a *Maxim* established among the *Rooks*, That they who cannot or dare not defend their Possessions or Properties, do not deserve to have any.

EDWARD EASY.

ANSWER of the Marquis de la Quadra to the Memorials presented to the Spanish Court by Mr Keene the British Minister, the 10th of December last, which will give our Readers a just Idea of the Disputes between the two Crowns.

S I R,

THE King having caused the Representations you made to be seriously examined in his Council of the Indies, as also the Memorials of the English Ships supposed to be taken in divers Ports in America, by Ships carrying Spanish Colours, and the Proofs of the Facts annexed to them, his Majesty, after mature Consideration, has commanded me to tell you,

That concerning the Ship **Prince William*, taken the 24th of March 1736, by two Spanish Ships, and carried into the *Havannah*; as the Governor and royal Officers have written, that they are busy in drawing up the Acts upon the Declaration of that Capture, they shall be enjoined to send them without Delay, and as soon as they shall have been examined, according to Justice, his Majesty will order Satisfaction to be made to the Parties concerned for their Losses, if it appears that they have really been Losers, and in that Case he will order also the Guilty to be punished.

As to the Ship *St James*, which is also claim'd, the King has already order'd her to be restor'd.

As to the Brigantine, the *George*, taken the 2d of May, 1737, by four Spanish Ships, for having Gold in Bars among her Cargo; as the Governor, and royal Officers of the *Havannah* have written, that they were drawing up the Acts, &c. as soon as they are received, his Majesty will order, as before-mentioned in the Affair of the *Prince William*.

I am to assure you, that the same will be done with respect to the *Loyal Charles*, and the *Dispatch* of London, taken in the Month of July, 1737, and carried into the *Havannah* by a *Guarda Costa*; the Governor and royal Officers are drawing up Acts to determine whether those Vessels are lawful Prizes or not.

* See this and the following Ships in the List of the Spanish Captures, p. 163, 164.

We

We have received no Account of the Insult said in the Memorial to be committed upon the *Sea-horse* of *Bristol*, reported to be pillaged the 18th of *August*, 1737, by a *Spanish* Man of War in her Passage from *Jamaica* to *Bristol*.

Nor have we any Account of the Detention, Plundering, Rummaging, or Outrages supposed to be done to the *Neptune* Brigantine, going from *Jamaica* to *London*, said to be pillaged the 7th of *May*, 1737, and three Days after by four *Spanish* Ships; nor of the like Insults pretended to be committed much about the same Time upon the *Prince William*, and a Brigantine from *New England*.

In like manner we have no Advice of what is said to have happened to the *Cæsar* Brigantine going from *Barbadoes* to *Curacao*, who was attack'd the 1st of *July*, 1737, by a *Spanish* Guarda Costa, and after being several Times boarded, by a brave Defence got into a Place of Safety; his Majesty has given Orders for the most positive Accounts of these Facts to be forwarded to him, and his Intention is, that the Governors and royal Officers of the *Havannah* and *Porto Rico*, shall each in his Jurisdiction cause an exact Search and Verification to be made of these Facts, any of his Subjects that shall be found guilty to be seized, and the Acts to be sent over to him, that Prevaricators may be punished according to their Desert; and that they may be able to give him the most exact Informations, the King has enjoyn'd to be communicated to them a List of the Names of the Ships and Captains, and also of the Time and Places; where the Insults complained of have been committed. At the same Time his Majesty will order the Guarda Costa's, and Ships that go a cruizing, to conform themselves exactly to what is regulated by Treaties, in such a Manner, that the ill Conduct of their Crews may give no Occasion for such Complaints.

As to the King's Orders being disobey'd, which you suppose eluded by his Majesty's Officers in *America*, it may have proceeded from the Reports made to obtain those Orders not being found so sincere as is supposed here, or from the Facts not having been sufficiently verified, which ought to be done before the Royal Orders are put in Execution; wherefore his Majesty desires you to specify, which are the Orders that continue without Effect, upon whose Solicitation, and upon what Facts they were dispatch'd, and who were the Ministers applied to upon these Occasions, that upon these Informations the King may repeat his Or-

ders, cause them to be punctually observed, and punish, according to Justice, those Ministers who have dared to delay or hinder the Execution of them.

You alledge that the *British* Ships have an incontestable Right to a free Navigation in the *West-India* Seas, and to the lawful Commerce that is carried on there; that the registering and visiting of *English* Ships by the *Spaniards*, under Pretence of seeing whether they have not contraband Goods on board, is directly contrary to what is stipulated in the 14th Article of 1667. and that the Manner in which those Visits are made, in sometimes seizing the Vessel and confiscating the whole Cargo; for having found, tho' in a small Quantity, some Goods which are thought to be the Growth of the *Spanish* Colonies, is expressly forbid by the 15th and 23d Articles of the Treaty of 1667, which you relate *verbatim*. His Majesty commands me to tell you, Sir, that the Treaty of 1667 does not contain in any of its Articles, unless it be the 8th, any Clause applicable to the Navigation and Commerce of the *Indies*, and that each Article discovers a Design directly contrary to what you pretend to find in it.

The second Article imports, *That the Subjects of the two Crowns shall reciprocally pass freely and securely by Sea, by Land, and by Rivers into the Countries, Confines, Territories, &c. where Trading and Commerce have hitherto used to be; and that they shall trade, buy and sell as freely and securely as the Inhabitants of the respective Places, whether of their own Nation or any other, who are there, or who come there, or who have Liberty to trade there.* Those Terms *where Trading and Commerce, &c.* are also found in the 4th Article. They are repeated in the 7th, and as it is out of all Doubt that those Things were never permitted in the Seas, nor upon the *Terra firma* of the *Indies*, but only in the Ports of the Continent of *Europe*, it is no less certain, that neither those Articles, nor any other in the alledged Treaty can extend to the Navigation and Trade of the *Indies*, and that they can take place no where but in *Europe*.

The same Reflection results from reading the 5th Article of the Treaty, which says, *That the English may load the Merchandizes of these Kingdoms upon paying the Duties.* This Idea also occurs from the 6th Article, where it is said, *That no greater Duties shall be exacted than were wont to be paid, and which are regulated by the Tariff in each Custom-house.* This cannot be understood of the Navigation and Traffick of the *Indies*.

There

There is no mention made of the Trade of that Country but in the 8th Article, where, as well with Regard to the *Indies* as to other Countries, all that is granted to the *United Provinces* by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648, is granted to *Great Britain* and her Ships without any Distinction, upon their observing the Laws and Conditions to which the Subjects of the *United Provinces* are limited and confined. This last Condition proves, that whatever is stipulated and granted to the States General cannot be refused to the *English*; but it proves at the same Time, that they on their Part are tied down to the Observance of those Laws to which the States General are obliged by the Treaty of *Munster*; the 5th Article of which relates to the Trade of the *East-Indies*, and the 6th to that of the *West-Indies*.

This Article also proves, that in the Treaty 1667 they had no regard in any Manner to the Trade of the *Indies*, since the two Nations are excluded from trading and sailing to the Ports of the King's Dominions in *America*.

The Treaty concluded between the two Crowns at *Madrid* the 8th of October, 1670, is very distinct upon this Restriction in the 8th Article, where it is said, that *the respective Subjects of each of the contracting Powers shall forbear going to trade or sail to the Ports and Places that one or other of the two Nations possess in the West-Indies*. In this Article it is expressly declared, That the Subjects of *Great Britain* shall not go to trade, or sail to, or carry on any Traffick in the Ports or Places which the King possesses in the *West-Indies*.

These Expressions destroy the Proposition you have advanced in supposing that the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty* have a Right to sail to and trade in the *West-Indies*; from whence can only be inferred a Permission to sail to their own Islands and Plantations; and from thence it follows that they are subject to Confiscations, if it appears that they have changed their Course without Necessity to make the *Spanish Coasts*. If after having seen the Acts which are expected upon the Facts you mention, it is found that any thing hath been done contrary to the abovemention'd 8th Article, his Majesty will order a convenient Satisfaction to be given, sufficient to secure for the future the full and exact Accomplishment of whatever is stipulated between the two Powers.

With respect to the Expressions in which you conclude your Memorial, viz. *That if, contrary to all Expectation, your Instan-*

ces founded upon Justice and Treaties had not the desired Effect, his Britannick Majesty should think himself obliged to procure to his Subjects the Satisfaction they have a Right to demand, by Virtue of the said Treaties and the Law of Nations, the King orders me to declare,

That as his Majesty's great Equity, as well as his sincere Desire of maintaining a perfect good Understanding with his *Britannick Majesty*, and of preserving to his Subjects the Exemptions and Privileges they ought to enjoy in Trade, have determin'd him to dispatch the Orders above mention'd to repair & Damages they may have received, as soon as the Acts are expected upon the Facts set forth in the Memorial, shall be seen; so his Majesty cannot but procure to his own Subjects the Security they ought to have, according to the same Treaties and the Rights of Nations, in case that on the Part of *Great Britain*, by any sinister Persuasion, or for want of understanding the true Meaning of the Treaties, any thing contrary to them has been committed or attempted to be committed. Signed,

DON SEBASTIAN DE LA QUADRA.

Mr URBAN,

1. *MR Dougharty* senior and my self tried Yesterday, being the 15th Day of May 1738, whether we could determine the Sun's Parallax, by observing the Moment of the Moon's Dichotomy in her first Quarter. We made use of a Telescope, whose Object-Glass had $15\frac{1}{2}$ Feet to its Focus; and of many shorter Telescopes. But we found that no such Observation could be made in the Day Time, in the open Air. And so we were obliged to wait for the Night; tho' the Astronomical Quadrature happened at about five in the Afternoon.

2. But contrary to my Expectation, *Mr Dougharty* saw, both at seven o' Clock and at nine o' Clock, the Section of the Moon perfectly straight, by that long Telescope having two parallel Bits of raw-Silk stretched in the Focus. And with him *Mr Allut* also saw it perfectly straight at nine o' Clock. And as for me, I saw, with a Telescope of four or five Inches, the Section of the Moon rather concave or straight, or but very little convex, as long as some Houses did not hide the Moon from me; that is, till a quarter of an Hour after Midnight.

3. I had indeed said to *them both* (according to my Discourse printed in your Magazine p. 95, wherein No. 14 I appeal to proper and faithful Observations of this Sort) that if the Observations did declare in favour of *Sir Isaac Newton*, and against me, I must submit; since I do not desire that any System, but Truth alone, may prevail. And if the like Observations have been made at *London*, or any where else, I doubt not but I shall be deemed already

4. How-

self-condemned, and very obstinate, if I go on to defend my own System.

4. However, since I look sincerely for Truth; and it seems most improbable that any Objections can invalidate what I have so clearly demonstrated: I beg leave to examine here, whether those *Worcester Observations* have that Strength against me, which they seem to have.

5. And first of all, it is plain that if *they* are able to overthrow my System, that of Sir *Isaac Newton* must likewise fall; since the Moon's Dichotomy did evidently follow, and not precede, the Time of the Moon's Quadrature. But if this Objection against Sir *Isaac Newton* can be answered; I may justly suppose, that the like Objection against me can be answered also.

6. I have appealed to the Dichotomys in general. And it is by Chance only, or for Convenience Sake, that those *Worcester Observations* have been made at the Time of the first Quarter of the Moon. Therefore I may justly require, that accurate Observations of Dichotomys be made indifferently, at the Time of the first and of the last Quarter: And this, by observing also the apparent Diameter of the Moon, and the apparent Breadth of her enlightned Part. For these are the first Grounds which we may build upon.

7. As, in the first Quarter of the Moon, her Section was seen as it were straight, two Hours or four Hours after the Quadrature, as it is set down in the Ephemeris: So, in the last Quarter of the Moon, we may expect to see her Section as it were straight, in the like Cases, two Hours or four Hours before the Quadrature in the Ephemeris. And if it shall happen that we do so; this Circumstance will as much favour me against Sir *Isaac Newton*, as the *Worcester Observations* do favour him against me. Now, this shall be the Decision for which I would be understood to have appealed to the Heavens. Namely, If the Observations of Dichotomys happening in the last Quarter of the Moon, do seem as favourable to Sir *Isaac Newton*, as do those Observations of the Dichotomy observed at *Worcester* in the first Quarter of the Moon: Then I see not how to reconcile those Observations with my Demonstrations, or with my System; except it be done as I may perhaps hereafter declare. But if the Observations of Dichotomys happening in the last Quarter of the Moon shew us the Section of the Moon as continuing sensibly straight, for about two Hours or four Hours before the Quadrature: Then I see not what can be said, to justify the common System followed by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

8. I shall not oppose or answer any Persons that will pronounce against me, from Observations of Dichotomys happening in the first Quarter of the Moon. But, for my part, I intend to wait patiently; till we be provided with proper Observations of Dichotomys happening in her last Quarter, as well as in the first.

N. FACIO, Duillier.

Worcester, May 16, 1738.

N. B. Mr FACIO's Observation of the Moon's Dichotomy on May 15, 1738, and what he would infer from thence, shall have Place in our next.

Mr URBAN,

I should think myself very happy, if I could by any Means prevent the Growth of a Practice, which seems, unhappily, to be getting Ground among us. I can think of no better Way, than writing a few Lines, which I desire may have a Place in your next Magazine.

The Practice I mean is, That of craving a Blessing upon our Meat, and giving Thanks after it, without taking any Notice of our ever-blessed Mediator; or — in other Words — saying Grace without mentioning the Name of our Lord *Jesus Christ*. All we hear now-a-days, even from those who have some particular Reasons to be setting a good Example, is, *For what we have received*; or, *For this, and all his Mercies, God's holy Name be praised* — and no more. Very short! But, tho' I am not for a long Grace, yet I cannot help thinking, that if St *Paul* had been in their Place, it would have been a little longer. Thro' *Jesus Christ* — I think myself sure he would have added. *I thank my God, thro' Jesus Christ* — he says, *Rom i. 8*. And he directs us to do the same in very plain Words. *Giving Thanks always, for all Things — in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ*. *Eph. v. 20*. *By him let us offer the Sacrifice of Praise continually*. *Heb. xiii. 15*. and, *Whatever ye do, in Word or Deed, do all in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ; giving Thanks to God and the Father, by him*. *Coloss. iii. 17*. And to the same Purpose speaks St *Peter* also, *1 Eph. iv. 11*. *That God in all Things may be glorified, thro' Jesus Christ*. To me it seems plain and certain, that saying Grace is one of those *All-Things*, which we are thus expressly told, should be done in the Name of our Lord *Jesus Christ*.

How far the not mentioning his ever-blessed Name — in these Days — upon the Occasion of saying Grace, will be accounted a denying him before Men, I will not presume to say. But this I will say, that the Consequence of denying him before Men, is enough to make us afraid of doing any thing like it.

G. F.

Mr Urban,

IN Answer to Mr C.'s Question in your Mag. for April, viz. *Whether Air enters the Blood; and if it does, How?* I am persuaded, he'll think it a Proof that Air enters the Blood, by making the Experiment of a Rat in an Air-Pump; as soon as the Air is drawn off, the Animal dies. But how could this be, if Air did not mix with the Blood; since the Rat might then live without the Assistance of Air?

Air? Respiration itself would be unnecessary, except he can prove, that it's needful for some other Purpose than that of giving the Air Entrance into the Blood, for the Sake of rarifying it, and fitting it for the Circulation thro' the minutest Foramina of Nature. "Whosoever (says that ingenious Physician and excellent Author, Dr * *Robinson*) will take nine or ten Ounces of warm human Blood, and place it in a Receiver, as soon as the Air is a little removed by the working of the Air-Pump, you will perceive it to bubble and boil like a Pot, which evidently demonstrates the great Quantity of Air contained in the red Globules of the Blood." — *How it enters the Blood?* I shall take Leave, till I see his Objections, to answer this very briefly, by instancing the following Experiment: Syringe warm Water into the *Arteria Venosa*, and the Wind-pipe will throw out a gross Froth. Since therefore Water can find a Passage, doubtless Air, the Parts of which are infinitely subtiler, immediately mixes with the Blood.

* *Theory of Physick*, p. 45.

Daily Gazetteer, No 921.

In Answer to the Craftsman of May 27.

THE *Craftsman* produces a Set of Quotations from my Lord Bacon, and he defies any Friend of the Administration to prove, that in doing this, he libels the Administration. I will not grant him this, but I will leave two Things to his Choice, and I will shew every impartial Reader of his, that of one of them he must make Choice, viz. To confess that either he means nothing at all by these Citations, or that they contain, upon his own Principles, in direct Contradiction to his own Assertions, a most impudent and ill-grounded Libel on the Administration.

In all Controversies, each of the contending Parties serves itself of Reason and Authority; the former from the Fund of their Writers Judgments, and the latter from that of their Memories. Now Politicks, being a Science, and there having been in that, as well as other Sciences, in a long Course of Ages, many celebrated Professors, it is just as reasonable to cite what they have said in support of what we think fit to say at this Day, as for a Physician to quote his Predecessors, or a Divine the Fathers of the Church. But is it ever known that either of these, I mean, either a Divine or a Physician, professedly brings Authorities either contrary to, or wide of the Thing he would

prove. And if this be so, why should we apprehend that a Politician cites Passages to less Purpose, or to no Purpose at all? Especially if the Politician who grows thus fond of Quotations, esteems himself, or is esteem'd by others, a very able Man. His very Knowledge in this present Case, proves the Improbability, or rather the Impossibility of the Thing. I might therefore on this Evidence conclude, that the Letter-Writer in the *Craftsman* introduced his *Farrago* from Lord Bacon, with a View to the present Times; but I waive that Conclusion, and leave the Author at Liberty to say, if he pleases, that he inserted those Passages merely to fill up his Paper, and that he had not the Age, or Administration in his Head.

But if he refuses to make Use of this Plea, and desires to try the real Merits of the Cause, then I say his Paper is a Libel, and I will prove it to be such on his own Principles. In the Preamble to these Citations, he is pleas'd to tell us, that the Authors of the *Gazetteer* libel him and Common Sense. But how? Why thus. On the coming out of a smart Paper in either of these Journals, up starts a Writer in the *Gazetteer*, and says, "Come Brethren, handle your Arms, let us attack them! Let us demolish them! Let us call them Names!" This the *Craftsman* says is Libelling him; and I agree with the *Craftsman*. But then how stands the Case with himself? If his Quotations from Bacon are not incongruous, ill-chosen and improper, then they point at the present Times, at the King, at the —, at the Legislature, &c. And if this is not attacking, demolishing, and calling Names, consequently, on the *Craftsman's* own Principles, Libelling, then I know not what is or can be. If the *Craftsman* had consider'd each of these Maxims in a political Light, and shewn how far, and in what Circumstances it may or may not be true, and had afterwards compared the Doctrine deduced thence, with the Doctrine deducible from the Measures of the present Administration, he had then talk'd reasonably, and like a Patriot; but to pick out Aphorisms of State, to detach them from all Circumstances, in order to insinuate to the People, that those who govern them, offend against the first Principles of Politicks, and act inconsistently in all they do at Home and Abroad; to insinuate this, I say, without the least Proof, or Colour of Proof, and to introduce it with a villainous Preamble, exhorting those who have hitherto wrote against them to be silent on this Occasion, and let the Fools take the Poison down,

is at once *Wicked* and *Weak*, and becoming the Faction for whose Service it is done. If Mr *D'Anvers*, or his *Correspondent* can shew that I am in the *Wrong*, let them; but I hope they will have more modesty, than to shift off the *Dispute* from themselves to my Lord *Bacon*. I have nothing to say to his *Maxims*, as they stand in his Writings; but I say they have treated him as they have treated many other good and wise Men, that is to say, they have misapplied his *Observations* to serve their own *malicious Purposes*.

R. FREEMAN. B

The Craftsman, June 24. N° 624.

Mr D'Anvers,

THE *World*, says * *Shakespeare*, is a Stage, and all the Men and Women in it merely *Players*; but the Top of all is the *ministerial Play*, which is a *tragi-comical Farce*, and as expensive to the Spectators as an *Oratorio*. I have drawn some of the chief Actors in this Drama with all the Exactness, of which I am capable. The Characters are feign'd, and (to avoid giving Offence) built upon many Observations in History of different Persons, dead an hundred Years ago, and some a thousand.—They are as follows.

1. *A Minister for the King.*
2. *A Minister for the King and People.*
3. *A Minister for himself.*

A Minister for the King is one, who, without having any Regard for Commerce, Liberty, or the true Interest of his Country, employs his Talents in enlarging his Master's Dominions, or swelling up his Coffers. When successful, he is call'd wise and great. Most People envy him; for he so dazzles the Eyes of the Multitude, that he is seen by few in a proper Light. He can never be said to do Good; for his Largeesses are always bestow'd upon *interested Views*, without any Design of rewarding Merit. Mankind is a Species as indifferent to him as *Lions*, or *Asses*; but being more docible, he turns them to *either*, as his ambitious Purposes require. He is terrible to his Neighbours, odious to his Fellow-Subjects, flatter'd by all, and beloved by none.

The *Second* is a Minister form'd to make his Prince truly great, and the People compleatly happy. He considers the Power of the Crown as a Strength, which proceeds from the People, and calculated for their Protection. He chuses to establish a lasting Government, rather than to acquire new Dominions for his Master, or any iniquitous Wealth for himself. But

though he is not enterprizing to gain *foreign Conquests*, he is steady in the Defence of *present Possessions*, and is readily supported by a *People*, who love Justice. The *Laws of the Country* he governs are few, clear, and punctually observed; not made to serve private Purposes, but to restrain Vice. He knows the Influence of Example, and behaves himself in a decent and grave Manner, but not insolently. He endeavours to get Men of the same Turn into the other Branches of the Administration, and inferior Offices, to preserve a Dignity in the Execution of those *Laws*, which were ordain'd in Wisdom.—As to his personal Abilities, he is quick in discerning, but slow in Execution. He hath more Judgment than Wit; in his Temper merciful, tho' often forced into Severities, contrary to his *natural Disposition*, but only when the Necessity of the State and common Good require it, never to gratify private Revenge. When he dies, he leaves but a moderate Fortune, added to his paternal Estate, tho' more than is generally expected from one, who is above the Temptation of *foreign Bribes*, or the Embezzlement of *publick Money*; for he is a great Oeconomist in *private*, as well as *publick Affairs*.

If notwithstanding the Wisdom and Goodness of such a Man, we can suppose his Country disturb'd with *Factions*, or *civil Broils*, we shall find him admirably described by *Lucan*, as it is translated by Mr *Rowe*, in the following Verses.

No Stings of private Hate his Peace infect,
No partial Favour grew upon his Breast;
But safe from Prejudice he kept his Mind,
Free and at Leisure to lament Mankind;
Nor could his former Love's returning Fire
The Warmth of one connubial Wish inspire,
But strongly he withstood the just Desire.
These were the stricter Manners of the Man,
And this the stubborn Course, in which they ran;
The golden Mean unchanging to pursue,
Constant to keep the purpos'd End in View;
Religiously to follow Nature's Laws,
And die with Pleasure in his Country's Cause;
To think he was not for himself design'd,
But born to be of Use to all Mankind.
To him 'twas feasting, Hunger to repress,
And home-spun Garments were his costly Dress;
No marble Pillars rear'd his Roof on high,
'Twas warm, and kept him from the Winter Sky;
He sought no End of Marriage, but Increase,
Nor wish'd a Pleasure but his Country's Peace;
That took up all the tenderest Parts of Life,
His Country was his Children and his Wife.
From Justice' righteous Lore he never swerv'd,
But rigidly his Honesty preserv'd.
On universal Good his Thoughts were bent,
Nor knew what Gain and Self-affection meant;
And whilst his Benefits the Publick share,
Cato was always last in Cato's Care.

* In his Play call'd, As you like it.

A Minister for himself is directly opposite to the foregoing Characters: for he neither regards the Honour, and Grandeur of his Master, nor the Liberty and Interest of the People. He thinks the World was made for those, who can make the most of it. He never desires that any Men should be wiser, better, or juster, than he finds them; for his Demand is for Fools, Knaves, and Lyars. They are the Cattle, in which he deals; he monopolizes them; then makes them up, and disposes of them to great Profit.—He is fond of Projects; which he encourages in Publick. The Shares, which he had procured in other Names, are sold out; and then, good or bad, he drops them.—He hates Industry, and would sooner give twenty Pounds to an idle Begger, than as many Pence to a laborious Handy-Craftsman. The promoting of Luxury and Gaming is the Science of the Country, over which he presides; and from the Man of Quality to the Peasant, they are a Nation of Beggars, and a Nation of Prodigals; for Independency is a Crime he never forgives.—The greatest Men have their Failings; and whatever may be the Foibles of the Prince, by whom the Minister is employ'd, he applies himself closely to them. Upon these Infirmities the Minion founds his System of Politicks—How unhappy to the People, and how unlike the Wisdom described by Seneca; — *Quid est Sapientia? Semper idem velle, atque idem nolle; licet hanc Exceptiunculam non adjiciam, ut rectum sit quod velis. Non potest idem placere, nisi rectum.*—Cicero is of the same Opinion, when he says, *nihil enim potest esse æquabile, quod non a certa Ratione proficiatur*—But the Minister, of whom I am now speaking, loves to have every Thing in Confusion.—The longer Treaties are upon the Anvil, the more Room is there for Corruption; since whatever Money is raised, he is sure to have his Share of it.—If his Master's Dominions are invaded, he chuses rather to buy off the Conqueror at a much greater Expence than would defend them; for the Event of War, says he, is uncertain; but the true Reason is, that he cannot so easily pocket the Money. The Treaties he makes are best described by the Bastard of Falconbridge, in Shakespeare's Play of King John, if you dare to quote it, after what hath already happen'd.

—Ob! inglorious League!

Shall we, upon the Footing of our Land,
Send Fair-play Orders, and make Compromise,
Insinuation, Parley, and base Truce,
To Arms invasive?—Shall a beardless Boy,
A cockred, silken Wanton, brave our Fields,

And flesh his Spirit in a warlike Soil,
Mocking the Air with Colours idly spread,
And find no Check?—Let us, my Liege, to Arms.
Perchance the Cardinal can't make your Peace;
Or, if he do, let it at least be said
They saw we had a Purpose of Defence.

A worse Minister than this cannot be; and I think he may be properly call'd the Minister of the Devil, or the Devil of a Minister. I give him that Name, because I think such a Person might be easily seduced by the old Serpent's Argument, in Milton's Paradise regain'd.

† Money brings Honour, Friends, Conquest, and Realms.

What raised Antipater the Edomite,
And his son Herod, placed on Judah's Throne,
Thy Throne, but Gold, that got him puissant Friends?

Therefore, if at great Things thou would'st arrive,
Get Riches first, get Wealth, and Treasure heap,
Not difficult, if thou hearken unto me.

Riches are mine; Fortune is in mine Hand.
They, whom I favour, thrive in Wealth amain;
While Virtue, Valour, Wisdom, sit and want.

Such a Minister, in a warlike Country, would be despised; in a free Country scourged; and in a corrupt one, adored when he dies, though not so rich as might be imagined from so abandon'd a Character, and such immense Gains, which are best to be manifested from the Traces of his profuse Expenses.

Yours, &c.

Mr URBAN,

TO your two last Ænigmas I have sent you the following Answers, which because of the uncommon length, smoothness of Numbers, and elegance of Style, I would have by all means inserted in your next Magazine.

As scan your Labours, Bards, one may as soon
With a Pair of red-hot SNUFFERS d'out the MOON.

Or thus

Mysterious Bards! one may as soon,
As scan your Labours, Snuff the Moon.

But a young Nobleman of this Country, is of Opinion they are better answer'd separately, thus:

1. Ye Riddle mongers! silly senseless Puffers!
To make such fuss about a Pair of Snuffers.

2. Ye Bards so mysterious, whoever ye are,
The MOON's your Inspirer, not Phæbus' we swear.

And that he may have his just Share of the Glory of this Performance, I must be so candid as to acknowledge the Words NOT Phæbus we swear are his, as also is the Word D'OUT, which he begs you would let your Readers of inferior Rank and Capacity know the

Q q

The

meaning of it is to *do out i. e. extinguer.*
The same great Person hath put forth
one in Prose, which your poetical A-
depts may, if they please, answer in
Verse.

RIDDLE ME, RIDDLE ME REE, tell
me what my Riddle shall be,

*What is it that's born Skinless, flies
Wingless, and goes roaring to Death!*

I warrant you, you thought we were
all a Parcel of stupid Dogs in this *Terra
occidentalis incognita*; but you see you
are mistaken, and if you encourage this,
you may perhaps hear again from us. I B
have the Honour to be,

*Sir, your constant Reader, and a monthly
Layer out of Six-pence upon your most
valuable Publications.*

STEPHEN RAINBOW.

Leek, June 26, 1738.

*To the Lovers of Astronomical Enquiries,
See Mag. for May, p. 264.*

IT is our annual Custom to make Ob-
servations from our Church-yard of
the Sun's setting some Nights before and
after the 10th of June, and there's no
Person now living that has discover'd the D
least Variation in its Course, but as it
gradually moves to its utmost Point, so it
returns in the same manner; and that
the Curious may have the better Idea
how it appears to us I have sent you a
Plan.* The only ocular Observation
that could be made this Year was the 7th,
all the other Evenings now Cloudey.

* The Plan we refer to our next, it coming too late.

Mr URBAN,

I Don't doubt but most of your Readers see,
that Satan created in one of the six Days,
and seducing and destroying Man as soon as he
was put in Commission to guard and protect F
him; I say, I don't doubt but they see, that of
such an one it may very well be said, *He was a
Homicide from the Beginning, and abode not in the
Truth*: If therefore any of your ingenious Cor-
respondents can shew me but one Thing in that
abusive Piece, printed in your last Magazine,
that in the least weakens my Argument, I pro-
mise them an Answer; in the mean Time I
desire them to excuse me if I take no farther
Notice of A. D.

Yours, R. Y,

Being desired to publish some political
Questions, for the Consideration of our
Readers and Correspondents, we have
taken the Liberty to enlarge the Cata-
logue; and if the Ingenious please to fa-
vour us with any pertinent Argument,
Remark, Letter, Dialogue, Conversati-
on or Speech, within Doors, or without,
on these Subjects, 'twill be gratefully
acknowledged, and inserted with the
Authors Name, or without, as desired.

QUESTION I.

Whether his Majesty's most gracious
Speech at the opening the last Session of
Parliament, was treated with proper De-
licacy in the Addresses from both Houses?
A which see p. 50.

QUESTION II.

Whether the Parliament's continuing
the Land Forces from Year to Year is
not the same thing as keeping up a Stand-
ing Army?

QUESTION III.

Whether the Voter's for 12,000, or the
Voter's for 18,000 to be kept up this Year
were most on the side of Liberty? or the
best Patriots?

QUESTION IV.

Whether the House of Commons could
C not form a true Judgment, what Coun-
tenance the Court of Spain gives their
Guarda Costas, who plunder our Mer-
chants, or whether proper Application
was made in their behalf, by the Mini-
sters; without having every individual
Paper thereto relating laid before them?

QUESTION V.

If only 10,000 Seamen appear'd on
Feb. 2. to be the necessary Number for the
Year 1738, what occasion'd the Voting
double that Number on April 10?

QUESTION VI.

Whether the tedious Forms in Nation-
al Assemblies be not a great Remora to
Heroic or Successful Exploits?

QUESTION VII.

Whether it be true Policy in the Par-
liament of Britain, to support the Colo-
ny of Georgia?

QUESTION VIII.

Whether that Colony is preserved by
any Measures taken here?

QUESTION IX.

Whether the New Bridge ought to be
built at the Horse-Ferry, or at Palace-yard?

QUESTION X.

Whether the working Buttons in a
Loom, ought to be suppressed by Act of
Parliament, since an equal quantity of
Mohair is thereby consum'd as when
wrought by the Needle?

QUESTION XI.

Whether the People ought to know
the Reasons, that determine their Repre-
sentatives to Vote for or against any Bill?

QUESTION XII.

Whether the Commissioners for Green-
wich

wich Hospital, ought to be impower'd to sell any Part of the Derwentwater Estate?

QUESTION XIII.

How far the Importation of Iron from America ought to be prohibited?

QUESTION XIV.

Whether the Money raised by a general Tax on the whole Nation, ought to be apply'd to repairing or beautifying St Peters and St Margarets, Westminster?

QUESTION XV.

Whether there was any Combination to enhance the Price of Newcastle Coals? and what were the proper Means to prevent the bad Effects of it?

QUESTION XVI.

Whether it be for the advantage of Trade in general, to take of the Draw-back of Linnens imported from foreign Countries?

The following was published in the White-Hall Evening Post as the Speech of the Rt Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; upon presenting the Bills for the Royal Assent at the close of last Session of Parliament; which is animated with so laudable a Zeal for his Country, that it would be an Injury to our Readers not to give it them, tho' being transcribed only from Memory, it may perhaps want that Elegance and Correctness for which that honourable Person is so justly celebrated.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, attend your Majesty with several Bills; and with one amongst the rest for your Royal Assent concerning the Supplies granted for the Publick Service of the Year, allowing 3,750,000*l.* for the Maintenance of your Fleets, Armies, and discharging a Million of the National Debt, and other Purposes.

Your Commons at first made Provision but for 10,000 Seamen, they being sufficient for the common Service; but having since been called on, by the Sufferings and Grievances of your Majesty's Subjects, to strengthen your Hands, to defend your Rights, and do them Justice against the lawless Power of the Spanish Nation in the Seas of America; where your Majesty's Subjects have, by Nature, and unrestrained by Compact, an equal Right with them, and are not to be subject to any Obstruction or Molestation whatsoever in their Passage over those free and open Seas; they have readily

granted your Majesty 10,000 more. To suffer the Spaniards to Rummage our Ships, is to give them a Right to the Sovereignty of those Seas, as it was always deemed by Great Britain; and was never allowed by any of your Majesty's Predecessors.

These Depredations deserved the Consideration of your Commons; and these Outrages (if continued) will deserve your Resentment. To their Plunder they have added Insults; and to their Insults, Cruelties: Insults the more sensibly felt, as they come from a People whose Power we always deemed inferior; and whose Strength we ever subdued when tried. With these Sentiments your Commons applied to the Father of their Country for Redress; and received such an Answer as the Father of their Country should give; for which your faithful Commons make their grateful and dutiful Acknowledgments. Their Application on this Occasion was on behalf of their Trade, which is the Life and Spirit of this Nation; resting persuaded, that by your Interposition, you will be able to obtain Justice for past Injuries, as well as future Security of your Trading Subjects, for the Sake of the Dignity of your Majesty's Imperial Crown, and the Honour of the British Nation; which they are sensible never were, nor ever can be, more secure than under your Majesty's Royal Protection.

Since your Majesty's Paternal Care has preserved this Nation under many Difficulties from the Calamities of War, and every good Man hopes you will be able to accomplish the great Work before you without it; yet if the Lot be so, that no Satisfaction for our Losses and Sufferings can be had, nor Security for the future, nor the Credit of the British Nation supported but by Force of Arms; there's not one Man in the Nation whose Heart and Hands would not be willing to support your Majesty therein, as your faithful Commons are willing and ready to do.

To these necessary Ends, they desire your Majesty's Royal Acceptation of the Supplies which they have granted for that Purpose; which, with several other Bills, SIR, upon the Table, are ready for the Royal Assent, and are for the Benefit of the Publick; particularly that which restrains the Privilege of Parliament; a Work begun before, but now compleat; and which will put an End to a Practice that tended to the Reproach and Dishonour of Parliament.

N. B. The *Application* before mentioned, was an humble Address; for his Majesty to use his Royal Endeavours with his Catholick Majesty to obtain effectual Relief for his injur'd Subjects, and to convince the Court of Spain, that how desirous soever his Majesty may be to preserve a good Correspondence and Amity betwixt the two Crowns (which can only subsist by a strict Observance of their mutual Treaties, and a just Regard to the Rights and Privileges belonging to each other) his Majesty can no longer suffer such constant and repeated Insults and Injuries to be carried on to the Dishonour of his Crown, and to the Ruin of his trading Subjects; &c." concluding to the same Effect as the Lords Address p. 273 C; and the ANSWER was in the following most gracious Terms:

Gentlemen,

I am fully sensible of the many and unwarrantable Depredations committed by the Spaniards; and you may be assured, I will make use of the most proper and effectual Means that are in my Power, to procure Justice and Satisfaction to my injured Subjects, and to their future Trade and Navigation. I can make no doubt but you will support me, with Cheerfulness, in all such Measures, as, in pursuance of your Advice, I may be necessitated to take, for the Honour of my Crown and Kingdoms, and the Rights of my People.

Substance of the Act lately made for preventing the Retailing Spirituous Liquors, &c.

I. **W**Hereas notwithstanding the several Provisions made for restraining the frequent and pernicious Use of Spirituous Liquors, several Persons do still retail such Liquors without Licence, and in Places not in the said Acts allow'd, while the Persons selling the same, are hid behind a Curtain, &c. It is therefore enacted, that after June 24, 1738. every Occupier of a House, Out-house, Barn, &c. where such Liquors shall be so fraudently disposed of, shall forfeit 100l.

II. Persons (to the Number of five) assembling together in a tumultuous Manner to rescue any Offender, or assault any Informer, shall, together with their Aiders and Abettors be adjudged guilty of Felony, and be transported for 7 Years.

III. Actions brought against any Justice of the Peace, &c. in any inferior Court for any Thing done in Pursuance of this or the former Acts relating to this Matter, may be removed into any of the Courts of Record at *Westminster*; so that the Writs for removing the same be deliver'd to the proper Officer of the said inferior Court before Issue joined in the said

Suit; and such Defendant may plead the general Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence at the Trial; and that the same was done in Pursuance of this Act, and if it shall appear to have been done, then the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant hath appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover treble Costs.

IV. Justices shall have Power to issue out their Warrants for apprehending Offenders, without being obliged to send them any previous Summons to appear before them.

V. Persons hawking Spirituous Liquors, shall forfeit 10l. and it shall be lawful for any Justice in the County where & said Offence shall be committed, either upon his own View, the Party's Confession, or the Oath of one Witness, to convict Persons so Offending, and upon Non-Payment of the said Penalty, to commit them immediately to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour for two Months.

VI. In order to encourage such Persons as are desirous of putting the said salutary Law in Execution, it is enacted, that the Commissioners of Excise shall cause such Rewards as shall become due to them by the Conviction of any Offender, to be forthwith paid, altho' the Person so convicted are not able to pay the same.

VII. After June 24, 1738, it shall be lawful for any Person whatsoever to seize and detain Persons hawking Spirituous Liquors, for such reasonable Time as he may give Notice to the Headborough, Tythingman, Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor, or some other Peace or Parish-Officers who are hereby required to carry such Persons so detained before some Justice of the Peace for the County where the said Offence shall be committed.

VIII. Constables, &c. refusing to aid and assist in the Execution of this Act, shall, being thereof lawfully convicted, forfeit the Sum of 20l. half to the Poor and half to the Informer.

IX. No Distiller shall have any Power to act as a Justice in any Matter or Thing whatsoever, that shall any Way concern the Execution of this or the former Acts relating thereunto.

X. That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures by this Act imposed, may be recovered by such Methods, as any Fine &c. is in like Cases sued for by any Law of Excise, or Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*.

On the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

Numb. IV. sent in Consequence of the forty Pounds
proposed in Prizes. See VOL. VI. p. 170.

Quid aut quale sit Deus. apud Cic.
— *Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum.* Hor.

MAN! vainly curious, shall thy erring mind
Its rest in earthly speculation find?
Studious effects to learn, their frame and laws,
Yet blindly ignorant of nature's CAUSE?
Wilt thou, for action made, with moral pow'rs,
In mere amusements waste important hours?
On less concerning truths thy search bestow,
And all things knowing, not thy Maker know?
On whom thy being, weal, and bliss depend;
Thy first great source, chief good, and final end: 10
Whom duty, int'rest, wisdom, jointly move,
Thy mind to study, and thy heart to love.

Muse, heavenly born! inferior themes disclaim,
Thine be th' attempt to sing this awful name:
Whom ever to enjoy, whom now to know,
Is all I wish above, or want below:
And thou, blest subject of my pious song,
(O lov'd too coldly, as unknown too long!)
Dread Deity! excuse my daring lays,
That humbly mean thy reverential praise; 20
That wou'd with pow'r thy Attributes impart,
And touch the springs of man's degen'rate heart;
Led by thy pure, thy safe-directing beam,
O be my inspiration, as my theme! [sought

By schemes how vain th' assuming schools have
This truth to prove! — what mazy systems
[taught,

Disguising reasons weak with terms unknown,
Pose'd, yet too proud their ignorance to own:
While scripture pages clear discov'ries yield,
Which God's own word has told, and Son re-
veal'd. 30

A TRINITY (they teach) in one first cause,
Three, yet united by mysterious laws;
Distinguish'd each in person, office, name,
Congenial still, in essence but the same;
Truth too immense for reason's scanty line
Its depth to sound — the test of faith divine.
Yet in its proof, for our conception's guide,
In nature's book faint traces may be spy'd.
So in the sun, one glorious orb, unite
The triple pow'rs of motion, heat and light. 40
So in one human soul we diff'rence still
Three faculties, pow'r, intellect, and will:
The sev'ral parts but form a perfect whole,
One sun those constitute, and these one soul.
A Trinity in union, close conjoyn'd,
Ev'n creatures thus adumbrate to the mind.

This Deity pure SPIRIT we confess,
Without th' encumbrance of material dress;
From composition, parts and passions free,
Simple, unmix'd, entire, 'tis His, to be, 50
Self-mov'd, invisible, in great, in small
All things pervading, animating all. —
Truth --- love --- (meer qualities in man confess)
Are as a nature all by God possess'd:
His essence, ----- not as accidents enjoy'd,
Else would his independence be destroy'd.

Existing necessary, first, alone,
All beings causing, all uncaus'd his own,
Compleatly blest by self-fruition made,
His joys nor need the creatures feeble aid; 60
To his pure bliss they no addition lend,
Himself his own full happiness and end.

In him ne'er vary essence, knowledge, will,
IMMUTABLE in all perfections still:
Without an umbrage of defect or change;
To fickle man a constancy how strange!
Yet what can God to weak mutation win?
Without no object, no least want within:
In his large plenitude possessing all,
His tide of bliss nor knows encrease, nor fall. 70

His OMNIPRESENCE, with its wide em-
Infolds the vast infinitude of space. [brace,
The solid earth, deep main, and central shades,
And all ætherial heights this soul * pervades;
Exists in all existence, comprehends
All magnitudes thro' all extent, extends:
No place his presence partially contains,
Not changing site, in all He all remains.
Cou'd my unbody'd soul with swiftest wing
(Swifter than thought) beyond all limits spring; 80
With less than momentary motion, fly
Beyond the lines that mark the immeasur'd sky;
With equal pace, exert in progress still,
While twice ten million suns their course fulfil;
My fleet Intelligence, would yet be found
Fast by her great creator circled round.

Amazing Being! who all æras past
Was EVERLASTING, shall for ever last;
Space that of no succession will allow,
His whole duration is one present Now. 90
Strange maze, when forward trac'd, when back-
ward run,

Existence never ended, ne'er begun;
Thought disproportionate to finite view,
Lost in both paths, unable to pursue. [years
Vain aim! — let numb'ring art collect more
Than grains of sand whose piles could reach the
spheres;

Those years, by millions multiply'd, wou'd fail
To yield one unit tow'rd the vast detail:
Or thence subtract we with incessant pains,
Unlessen'd still th' innum'rous sum remains. 100
Yet shall th' immortal soul, nor born to die,
An after, full eternity descry.

His Pow'r a strength omnipotent supplies,
Yet good its acts all seem, its ends all wise;
With each perfection harmonizing still,
No partial instrument of heady will.
By its efficiency his word profound
Form'd, conservates, and rules, the worlds around.
How grand a scheme, cou'd we our search pursue,
And thro' its various ranks creation view; 110
The depths 'twixt seraphim and angel scan,
And trace by slow gradations down to man;
From man thro' orders infinite descend,
Till the last link the chain of beings end,
Lost in the point where entity begun.
Or backward could the mind revolving run,
Quite up again, and with admiring eyes,
See the huge scale to new perfection rise;
From seraph to sublimer orders soar, 120
From these to deity advancing more;
Yet infinite the distance as before.

O how sublime a wisdom must intend
So vast a plan, to ev'ry part descend,
And know their various int'rests to pursue,
At one clear, unperplex'd, immediate view!
Admir'd Omniscience, that at once can see,
Past, present, and whate'er shall future be!
How great the pow'r must all their wants supply
Its cares how watchful! and its aids be 121

Say, cou'd blind *Chance*, dead unexisting name, 130
 Produce such order, so compleat a frame?
 That *sun*, bright fountain of life-gladd'ning day!
 Who kindled first his warm-ful, vital ray?
 (Fix'd, that not too remote, or near he shines)
 And stores with fuel his eternal mines?
 What hand th' unnumber'd solar worlds sustains,
 And guides their circling planetary trains;
 That from their orbits ne'er excentric reel
 The whirling spheres, and dire confusion feel?
 Is there no wisdom in th' appointment shown? 140
 Own they no former? no preserver own?
 Cou'd nature's constant, wise, harmonious laws,
 Spring from weak *chance*? So impotent a cause?
 Did it bestow on man his heav'nly mind?
 And needful instincts on th' inferior kind?
 Or the mixt species of their various race
 Maintains ---- in due succession, number, place?
 Can it their diff'rent wants discern, relieve?
 Whence has it pow'r, and how does it perceive?
 Reflect, vain dreamers, ye pretended wise, 150
 You who confide on darken'd *Carus*' eyes;
 Close his dim leaves, and ponder nature's page,
 There let clear truth your pleas'd assent engage,
 And own th' *apparent God*, his *Sapience* own
 In his *least work* with brightest lustre shown.

Might I in vision, smit with wond'ring awe,
 See, what of old inspir'd *Isaiah* saw;
 With *Moses*, with *Elijah*, (favour'd two!)
 Could I, in *passing state*, th' eternal view;
 Or more indulg'd, (more aptly to define 160
 Of Deity the attributes divine)
 O if with *Abr'ham*, with th' almighty's friend,
 My raptur'd ear like converse might attend;
 The muse, unapt, dispirited, confin'd,
 Rude in her art, in her perceptions blind;
 That now a faint resembling draught essays,
 Shou'd with prompt skill her blest inspirer praise.

My Jesus! thou dear mediatorial lord,
 Can'st to heav'n's sov'reign nigh access afford;
 Can'st introduce me to his bright abode, 170
 And raise my faith to view a *placeant God*.
 Eas'd of my guilt his terrors disappear,
 No more his *Justice* wakes my trembling fear;
 His *Holiness*, his *Truth*, my dread before,
 (All leagu'd with *Mercy*) now dismay no more;
 By thee redeem'd, thy worm, thy breathing dust
 Sees him appear'd, yet holy, good, yet just;
 Sees o'er th' angelick nature man's preside,
 With godhead's self in near relation ty'd:
 Sons new adopted, ransom'd to supply 180
 Thrones of fall'n cherubs in th' eternal sky.
 O! may their wand'rings ne'er my heart misguide!
 Keep me, blest saviour! from their wiles and pride:
 If with *pure souls* thy *love* has number'd mine,
 Thine be the praise, as all the merit thine.

Shall my advent'rous muse, *alone* proclaim
 God's dread, his *incommunicable name*;
 And not a theme in *milder glories* find,
 His *moral pow'rs* imprest on human mind?

Him HOLY, all, in nature as in will, 190
 No least obliquity inclines to ill:
 Plac'd from defect at infin te remove,
 BEST ever-knowing, ever must approve.
 Essential *holiness* is right defin'd,
 That *eminency* pure in perfect mind,
 By which all beings else he does transcend,
 And makes him both his own and creature's end.
 God's *moral rectitude*, that radiance bright,
 In this appears, *wrong diff'rencing from right*.

Realities, (not names) that disagree 200
 Owing, still strictly, *what they are, to be*,
 Of things th' unalt'erable relations, plan
 A law of action out, to God and man. [still
 So some have taught; while some, more script'ra
 Found this great rule in *sov'reign, rectial will*.
 His TRUTH, invariably exact, secures
 The promises or threats his word assures;
 Weak-byass'd views his Justice ne'er misguide,
 Nor from the *rule of fitness* can divide;
 With brightest equity he dooms or clears, 210
 And *right* in all his government appears.
 If faith with distributions dark he tries,
 If in our breasts misgiving doubts arise;
 Too weak his depths to pierce, his heights to soar;
 Our part is not to question, but adore.

How GOOD his nature; how diffusive shown
 In mere creation's single act alone!
 His *essence* good, with all perfections blest,
 Good as *benign*, to all his works exprest.
 'Twas this that prompted his almighty art, 220
 To various tribes their beings to impart;
 That when self-happy, form'd their ranks below,
 Not to acquire delight, but to bestow.
 Life, large provisions, due preserving care,
 All loudly his beneficence declare;
 Let his *forbearance* to man's guilty kind,
 Prove what big mercy sways th' all-sov'reign mind
 But most (endearing to our captiv'd race)
 His goodness shines in free redeeming grace:
 This form'd, this finish'd the surprising plan, 230
 And brought salvation down to hopeless man;
 Made the lov'd filial God a victim bleed,
 Rais'd him (enthron'd) our earn'd release to plead,
 Rais'd him, doom'd man to raise, from death run
 gain'd,

And his *mild judge* the *saviour's self* ordain'd:
 Man! wilful rebel still to heav'nly love,
 Fix'd to earth's spot, averse to all above;
 Slave to mean sense, to liberty unprone,
 Circling and centring fast in SELF alone.
 O! how misplac'd the aims of wretched life! 240
 I hate th' ill-acting croud, their rapine, strife,
 Their masquerading shapes, admir'd delights,
 Their lewd intriguing days, and damning nights.
 I cannot bear my part, approve their taste,
 And hear thy name blasphem'd, thy truth disgrac'd
 Take me from earth, from their infecting view,
 Or hide me with the good and human few. [pres
 Worn with long griefs, with num'rous burthens
 I lift my wat'ry eyes, and sigh for rest:
 O may I oft, in thought admitted free, 250
 Reach thy *calm skies*, my *God*! and blissful thee
 More with thy *Attributes* acquainted grow,
 And learn to practise by the truths I know:
 May the due pond'rings on thy *searchless name*,
 Awe my vain pride, devotion's zeal enflame. ----
 In doubts, in dark affliction's trying hour,
 Guide me thy *wisdom*, be my strength thy *pow'r*
 When thy strict *justice* I with dread explore,
 Let thy rich *mercy* grow enhans'd the more;
 Thy *rectitude* my *pravity* controul, 260
 O'er rule my actions, and refine my soul;
 Thy *patience* prompt me thro' life's heady course
 By that strait rein to curb wild passion's force:
 May thy sure *truth* engage my trust alone,
 And bright *example* furnish to my own:
 Thy *goodness* pattern for my love impart,
 And warm with large *benevolence* my heart;

Let the deep musings on thy *presence* quell
 Rebellious lusts, Temptation's force repel;
 Cheer me in woes, indecent joys restrain,
 Guard me in health, and fortify in pain;
 Lend languid duty quick'ning vital breath,
 Give life best comforts ---- best support in death.
 Thus, while in vain the wretched human brood
 Pursue on earth a false, imagin'd good; 270
 That good which *creatures* never can bestow,
 Found only still *with him* from whom they flow;
 While *gold or lust*, with a deceitful bribe,
 Tempt to sure woes the easy-list'ning tribe;
 While *Faction* leads th' unsteady herd aside,
 And *Deism* perverts the sons of pride;
 Wou'd I from vice, from luxury remove,
 Conversing with the themes of heav'nly love.
 These shall my hours of virtuous life amuse, 280
 Cheer its *dull glooms*, and brighter hopes infuse;
 Pleas'd the lov'd visit frequent to renew,
 (While certain bliss my rais'd desires pursue)
 To meditate my *Maker* ——— and my lays
 Tune to his pow'r, who gave me breath to praise.

THE GENIUS of LIBERTY. A POEM.
 Occasion'd by the Departure of the Prince and Princess of Orange, written in the Year 1734.
 By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;

MILD rose the morn, the face of nature bright
 Wore one extensive smile of calm and light;
 Wide, o'er the land, did hov'ring silence reign,
 Wide o'er the blue diffusion of the main;
 When lo! before me, on the *Southern* shore,
 Stood forth the pow'r, whom ALBION's sons
 adore;
 Blest LIBERTY, whose charge is ALBION's isle;
 Whom *Reason* gives to bloom, and *Truth* to smile;
 Gives *Peace* to gladden, shelt'ring *Law* to spread,
 Learning to lift aloft her laurel'd head,
 Rich *Industry* to view, with pleasing eyes,
 Her fleets, her cities, and her harvests rise.
 In curious emblems ev'ry art, express,
 Glow'd from the loom, and brighten'd on his vest.
Science in various lights attention won,
 Wav'd on his robe, and glitter'd in the sun.

My words (he cry'd) my words observance claim:
 Resound ye Muses, and receive 'em Fame!
 Here was my station, when, o'er ocean wide,
 The great, third *William* stretch'd his naval pride:
 I, with my sacr'd influence, swell'd his soul;
 Th' enslav'd to free, th' enslaver to controul.
 In vain did waves disperse, and winds detain;
 He came, he sav'd; in *his* was seen my reign.
 How just, how great, the plan his soul design'd,
 To humble tyrants, and secure mankind!
 Next *Marlbro'* in his steps successful trod:
 This, godlike, plann'd; that finish'd, like a god!
 And, while *Oppression* fled to realms unknown,
Europe was free, and *Britain* glorious shone.

Where *Nassau's* race, extensive growth, display'd;
 There *Freedom* ever found a shelt'ring shade.
 Still heav'n is kind! --- see, from the princely root,
 Millions to bless, the BRANCH auspicious shoot!
 He lives, he flourishes, his honours spread;
 Fair virtues blooming on his youthful head:
 Nourish him ye heav'nly dews, ye sunny rays,
 Into firm health, fair fame, and length of days!
 He paus'd, and, casting o'er the deep his eye;
 Where the last billow swells into the sky;
 Where, in gay vision, round th' horizon's line,
 The moving clouds with various beauty shine;

As dropping from their bosom, ting'd with gold,
 Shoots forth a sail, amusive to behold!
 Lo! while it's light the glowing wave returns,
 Broad like a *sun* the bark approaching burns.
 Near, and more near, great *Nassau* soon he spy'd,
 And beauteous *Anna*, *Britain's* eldest pride!
 Thus spoke the *Genius*, as advanc'd the sail,
 Hail blooming heroe! high-born princess hail!
 Thy charms thy *Mother's* love of truth display,
 Her light of virtue, and her beauty's ray;
 Her dignity; which, copying the divine,
 Soften'd, thro' condescension, learns to shine.
 Greatness of thought, with prudence for its guide;
 Knowledge, from nature and from art supply'd;
 To noblest objects pointed various ways;
 Pointed by judgment's clear, unerring rays.

What manly virtues in her mind excel!
 Yet on her heart what tender passions dwell!
 For ah! what pangs did late her peace destroy,
 To part with thee, so wont to give her joy!
 How heav'd her breast! how sadden'd was her
 All in the *Mother* then was lost the *Queen*. [mien!
 The swelling tear then dim'd her parting view,
 The struggling sigh stopp'd short her last adieu:
 Ev'n now thy fancied perils fill her mind;
 The secret rock, rough wave, and rising wind;
 The shoal, so treach'rous, near the tempting land;
 Th' ingulphing whirlpool, and y^e swallowing sand:
 These fancied perils all, by day, by night,
 In thoughts alarm her, and in dreams affright!
 For thee her heart unceasing love declares,
 In doubts, in hopes, in wishes, and in pray'rs!
 Her pray'rs are heard! --- from me, 'tis thine to
 brave [wave;

The sand, the shoal, rock, whirlpool, wind, and
 Kind safety waits, to waft thee gently o'er,
 And joy to greet thee on the *Belgic* shore. [tell
 May future times, when their fond praise would
 How most their fav'rite characters excell; [clare,
 How blest! how great! --- then may their songs de-
 So great! so blest! --- such *Anne* and *Nassau* were.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas! Virg.

WHILE clear the night, and ev'ry thought serene,
 Let fancy wander o'er the solemn scene;
 And, wing'd by active contemplation, rise
 Amidst the radiant wonders of the skies.
 Here *Cassiopeia* * fills a lucid throne,
 There blaze the splendors of the * *northern crown*;
 While the slow car the cold * *Triones* roll
 O'er the pale countries of the frozen pole.
 Throughout the *Galaxy's* extended line
 Unnumber'd orbs in gay confusion shine;
 Where ev'ry star, that cheers the gloom of night,
 With the faint tremblings of a distant light,
 Perhaps illumines some system of its own
 With the strong influence of a radiant sun.

Plac'd on y^e verge, which *Phæbus's* realm confines,
 The slow-revolving orb of *Saturn* shines;
 Where the bright beam, whose near approaching ray
 Gilds our gay climates with the blaze of day,
 On those dark regions glimmers from afar,
 With the pale lustre of a twinkling star.
 And yet, perhaps, while we our station prize
 Blest with the warmth of more indulgent skies,
 Some cold *Saturnian*, when the lifted tube
 Shows to his wond'ring eye our penfible globe,
 Pities our thirsty soil, and sultry air,
 And thanks the friendly pow'r that fix'd him there.

* *Constellations* so call'd.

Let stupid atheists boast th' atomic dance,
And call yon beauteous worlds the work of chance ;
But nobler minds, from sense and passion free,
Where truth unclouded darts her heav'nly ray,
Or in the earth, or in th' etherial road,
Survey the footsteps of a ruling god,
Sole lord of nature's universal frame,
Thro' endless years unchangeably the same ;
Whose presence, unconfin'd by time or place,
Fills all the vast immensity of space.
He saw, while matter yet a chaos lay,
The shapeless chaos own'd his potent sway.
His single *fiat* form'd th' amazing whole,
And taught the new-born planets where to roll,
With wise direction curv'd their steady course,
Imprest the central and projectile force ;
Left in one mass their orbs confus'd should run,
Drawn by th' attractive virtue of the sun ;
Or quit the harmonious round, and wildly stray
Beyond the limits of his genial ray.

To thee, *Endymion*, I devote my song ;
To minds like thine these subjects best belong :
Whose roving thoughts with boundless freedom soar,
And trace the wonders of almighty pow'r ;
From each effect of nature's constant laws
Deduce the first, supreme, eternal cause.
For this some nobler pen must speak thy fame,
But let the Muse indulge a softer theme ;
While pleas'd she tells thy more engaging part,
Thy social temper, and diffusive heart.
Without this charm its gentle aid bestow,
Science turns pride, and wit's a common foe.
But where good nature to these gifts is join'd,
They claim the praise and wonder of mankind :
All view the happy talents with delight,
That form a *Desaguliers* and a *Wright*. ELIZA.

To M A Y.

W Elcome! thou plume of spring, returning
May,
Attendant beauty still adorns thy sway ;
From thee around unnumber'd blessings flow,
And picture heav'n on glad'ning worlds below :
While *Nature* pays with praise, I fain would bring
My humble reed, and what I owe thee sing :
Tell o'er my debt, and in an artless strain,
Tell, thus I wish to pay, but wish in vain :
From thee I date the life I now possess,
Thy gift the social friend that life to blefs
(*Collin!* whom gen'rous friendship bad impart
My little all of science, and of art ;
Yet not to me the gracious boon's confind,
In him we view a friend to humankind.)

Did *Pope's* harmonious muse my verse inspire,
Soft as thy breeze I'd gently touch the lyre ;
Each warbling strain in tuneful sighs shou'd tell
What tender joys the lover's bosom swell,
As o'er thy verdant plains he devious strays,
Blest in her presence, whom his soul obeys ;
From op'ning flow'rs while balmy sweets exhale,
And wanton *Zephyrs* waft the spicy gale :
When *Nature's* musick, dying thro' the grove,
Tells his fond heart, that heav'n's a friend to love ;
And taught from ev'ry view the path to blifs,
All other pleasures sicken in a kiss.

If *Dryden's* pow'r to warm the soul were mine,
In gayer numbers shou'd thy beauties shine ;
Numbers, that smiling tempt the jovial theme,
Shou'd show how strong the rays united beam,
When wine and friendship blend their mutual fires,
And all the lover in the friend expires :

How swift my moments with my *Collin* pass,
If blest with *Rawleigh's* leaf *, and *Phillips's* glass †
Beneath some waving shade we lye reclin'd,
(By thee made fragrant, and by thee entwin'd ;)
Toast days (now past) when *Britain's* glory shone,
Drink to her freedom, and include our own ;
Pitying despise the pompous slave of state,
And smile confusion to injurious fate.

Did *Thomson's* nobler raptures swell my breast,
Thy praise shou'd flow in sounds majestick drest :
Solemn and grand, I'd hymn thy midnight scene,
When *Luna* rises o'er the deep serene,
Planets on planets thro' the concave roll,
And awful dread thrills to the inmost soul ;
Commands the wand'rer thought from scenes below
To loftier realms where saints and seraphs glow ;
Speaks to the heart that nature owns a god,
And bows the knee submissive to his nod.

But since my musick can but rudely flow,
May still must trust me for the praise I owe ;
Yet I methinks can feel the charms of song,
And my warm heart, still dictates to my tongue :
May, tho' unsung, beams out serenely free,
And each white moment bids new pleasures be.

Then, busy wretch, no longer drag thy chain,
Cease thy long labours for an useless gain ;
Oh! toil no more, if affluence lend her ray,
Nor plunge to night, when pleasure offers day ;
Haste from thy scrowls of law, and hoards of care,
Thy gloomy cells, that scarce admit the air ;
Fly and enjoy, what prompts these artless lays,
A calm content, that still inspires to praise.

* Tobacco.

† Cyder.

LUCIO.

AN EPITAPH ON SIMON TAYLER, Esq.
late Receiver-General for the County of Norfolk.

P Ensive peruse and keep (whoe'er thou art)
This wholesome lesson treasur'd in thy heart.
Tho' to thy wealth the heart humane be join'd,
And all the blest benevolence of mind ;
Tho' widows hail thee as thou mov'st along,
And orphans joyn in the celestial song :
In blooming youth, adorn'd with every grace,
The noblest offspring of a noble race ;
The virtues from thy parents banded down,
Kept and increas'd with thousands of thy own :
To ask thy stay, tho' ev'ry streaming eye,
And ev'ry hand were lifted to the sky ;
In the same track with Tayler thou must tread,
And joyn the number of the worthy dead. A. 72

To O P H E L I A, on reading her Poem on the
Death of Col. M O R G A N: (p. 269)

W Hilst grac'd with charms, with martial pomp array'd
Your own lov'd Morgan thro' the field you lead
Whilst you conduct him from his earliest youth,
Thro' all the paths of honour, sense, and truth ;
How glorious my soul, (with just description fir'd)
To be like him approv'd, like him admir'd !
Methinks, e'en now I chase Britannia's foes,
Flush'd with new courage in my country's cause ;
And now, return'd from war and dire alarms,
Fair Peace salutes me in O P H E L I A's arms.
O joy ineffable ! — such you've describ'd
M O R G A N, his country's honour, and its pride.
But when your faithful Muse thus makes her moan,
In broken accents, and a fainter tone, [more
“ Such M O R G A N was — but ah! he's now.
My sympathising muse forgets to soar ;
With unambitious wings she quits her flight,
And falls with him eclips'd in lasting night.

If our Readers find a Parallel for the Grief celebrated in the following Lines, no doubt but they will wish it may issue in the like manner on the common Foe ; which is one Reason of our inserting them.

To the QUEEN.

On the Death of Prince GEORGE of DENMARK.

By Mr TRAPP.

WHEN weeping Majesty thro' clouds appears,
And all *Britannia's* hope dissolves in tears ;
'Tis Universal Grief, and all would shew
Their zeal to lessen such important woe.

While others various arts of comfort use,
Accept of ours, great Princess, nor refuse
The consolations of th' officious Muse ;
Who sighs for you, and labours, in her turn,
To heal that sorrow which whole kingdoms mourn.

With cause, indeed, you grieve, with mighty
Lament harsh destiny's resistless laws : [cause,

When the dear partner of your joys and cares
No more survives, no more your counsels shares ;

No longer lives t' adorn your court, and bless

Your warlike reign with all the sweets of peace ;

To heighten fortune's smiles, allay her frowns,

And ease the long fatigues that wait on crowns.

All was harmonious ; no dispute between
Th' ambiguous rights of consort and of queen. 20

When mutual tenderness unquestion'd sway'd,

And both, or neither, govern'd or obey'd.

How did the pious royal pair improve

The brightest patterns of connubial love !

Which still in all shall admiration raise,

O ! would they imitate, as well as praise.

In life's decay to sickness forc'd to yield,

He fought, 'tis true, no laurels in the field.

How could he then those tedious toils sustain,
With lab'ring lungs that heav'd for breath & pain ?

How range the thick'ning squadrons into form, 30

Or teach th' uncertain battle where to storm ?

As when his strength, not yet in its decline,

Stood firm, and gave the hero leave to shine :

When oft renown'd in northern wars he led

His hardy *Danes*, and charging at their head,

With swift destruction crush'd the valiant *Swede* ;

Rescu'd his sinking brother from the foe,

And sav'd a king and kingdom at a blow. [to join,

Or when he march'd, with *WILLIAM's* arms

And shar'd with him the glory of the *Boyne*. 40

Nor, when retir'd, did all his labours cease ;

Silent, but not inglorious, was his ease.

Your realms with delegated rule heav'd,

Gentle at home, as rough and brave abroad.

Thus always led by fame's or virtue's charms,

And hero still in piety or arms.

Tho' all these honours to himself are due,

One more conspicuous he derives from you :

Consort to such a Queen ! that deathless name

Shall add the brightest lustre to his fame : 50

Immortalize his glory, and outshine

All legal titles, but the right divine.

A prince so excellent, you needs must grieve

To lose, but heav'n rejoices to receive.

Cease then your sighs, while languishing you sit,

Britannia's genius weeping at your feet ;

The bus'ness of the world suspended stands,

Nor circulates without your dread commands.

So if that part which all the body guides,

Where the nerves meet, and where the soul resides

The least disorder feel, the whole machine

Is pale without, and all untun'd within :

The vital springs their active force forget,

And all the lazy pulses faintly beat.

Enough to grief you then resign'd your breast,

Profuse and lavish of your royal rest ;

When negligent of all your pomp and state,

Close by the gasping prince you pensive sat ;

Outwatch'd the stars with wat'ry sleepless eyes,

With vows incessant importun'd the skies ; 70

And vainly struggling with relentless death,

Hung on his trembling lips, and catch'd his flying

As much as could from destiny be gain'd, [breath.

Your unexampled piety obtain'd ;

Long doubtful did its lifted hand forbear

The threaten'd stroke, which hov'ring hung in air ;

Your pray'rs & heav'n maintain'd a dubious strife,

His soul long flutt'ring on the verge of life,

And by a gradual death at last set free ;

To soften fate, and smooth his harsh decree. 80

Nor weep, as if your glory too were dead,

And all your joys with your lov'd consort fled :

No more he holds your pow'r in either hand,

One to controul the sea, and one the land ;

Yet sov'reign o'er these Isles you still remain,

And in our willing hearts triumphant reign :

Yet still your fleets the liquid empire keep,

And ride majestic o'er the boundless deep.

Abroad your conqu'ring troops lament your loss,

In dreadful grief pernicious to your foes. 90

Soon as the news was to the camp convey'd,

On *Lille's* retarding citadel employ'd ;

Murm'ring they paus'd, the tidings to enquire,

With arms reclin'd, and stop'd their storms of fire.

But soon discharg'd their fury on the *Gauls*,

And pour'd fresh ruin on their shatter'd walls.

Marlb'rough and *Eugene* still your thunders wield,

In spite of winter, and maintain the field.

Always victorious, they the foe engage,

Like winter tempests with redoubled rage ; 100

Teaching his scatter'd troops no more to dare

To stand the sweeping whirlwind of their war ;

Fir'd with new courage farther we advance

On hostile ground, and closely press on *France*.

Britannia's queen, and all *Britannia's* pow'rs,

Level their bolts at *Gallia's* haughty tow'rs ;

More terrible in grief ; so light'nings fly, [sky.

Redd'ning & horrid gloom, when clouds obscure the

Let all your conquests for his death atone,

Forget fate's triumphs, and improve your own : 110

Chiefly to you the god-like prince is lost,

But think, Oh ! think, you grieve at *Europe's* cost,

And least shou'd mourn him, tho' you lose him

most. }

And You, who near your weeping sov'reign wait,

And share the melancholy pomp of state ;

Use all your female tenderness, and find

The gentlest arts to recompose her mind :

Nor with unskilful, pious haste increase

The swelling passion which you strive to ease ;

But sooth the pain awhile, and bring relief, 120

With all the softest elegance of grief.

In sad, complaining sounds her sighs return ;

And your own QUEEN has wond'rous cause to

But then intreat her to regard our fears, [mourn:

And count the vast expence of royal tears.

May heav'n and she, if heav'n our crimes can spare,

Make that inestimable life their care ;

That we implore, with anxious fears oppress'd,

Sollicitous for that, and thoughtless of the rest, 129

*A S O N G. By an eminent Hand.**Set to MUSICK by Mr STANLEY.*

AFFETTUOSO.



As the * *Mole's* silent Stream crept pensive along, And the
Winds murmur'd solemn the Willows a - mong; On the
Green Turf com - plaining a Swain lay re - clin'd, And
wept to the Ri - ver, and sigh'd to the Wind.

II.

In vain (he cry'd) Nature has waken'd the Spring,
In vain blooms the Violet, the Nightingales sing;
To a Heart full of Sorrow no Beauties appear,
Each Zephyr's a Sigh, each Dew-drop's a Tear.

III.

In vain my *Selinda* has Graces to move,
The fairest to envy, the wisest to love;
Her Presence no longer gives Delight to my Eye,
Since without her to live is more Pain than to die.

* *A River in SURREY.*

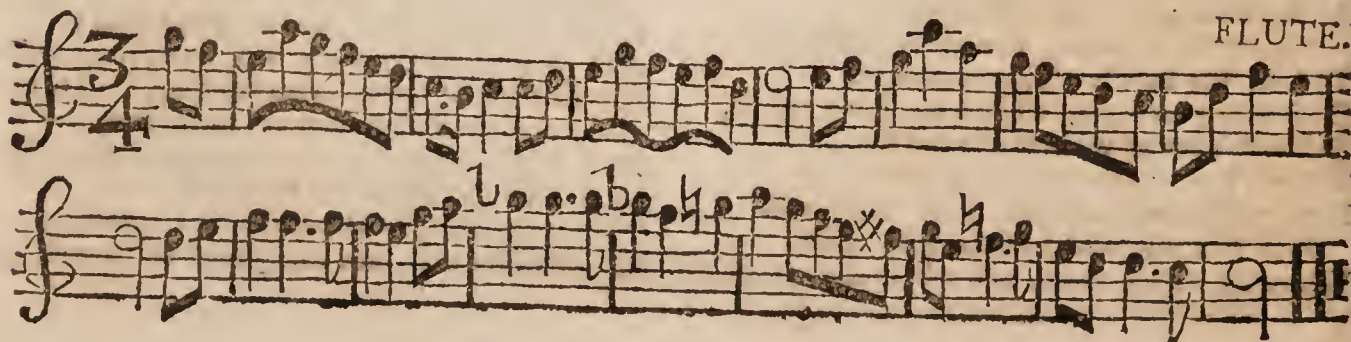
IV.

O that Slumber his Pinions wou'd over me spread,
And paint but her Image (in Dreams) in her Stead;
The beautiful Vision wou'd soften my Pain,
But Sleep's a Relief I solicit in vain.

V.

The Wretch thus like me, his Heart wounded
with Care,
Is deluded by Hope, and undone by Despair;
His Pains ever waking deny him Repose,
And the Moments but vary to vary his Woes.

FLUTE.



CYNTHIO to LEONORA.

An EPISTLE from the Cape of Good Hope.

*Te, dulcis conjux, te solo in littore secum,
Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.* Virg.

FROM regions far remote, and lands that lye
In southern climes, beneath the torrid sky ;
From *ſam'd point*, where no more world is found,
But fightleſs oceans meet and circle round !
To thee, fond object of his ſoul's delight,
Whoſe parting image hovers round his ſight !
To thee, the deareſt name ! his lovely wife !
The ſting of abſence---but the balm of life !
To thee, his better ſelf, his ſofter friend,
Theſe faithful lines let mournful *Cynthio* ſend. 10
Let Love with buſy wings the meſſage bear
To ſooth thy griefs, or bring me back my ſhare ;
Let him inform thee how my aking mind
Hangs on the vital treaſures left behind ;
While ſighing as my ſentiments I trace,
Slow drop the tears, and half the page efface !

Say, *Leonora*, whoſe unblemish'd mind
Was ſure for yet more happy days deſign'd !
When firſt thy boſom felt the mutual fire,
And heav'd unconſcious of its new deſire : 20
Say could thy thought the ſlighteſt preſage form,
Or fancy picture the ſucceeding ſtorm ?
Could'ſt thou conceive that Hymen's recent light
Should feel the damp of envious Fortune's night,
That ſcarce acquainted with thy ſpotleſs charms
Her ſudden frown ſhould call me from thy arms :
From bliſs untasteſt ſhould my heart divide,
And tear me joyleſs from thy bleeding ſide, 30
In one ſad hour a widow and a bride ?

Yet ſuch our fate---perplexing to the heart, 30
For ever doom'd to ſigh,---while doom'd to part :
In vain would Love our happier lot renew,
While Fortune keeps her deſtin'd chafe in view !
Thrice have I fondly urg'd my eager way,
O'er riſing mountains, thro' the faithleſs ſea ;
As oft to bear the ſenſe-distracting pain,
And joyn thee---but to loſe thee o'er again !
Torn from thy ſight, my chearleſs way I ſped
Where vaſt *Auguſta* rears her lofty head ;
Along her *Thames* a length extended heaves,
Her domes reflected in the winding waves. 40
Where honours, pleaſures, opulence invite,
Wealth heightens art, and art refines delight ;
Conſuming luxury the banquet ſpreads,
Behind diſeaſe and future famine treads !
Sick of the ſplendors of her boasteſt court ; *
Tir'd of the noiſe that circles in her port ;
Eaſtward embarking I purſu'd my way,
And ſought the ſafer boſom of the ſea ;
Till *Belgia's* ſpires emerging pierc'd the flood,
And all the miſty coaſt in proſpect ſtood ; 50
In friendly *Moſa's* † ſpreading arms embrac'd ;
We ſoon forget the ſhort fatigue we paſſ'd.

Yet here, alas ! my cares are but begun,
A longer---harder courſe is yet to run ;
Trembling I aſk if *India's* annual fleet
Is ſail'd ? and hope th' affirmative to meet ;
But Fortune in her purpoſe ſtill proceeds,
Againſt my wiſh my lateſt ſearch ſucceeds !
Gives me to find the certainty of pain,
And drives me ling'ring to the boundleſs main. 60
Borne from the *Texel*, *Albion's* cliffs we gain,
Where her fair *Dorons* eternal wealth contain ;
To *Dover's* ſhrinking heightſ my ſight I bend,
And my laſt looks to thee and *Britain* ſend ;

* The late Queen was then living. † The Maſſe.

For conſtant now the eaſtern breezes blow,
And ſeas immenſe beneath our paſſage flow ;
The Moon propitious ſheds her milder ray,
And guides our flight pacific o'er the ſea ;
Increasing ſtill we feel the ſofter'd ſky,
Till *Teneriffe* ſalutes th' aſtoniſh'd eye ; 70
In diſtant clouds he veils his airy head,
O'er diſtant ſeas projects his lengthen'd ſhade !
The *Iſles* we coaſt by antient poets ſung, †
When juſtice bloom'd, and nature yet was young !
Where truth and virtue held their ſocial reign,
And happineſs embalm'd the flow'ry plain !
Far different now---the alter'd ſcenes appear,
By ſuperſtition aw'd, and ſway'd by fear !
In vain to them the generous vintage flows,
The citron bloſſoms, or the orange glows ! 80
Not all the fragrant ſtores their vales impart,
Can raiſe the wretched native's drooping heart ;
'Tis liberty alone exalts the mind,
Known to that land my wiſhes left behind.

Advancing ſtill---new latitude we gain,
The conſtant breezes ſtill the ſails maintain ;
New objects o'er the azure main ſurprize,
And golden landſkips paint the glittering ſkies !
Here the *Dorado* § ſpringing from the wave,
Elaſtic, tries the wings which nature gave ; 90
Bright in the ſun his florid beauties glow,
While flying he eludes the watry foe !
Now *Fogo's* || vapour riſes, from afar
The eye purſues the viſionary ſtar !
With ruddy light the fierce *Volcano* gleams,
Reflected o'er the deep its pulſive beams !
By *Mayo's* † rocky coaſt we ſafely run,
Where the *Salt-barveſt* ripens to the ſun ;
Still the firm veſſel flies before the wind,
And ſoon the leſſening ſpots are loſt behind ! 100

[To continued in our next.]

† The *Canaries*, formerly called the *Hesperides*, or *Fortunate Iſles*. § The flying fiſh, common in thoſe ſeas. || *Fogo*, one of the *Cape de Verde iſles*, ſo called from a *Volcano* in it. † *Mayo*, or *May*, another of the *Cape de Verde iſles*, famous for its excellent ſalt, produc'd in great plenty by the heat of the Sun.

To Mrs. **** Wife to a Capt. of a Merchant-man.
An Imitation of HORACE, ODE vii. B. 3.

WHY for your huſband do you mourn,
And why deſpair of his return ?
Why, *Molly*, all this whining ?
The next ſpring winds ſhall bring the youth,
Glowing with love, and full of truth ;
For abſence leave repining.

His ſhip, with the rich freight ſhe bears,
Shall ſafe arrive at *Wapping* ſtairs,
And he with kind embraces
Shall claſp you eager in his arms,
With joy ſhall wonder at your charms,
Each moment find new graces.

Tho' now upon the *Guiney* coaſt,
Ev'n now in thought of thee he's loſt,
And while on thee he's thinking,
He breaths a melancholy ſigh,
Letting the glaſs of punch paſs by,
Forgets his turn of drinking.
In vain his mates his grief wou'd move,
And bid him take another love,

And

And think no more of *Molly*;
That constant truth, and faithful vows,
Made by a sailor to his spouse,
Were all a jest and folly.

Some young black slave they bid him view,
Who, though she is of different hue,
May have a pow'r to charm him;
They shew her limbs, her pouting breast,
Panting and courting to be press'd,
With soft desire to warm him.

They tell him she with passion burns,
And will in love make glad returns,
The height of joy bestowing;
That tho' a slave she is not mean,
Some captive princess, or a queen;
For him her tears are flowing.

Then they in piteous tale relate
Some Captain's sad disastrous fate,
From a slave's love neglected;
Some poison'd youth they bring to mind,
Then bid him view her, and, more kind,
Let her be more respected.

In vain, in vain, he hears no more,
Than rocks when winds and waters roar;
'Tis madness all and folly;
True as his needle to his pole,
His constant heart and faithful soul
Remain still fix'd to *Polly*.

Ah! *Polly*, then with equal love
Thy plighted faith and passion prove,
Show how much honour's in you;
With all his art, with all his care,
The captain of the man of war
Does all he can to win you.

Tho' none can sing a merrier song,
To none more pleasing guiles belong,
Ah! listen not, but fly him;
And tho' he vows, and mourns his pains,
And calls thee cruel, and complains.
Still more and more deny him.

ANSWER to the two *Ænigma's*, p. 271.

WHEN Sol in height of sultry summer shines,
And *Syrius* his meridian fury joins,
All own the heat too great to be withstood;
Fair *Chloe* sweats beneath her cloak and hood.
O'ercome at length her neck and breast she bares,
Her beauty now no more employs her cares:
The beams relentless seize her lovely skin,
And their effect in tarnish'd marks is seen.
Yet the sun's heat may with more ease be born,
When in eclipses of his rays he's shorn:
Then gaze the vulgar throng; but thou beware,
For chilly damps infest the drowsy air.
This o'er, --- the sun pursues his destin'd way,
And regent shines till eve concludes the day.
But when he to the nether world descends,
And night her veil o'er nature's face extends,
To *LUNA* be the nightly rule resigns,
Who in her brother's borrow'd lustre shines;
Thro' the nocturnal gloom her glory streams,
And thro' the windows dart her pallid beams.
Then num'rous throngs to midnight revels come;
The splendid dancers fill the spacious room,
Where waxen tapers shoot a steady light,
And rival the pale *ARBITRESS OF NIGHT*:
But shining long, their rays begin to fade,
The feeble lights demand the *SNUFFERS'* aid;

His ready band th' attendant strait applies,
And with new beams the bright'ned flames arise:
With lightsome joy the dancers spring and bound,
While on the floor their nimble steps resound:
The tapers now begin to droop again,
The helping *SNUFFERS* still their light maintain:
Still the wild rout their drunken mirth pursue,
And oft their mad debauches thus renew:
Thus waste the night: nor are their revels done,
'Till *SNUFFERS* useless are, and *Sol* expels the
MOON. JUVENIS.

N. B. Miss *Fanny Couchman* and *Philo-Enig*
found out these *Ænigmas* at first reading.
Answered also by *DAGGER*, &c. from *Cheshire*.

Æ N I G M A.

Reading discovery when I first appear,
A curious vizard o'er my face I wear;
Yet crowds pursue me with enquiring eyes,
And fain wou'd throw aside the thin disguise:
But I elude their sight, and like a ghost,
Vanish, or in a different form am lost.
No *Proteus* e'er could mimic shapes like me,
Now I'm a worm, and now the raging sea:
This hour I glitter with celestial fire,
The next to earth's dark center I retire.
Endu'd with magick pow'r, a voice I give
To senseless marble, make a statue live.
Riches and honours freely I bestow,
And raise obscure desert tho' ne'er so low.
Of old a cottage was my chief delight,
And shades sequester'd did my steps invite.
But now to court I venture, and am there
A beau, or bishop, parasite, or peer,
Or any other shape I please to wear.
From eager lovers I myself seclude,
For wile unknown I am with warmth pursu'd;
And long experience doth this truth reveal,
If once they view my naked charms they tell.

MARCELLUS.

To the Right Honourable Sir R --- W --- on the
Loss of his Lady.

WHILST disappointed knaves and fickle fools
Wou'd rule, themselves, or growl who
With factious fury, and relentless hate, [ever rules
Labour'd to sink thee, W ---, with the state;
Whilst impious slanders whistled round thy fame,
And base Assassins made thy life their aim;
Thou stood'st the torrent, fearless and serene,
And not one terror on thy brow was seen:
But now a friend is lost, a much-lov'd wife,
That first, fair, fav'rite, blessing of thy life;
Who made the load sit light, thou'rt doom'd to bear
Smooth'd ev'ry cross, and smil'd on ev'ry care.
She, she from thy fond bosom snatch'd away, [day
Then when the time was come, the long-wish'd
When to the utmost height ye both might prove,
The joys of splendor, ease, and mutual love:
What home-felt gen'rous anguish swells thy breast!
What big tumultuous sorrows stand confest!
How full employ'd each instrument of woe!
How sighs burst frequent, how the eyes o'erflow!!
O had those sighs ne'er burst, those tears ne'er ran,
We still had deem'd thee something more than man.
So *Rome's* great father, godlike *Brutus*, who
Sustain'd, with smiles, the rabble's rage like you:
Yet when 'twas told, 'Thy dear-lov'd *Portia's* dead
He wept, he sigh'd, he groan'd, he droop'd th
His dauntless spirit languish'd o'er her tomb, [head
And for a-while forgot there was a *Rome*.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

J U N E.



ON September 30, last happened a furious Hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, attended with a very heavy Rain, which raised 15 Inches of Water in 5 Hours, and a violent Earthquake, which threw down abundance of Houses; and as the Storm reached 60 Leagues up the River *Ganges*, it is computed that 20,000 Ships, Barks, Sloops, Boats, Canoes, &c. have been cast away. A prodigious Quantity of Cattle of all Sorts, a great many Tygers, and several Rhinoceroses were drowned; even a great many Caymans were stifled by the furious Agitation of the Waters, and an innumerable Quantity of Birds was beat down into the River by the Storm. Two *English* Ships of 500 Tons were thrown into a Village above 200 Fathom from the Bed of the River *Ganges*, broke to Pieces, and all the People drowned pellmell among the Inhabitants and Cattle. Barks of 60 Tons were blown two Leagues up into the Land over the Tops of high Trees. The Water rose in all 40 Foot higher than usual. The *English* Ships drove ashore, and broke to Pieces, were the *Decker*, *Devonshire*, and *Newcastle*; and the *Pelham* is missing. — A *French* Ship was drove on Shore, and bulged; after the Wind and Waters abated they opened their Hatches, and took out several Bales of Merchandize, &c. but the Man who was in the Hold to sling the Bales suddenly ceased working; nor by calling to him, could they get any Reply; on which they sent down another, but heard nothing of him, which very much added to their Fear; so that for some Time no one would venture down: At length one more hardy than the rest, went down, and became silent and unactive as the two former, to the Astonishment of all: They then agreed by Lights to look down into the Hold, which had a great Quantity of Water in it, and to their great Surprize, they saw a huge Alligator staring as expecting more Prey: It had come

in thro' a Hole in the Ship's Side, and 'twas with Difficulty they killed it; when they found the three Men in the Creature's Belly.

Wednesday, 7.

A On the 2d and 7th of this Month happened great Disputes in the Court of Common Council of the City of *London*, concerning Proposals for performing the Masons Work of the intended Mansion-House for the Lord Mayor; and on the Divisions, one Party appeared in behalf of the Proposal of Mess. *Townshend*, *Horse-nail*, and *Taylor*, three of their own Body, to do the said Work for 17200 l. and the other Party for 250 l. cheaper. Some Persons thinking it extraordinary that Gentlemen should be for the highest Price, and also that it might carry a Reflection, as if those proposed to take the lowest, were not able to do the Work so well as the others; inserted in the News Papers the Oath of a Common-Councilman, distinguishing the Clause following in a different Character.

D *Good and true Counsel ye shall give in all things touching the Commonwealth of this City, after your Wit and Cunning: And that for Favour of any Person, ye shall maintain no singular Profit against the common Profit of this City.* A List also was handed about of 7 Aldermen, and 110 Commoners who divided for the highest Price, all, but about 20, of which **E** List are distinguished to be of some of the Committees for administering the City Affairs; and, what is pretty remarkable, they are distinguished, who voted on the first Division for the lowest Proposal, viz. Sir *John Barnard*, (Lord Mayor) Sir *Robert Godschall*, *Daniel Lambert*, and *Robert Westley*, Esq; Aldermen. Dep. **F** *Joseph Ayliff*, Dep. *Tho. Sandford*, Dep. *Sam. Tatem*, Mr *Robert Henshaw*, and Mr *Hen. Sisson* Common Council-men.

The first Division, June 2. was,
—— For the highest Price 80.
—— For the lowest 63.

T:

The

The second Division, (June 7.) was,

— For the highest 110

— For the lowest 87

But on the 7th, some of the Aldermen insisting on their Right, as prescribed by Act of Parliament, to put a Negative on the Commons, they divided, and 7 were for the highest Price, and 15 for the lowest; which Right of a Negative in this Affair being disputed, it was agreed to apply to Council for an Explanation of the Act relating thereto.

The two lowest Proposals for the Carpenters Work to the said intended Mansion House, were

Mr. *Champion's* Proposal at 1250 *l.*

Mr. *Cordwell's* (City Carpenter) at 1240 *l.*

Which last had the Preference.

For the Bricklayer's Work, the two lowest Proposals, were

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Barlow's</i> — per Rod,	5	4	6

Mr. <i>Cooper's</i> — — — — —	5	3	6
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Which last had the Preference.

The lowest Proposal being thus accepted in each of these two Cases, makes it a little mysterious, why the same Reason of judging should not take Place in Relation to the *Mason's* Work. But if it be consider'd that very mysterious Reasons have often influenced Majorities, where those in the Administration of national Affairs have interposed, so there is no better Way to account for this, than to consider it as an Affair those in the Administration of the City Concerns have maturely considered and espoused.

Friday, 9.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council waited on his Majesty with their Address on the Birth of a Prince, as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, do with Hearts full of Joy approach your Throne, and humbly beg Leave to offer our Congratulations on the happy Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and therein the strengthening and establishing the Religious and Civil Rights of this Country, and the Liberties of Europe.

We are so sensible of the many Blessings of your Majesty's Reign, that from Interest as well as Duty, we wish it long and prosperous; and when in Course of Time this Prince shall come to reign, may he, by the Example of his Royal Predecessors, have

learn'd to rule a free but obedient People, and become the Guardian of those Liberties, which by their Precepts he will have been taught to protect.

We should be wanting in that Duty we owe to your Majesty, if we did not take this Opportunity of testifying our Joy, and assuring your Majesty of our Fidelity and Affection. Signed by Order of Court,

Miles Man.

To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you, for your Congratulation on this Occasion, and for this Mark of your Duty and Affection to me and my Family. The City of London may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

A Pile was drove in the Middle of the Thames over-against the Woolstaple, Westminster, being the Mark where one of the Stone Piers that is to support the great Arch in the Center of the New Bridge is to be built.

There are 15 Sail of British Ships lately taken by the Spaniards now detain'd at the *Havannah*. The *Success*, Capt. *Sims*, from London to Virginia, was taken near *Montserrat* by a Spanish Guarda Costa; who after plundering the Ship, turn'd the Captain and most of the Crew adrift into the Long-boat, and they were fortunately taken up by a Dutch Vessel, but the Ship was carried into *Porto-Rico*. — The Spaniards thus continuing their Depredations, 3 Bombships were order'd to be got ready with all Expedition, well furnish'd with Mortars, Shells, &c. which, with 4 Sail of Men of War, viz. 3 of 60 and 1 of 50 already gone, and 4 now ready, i.e. 2 of 70, 1 of 60, and one of 50 Guns, are to join Admiral *Haddock* in the Mediterranean, and make a Fleet of 21 Ships.

Monday, 12.

Arriv'd in Town Baron *Valmoute*, Great Chamberlain of *Hanover*, with his Lady, and waited on his Majesty, and met with a most gracious Reception. The Baron's Stay here will not be long, but the Lady remains with Baron *Stanberg*, her Brother, Chief Secretary of *Hanover*.

Thursday 15.

A Fire happened at *St Giles's* Workhouse, occasioned by the Head of the Apothecary's Still flying off, which in two Hours burnt down the same with all its Furniture. Several Children and ancient People were thrown out of Windows in Blankets, others dragg'd down Ladders; some were miserably scorched, and others maimed, &c.

Wednesday.

Wednesday, 21.

This Evening the Ceremony of publishing the Baptism of the young Prince, Son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was perform'd, and the Office compleated by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Rector of St James's, Westminster, in his Royal Highness's Apartment in Norfolk House in St James's Square. The God-fathers were the King of Sweden, represented by the Lord Baltimore, and the Duke of Saxe-Gotha represented by the Marquess of Caernarvon; the Godmother was the Queen of Prussia, represented by the Lady Charlotte Edwin. The Name of the young Prince pronounced on this Occasion by the Lord Baltimore, was GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK. His Royal Highness the Prince was present, as was her Royal Highness sitting on a Bed of State, the Lords and Ladies of heir Bed-chambers attending.

Wednesday, 28.

The Court of Assistants of the Company of Sadlers waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with the following Address:

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

THE Company of Sadlers esteem themselves greatly honoured by your Royal Highnesses Permission to congratulate you on this happy Occasion.

The Increase of your Royal Highnesses Family, presents us with a pleasing Prospect, and spreads an universal Joy over the whole Nation.

And this Company, by Inclination as well as Duty, most humbly beg Leave to assure your Royal Highness, that none more ardently wish a long Continuance of Prosperity to your Royal House.

And in Process of Time they doubt not, but this young Prince will become a Blessing to Posterity, by your Examples.

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return an Answer to the following Effect:

THAT he returned the Company Thanks for their dutiful Address to him and the Princess; and that he should take all Opportunities of shewing his Regard to that Company.

Tuesday, 27.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Norfolk-House in St James's Square, and were introduced by his Grace the Duke of Queensbury, Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting to his Royal Highness; and they

having prepared their Compliments on the Birth of the Prince, Mr Baron Thomson delivered them as followeth,

WE the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, most humbly beg Leave to attend your Royal Highnesses, to express our Joy on the Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highness.

May your Royal Highnesses become the happy Parents of a numerous Offspring, to be a Delight to his Majesty and your Royal Highnesses, to give Joy to his Majesty's Subjects, and strengthen every Part of our Constitution.

We doubt not but by your Royal Highnesses Care, this young Prince will be early taught those virtuous Maxims, which alone can make a Prince and People happy; and that by the Example of his Majesty, and your Royal Highnesses, he will learn, That the Glory, as well as the Security of the Throne, must be founded in the Hearts and Affections of the People.

To which his Royal Highness made this most gracious Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this new Instance of your Duty to the King, and of your Affections to me. My Son, I hope, may come in Time to deserve the Gratitude of a free People, which his Majesty now enjoys; and it shall be my constant Care to instruct him, that true Loyalty can only be the Result of Liberty.

They all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands.

Bristol Infirmary. In this first half Year 110 poor Objects have been admitted into this House, and as many received as Out-Patients: An Addition is making of 16 new Beds.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

June 6. LADY of Hon. Edm. Southwell, Esq; Secretary of State for Ireland, deliver'd of a Son.

23. Dutchess of Devonsh.—of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738

June 3. WM Hatton, Esq; of Broms-grove, Worcestershire,—to the Relict of Col. Plummer of the Guards, with 6000*l.* and 250*l.* per Ann.

8. Mr Pepys, Banker in Lombardstreet,—to the Relict of Alex. Weller, Esq; with 30,000*l.*

George Drummond, Esq; Secretary of the Order of the Thistle,—to Hon. Jane Gray, Daughter of the E. of Stamford.

The

The *Ld Beaufort*, eldest Son and Heir to the *E. of Barrymore*, at *Dublin*, — to *Miss Davis*, Sister and sole Heiress to late *Visc. Mountcashell*, with 30,000 *l*.

12. *Hon. Col. Powlett*, — to *Widow Dashwood*.

13. *Capt. Forrester*, Commander of a Man of War, — to *Miss Oughton*, Niece to *Lord Nugent*, with 10,000 *l*.

15. *Mr Claude Fonereau*, — to *Miss Bohem*, Daughter to *Mr Clement Bohem* a Director of the Bank, with 10,000 *l*.

20. *Mr John Innocent*, Vintner in *Fleet-street*, — to *Miss Eliz. Goodwin*, 10,000 *l*.

Capt. Herring of *Albemarle-street* — to *Widow Wright* of the same, with 40,000 *l*.

Henry Hawley of *Brentford*, Esq; (lately) — to *Miss Smith*, with 10,000 *l*.

George Bateman Lawley, Esq; — to *Miss Tomlinson* of *Ipsworth*, 8,000 *l*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

May 27. **C**APT. *James Ogleby* of the 3d Reg. of Foot-Guards; he had serv'd in all the D. of *Marlborough's* War.

31. *Lady Peers*, Relict of *Sir Charles Peers*, Kt and Alderman.

JUNE 1. *Lady* of *Wm Cartwright*, Esq; Sister to the Countess of *Macclesfield*.

4. *Lady* of *Sir Robt Walpole*, of a Miscarriage, succeeded by a Fever. She was Daughter and Heiress to *Tho. Skirret* of *Doverstreet*, Esq;

8. *Tho. Windsor*, Lord *Visc. Windsor*, and Lord *Montjoy*. He serv'd under *K. Wm* in *Flanders*, by whom he was created *Visc. Windsor* in *Ireland*, in 1695. Under *Q. Anne* he was Member in several Parliaments, was made a *Lieut. General* in 1710, and next Year created a Peer, by the Title of *Ld Montjoy* of the *Isle of Wight*. By his *Lady, Charlotte Herbert*, sole Daughter and Heiress to *Philip E. of Pembroke*, and *Widow of John Lord Jeffries* Baron of *Wem*, he had Issue *Herbert Windsor*, Esq; Member for *Cardiff*, who succeeds him, and 4 Daughters.

10. *Tho. Bennet*, Esq; Kt of the Shire for *Nottingham*.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bt, lately appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*; after he had been missing several Weeks, his Body was taken out of the *Thames* at *Limehouse*; he is succeeded by his Son, now *Sir Francis Bridgman*, Bart.

12. *Samuel Edwards*, Esq; of *West Copice, Salop*, Member for *Great Wenlock*, a Deputy Teller of the Exchequer.

14. *Frederick Zulestein de Nassau*, Earl of *Rochford*, *Visc. Tunbridge*, and Baron *Enfield*. He succeeded his eldest Brother *William* kill'd at the Battle of *Almeria* in

Spain, and marry'd *Bessy* Daughter to *E. Rivers*, by whom he has left *Wm Henry* who succeeds him, and *Frederick* a Minor.

18. *Sir Rich. Moore*, of *Fawley* in *Berks*, succeeded by his Brother now *Sir John Moore*, Bart.

A 19. *Mrs Cox*, (Wife of *Mr Cox* formerly a Grocer in *Aldersgate-streets*.) She was a Quaker, and Mother of the present Countess of *Peterborough*, and Viscountess *Preston*.

Capt. Holmes (lately) in the *Isle of Wight*, formerly *Lieut. Governor*, and Member for *Yarmouth* in that Island.

John Trip, Esq; a Native of *Holland*, who married the eldest Daughter of the *E. of Stamford*, by whom he has left a Daughter. He was reckon'd worth above 200,000 *l*.

C 21. *Charles Townshend*, *Visc. Townshend* of *Raynham*, Baron *Townshend* of *Lynn Regis*, and Baronet, a Governor of the *Charter-house*, one of the *Privy Council*, and Kt of the *Garter*, Under *Q. Anne*, he was Ambassador extraordinary to the *States General*, *Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard*, one of the Commissioners for the Union, and of the *Privy Council* to *Q. Anne*, and on her Decease was chose by *K. George I.* one of the Regency till his Arrival, soon after made principal Secretary of State, and in *January 1716-17* appointed *Ld Lieut. of Ireland*, but removed in *April* following; in 1720 he was made *President of the Council*, and then again principal Secretary, in which Office he continued under the present King, till *May 15, 1730* when he resign'd his Posts, and retir'd. His 1st Wife was Daughter to *Thomas Ld Pelham*, by whom he had 4 Sons and a Daughter; his 2d was Sister to *Sir Robt Walpole*, by whom he had 4 Sons and 2 Daughters. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, *Charles Lord Lynn*.

E 22. *Gustavus Balford*, Esq; *Capt. in the Royal Reg. of Dragoons*, he was near 40 Years a *Capt.* and dy'd of an old Wound.

3. N. S. The D. of *Liria*, Son of the late *Marshall D. of Berwick*, at *Naples*, aged 44.

9. N. S. The famous Card. *Alberoni* at *Ravenna*, in *Italy*, aged 74.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738

H **M**R *Park*, appointed Keeper of *Hampton Court Park*, in room of *M. Venupress*, decd.

Mr Wright, chosen Coroner of *Middx.* *Barradel*, Esq; appointed Solicitor General of *Virginia*.

Beames, Esq; — Under Factor at the

§ S. S. Company at *Vere Cruz*, in room of *Wm Butler*, Esq;—Head-Factor, in room of *Lewis Hays*, Esq; decd.

Robert Cater, Esq; Sheriff of London, Knighted.

Charles Montagu, Member for *St Germans, Cornwall*, appointed by the Prince of Wales Auditor of the Dutchy of Cornwall and of all his Revenues and Accounts.

Ld *Sidney Beauclerc*,—Master of the Harriers, in room of the late E. of *Carlile*.

John Grant of *Invernick*, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of *Inverness*.

Barwell Smith, Esq;—Deputy-teller of the Exchequer, under Lord *Onslow* in room of *Samuel Edwards*, Esq; decd.

Mr *Smith*, a Relation of the foregoing succeeds him as chief Clerk.

Gough, Esq;—Commissioner of Excise in Scotland, in room of

Christopher Wyvill, Esq;—Comptroller of the Cash at the Excise-Office.

Thomas Dinley, Esq;—Yeoman of the Jewel-Office, in room of *Rich. Aldworth*, Esq; decd.

James Wightman, Esq; Brewer, and *James Brooks*, Esq; Stationer, chosen Sheriffs of London and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing. The former pleads disqualification by the Corporation Act, he being a Dissenter; the latter is sworn in.

E. of *Crawford*,—Col. of the Royal Reg. of Fusiliers, in room of Sir *James Wood*, decd.

E. of *Berkley*,—Col. of a Company in *Henry Visc. Lonsdale*—Ld Lieut. of

Cumberland and *Westmoreland*, in room of late Earl of *Carlile*.

Philip Vanbrugh,—Esq; Governour of *Newfoundland*, and Fort of *Placentia*, in room of *Fitz-Roy-Henry Lee*, Esq;

John Thorpe, Esq;—by the *African* Company Governour and Treasurer of *James Fort* on *Y River Gambia* in *Africa*.

Ld *Ross*,—Governour of *Edinburgh* Castle in room of the late E. of *Orkney*.

Ld *Visc. Gage*, Member for *Tembsbury*,—Governor of *Barbadoes*, in room of Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, Bart, decd.

Ld *Byron*,—2d Lieut. of the *Falkland* Man of War.

Capt. *Scott*,—Capt. of a Company in Col. *St George's* Regiment of Foot.

E. of *Berkeley*,—Col. of a Company in the 2d Reg. of Footguards in room of Col. *Eaton* decd.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr *Aldrich*, Vicar of *Walden*, *Essex*, and Rector of *St John's Clerkewell*, chosen Lecturer of *St Boltolph, Bishopgate*, in room of Dr *Watson*, decd.

Mr *Shelly* presented to the Vicarage of *Shivillbot, Northumberland*.

Mr *Benson*, made Prebendary of *Durham*, in room of Dr *Chandler*.

Dr *Simpson*, Master of *Trinity Hall*, and Advocate in *Doctors Commons*, appointed by the Bp of *Bath and Wells*, Chancellor of his Diocese.

Rev. Dr *Desaguliers*, made Chaplain to *Bowles's* Reg. of Dragoons, in room of Mr *Woodford*,—Chaplain to the Earl of *Pembroke's* Royal Reg. of Horse.

STOCKS.

S. S. Stock	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
—Annu.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
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English Cop.	3l.
Welsh ditto	15s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from May 23. to June 27.

Christned	{ Males 720 } 1413
	{ Femal. 693 }
Buried	{ Males 1123 } 2199
	{ Femal. 1076 }
Died under 2 Years old	776
Between 2 and 5	230
Between 5, and 10	64
Between 10 and 20	80
Between 20 and 30	182
Between 30 and 40	231
Between 40 and 50	197
Between 50 and 60	171
Between 60 and 70	129
Between 70 and 80	79
Between 80 and 90	49
Between 90 and 100	8
100 and 105	

2199

Buried.	
Within the walls	144
Without the walls	517
In Mid. and Surry	974
City and Sub. West.	564
	2199

Weekly Burials.

May 30.	— 518
June 6.	— 446
13.	— 411
20.	— 409
27.	— 415
	2199

Peck Loaf, Wheaten—20d.

Wheat 30s. per 2uar.

Hay per load 51s.

Best Hops 4l. 1cs.

Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, pursuant to the new Act.

Paris.

Paris. The King's Answer to a Remonstrance of his Parliament.

Gentlemen,

I will order an Examination into the Points you advance; some of them I know to be false, and others misrepresented. ^A I ordered you to be told, that your Remonstrances were useless; they importune, and tire me very much. I take it very ill, that my Parliament meddles with the Rights of my Kingdom: It is upon me that the Affair rolls, and I answer for it.

The three Members of the Royal Academy, sent to Peru by the King, to make Trigonometrical Observations, having happily finished them, are on their Return. At Martinico, they made Astronomical Observations as useful as curious; and Physical Observations at St. Domingo. In crossing the Isthmus at Panama, they drew an exact Chart of the Course of the River Chagra, and determined its Longitude and Latitude. Then they separated, in order to make with greater Certainty, the Observation of the Equinox, Eclipse of the Moon, and all the Immersions and Emergences of Jupiter's Satellites; after which they applied themselves to determine, in the exactest manner possible, the Position of the Equator. To that End they chose, at the Mouth of the River of Emeralds, a proper Spot of Ground for measuring their Base; they placed on the neighbouring Hills the necessary Signals for tying this Base to the Triangles they should form in the same Operations, and laid at each End of the Space designed to be measured, two Mill Stones, on one of which they put for Inscription *Meta Borealis*, and on the other *Meta Australis*, and in order to measure the Base they made use of 3 Poles of 20 Feet long, which could be join'd with the greatest Precision. This Operation took up 25 Days, and, in order to prove the Truth of it, they divided themselves into two Companies, one of whom measured, beginning by the North End, and the other began with the South End, each ending where the other had begun. When the two Companies had joined each other, there was found but two Inches difference in their Mensurations, the Total of which amounted to 6274 Toises and nine Inches; but to avoid Fractions they fixed the Base at 6274 Toises.

Florence. The Pope judging the Fraternity of the Free Masons to be highly deserving of the Ecclesiastical Censures, his Holiness has issued out a Bull of Excommunication against that Society, the Substance of which is as follows:

' In the midst of the Cares of the Apostleship, and the continual Attention we have to extirpate Heresies, and maintain the Lord's Vineyard in all its Purity; we have heard with Grief and Bitterness of Soul, that a certain Society, who stile themselves the Fraternity of Free Masons, after making Progress in several States in Europe, have likewise spread into Italy, and even had some Increase. We have considered that the impenetrable Secret of this so mysterious Society is the essential Part, and as it were the Basis of its Institution; and that being thereby become suspicious to the Temporal Powers, several of them have proscribed it in their Dominions. We have likewise considered, that by much stronger Reasons it ought to be suspicious to the Spiritual Power, whose Charge it is to have an ever watchful Eye to every Thing that may concern the Salvation of Souls. For these Reasons, and animated by our Pastoral Care, we have condemn'd, and do condemn by the present Bull the Societies of Free Masons, as perverse, contrary to publick Order, and having incurr'd the Major Excommunication in its utmost Extent, forbidding all Persons, of what Rank, Quality, or Condition soever, who profess the Catholic, Apostolick, and Roman Religion, to cause themselves to be written down, or received into that Society, to frequent any of its Members, or hold Correspondence with them; or to suffer or tolerate any Assemblies of Free Masons in their Houses, under Penalty to the Contraveners of incurring likewise the said Excommunication; reserving to ourselves alone the Right of taking it off, except in Case of Death, &c.

Given at Rome, May 29. 1738.

There being several various Accounts published in the News Papers from Carolina and Georgia, we have obtained a true and authentick Account, being a Narrative from Savannah in Georgia of what passed to the 20th of April last.

ON the 8th of April, the Magistrates of Savannah received Advice, that Capt. Lyford, Commander of a Sloop, did on the 3d of April last, see some large Ships at Anchor off Augustine Barr, whom he apprehended to be Spanish Vessels. The Magistrates sent to Captain Mackpherson, and Capt. Mackintosh, who commanded the Rangers and Scouts on the South Frontiers, that they should be vigilant, and see if any thing stirred in the Country.

On

On the 11th at Night, Capt. *Joseph Prew*, Master of a Vessel, arrived at *Savannah* from *Augustine*, who gave an Account, that being at the *Havannah*, he was on the 20th of *September* 1737. A made Prisoner there, where were great Preparations: *viz.* Two 60 Gun Ships, one 30 Gun Ship, two 24 Gun Ships, and two Sloops of eight Guns each, were fitted out, and that it was said, they were to convoy Transports with 7000 Men to invade *Georgia* and *Carolina*; but that in March last Letters arrived from the Court of *Spain*, which, it was said, contained Orders to put a Stop to the Equipment. That on the 26th of *March* one 24 Gun Ship, 2 smaller Ships, 2 Snows, and a Scooner, with 500 Soldiers, and 80 Spanish Servants on Board, sailed from the *Havannah* for *Augustine*. That upon the embarking those Men, Capt. *Prew* was released, and sent on Board the 24 Gun Ship to *Augustine*, where he landed at the same time with the above mentioned Spanish Soldiers and Servants. That when he arrived; there were in the Port of *Augustine* six half Gallies, and 37 Lanchès and Pinnacès. That the Town was full of Soldiers, but that he could not know their Numbers, being immediately ordered to depart, which he with great Pleasure did. The Magistrates of *Savannah* immediately sent Advice of this Matter to the Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina*, who about the same time had received Accounts to the same Purport from *Augustine*. They also sent Advices thereof to Capt. *Gascoigne*, to the Magistrates of *Frederica*, and to the other Settlements on the Southern Frontiers, and to know if they wanted any things for their Defence; and they acquainted the Chiefs of the *Creek Indians*, who declared their Zeal and Readiness for the Defence of the Colony, and that they would take Arms as soon as ever they should be required.

On the 13th the Magistrates received Letters from *William Bull*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina*, that he had received Advices that part of the Spanish Troops designed for the Invasion were arrived at *Augustine*, and that he had therefore ordered down the *Chick-saw* and *Uchee Indians* to rendezvous at *Purrysburg*; and also another Body of Men to draw together there, and march where H Occasion should require, and desired the Magistrates of *Savannah* to furnish them with Provisions, the Magazines there being full.

On the 14th they received Advices from Capt. *Gascoigne*, that he was cleaned

and fitted, and that all was yet quiet on the Southern Frontiers. They also received Advice from *Frederica*, that all the People there, could, upon a Signal, be called together in an Hour's Time, and that they had Guards so posted, as they were not to be surprized. Advice came also from *Darien*, that they were in a good State of Defence, and wanted neither Provisions nor Ammunition.

On the 17th they received Advice from the Southern Frontiers, that all was quiet, and that the Spaniards had not then made any Motion, except doubling the Guard at the Look-out, upon *St. John's River*, which is the most advanced Post the Spaniards have on that Continent.

Since we received the above Letters from *Charles Town* of the 8th of *May*, give an Account, that Col. *Cockran*, with part of General *Oglethorp's* Regiment arrived there on the 3d and that they set out for *Georgia*. The Spaniards remain quiet at *Augustine*, having yet undertaken nothing. What the Reason of this Inaction is, we cannot say; some give out, that they wait for further Orders from the Court of *Spain*, others, that they find the Colony of *Georgia* in a better State of Defence than they expected, and therefore that they wait for the Arrival of more Troops from *Havannah* in *Cuba*.

Vienna. The Turks, after taking *Old Orsova*, [as in our last] advanced to *Media*, a considerable Fort and Pass, and tho' repulsed in several Attacks, obliged the Governor, who, fearing *Doxat's* Fate, had first obtained Leave from Court, to surrender. The Enemy by this Conquest have opened their Way into the *Banyal of Temeswaer*, which has felt their Ravages; they have also invested and summoned *New Orsova*. Mean time our Army is not yet assembled; and the Russians but just got in their March. And yet the Emperor has a new Enemy to oppose in as unprovided a Quarter, the K. of *Sardinia* having taken this Opportunity to seize on *Serravalle* in the *Milanese*.

Petersburg. The late *Serafquier* of *Oczakow*, who is a Prisoner here, having sent his Secretary to *Constantinople* for necessary Powers to treat of a Peace, he had this Answer from the Grand Vizir, *Thou mayst return to the Unbelievers, and tell Jahia Bashaw, that before sending thee, he ought to have known, that his Sublime Highness is not accustomed to treat of Peace by means of either Slaves or Prisoners, and therefore he has no full Powers to send him.*

A REGISTER of BOOKS for JUNE, 1738.

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For J U L Y, 1738.

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- II. LETTERS from Correspondents, Moral, Critical, &c. Examination of a political Question propos'd in the last MAGAZINE. A difficult Place in St Matthew accounted for. A Doubt in Virgil proposed. The Moon's Dichotomy observed by Mr FACIO, with Inferences that overthrow the Newtonian System, &c.
- III. A VIEW of the WEEKLY ESSAYS. KNOW THYSELF. Of National Re-putation. Advantages of Impudence. The Evil of Adultery in those of high Stations. Scheme to make the Army useful to the Publick. Letter from the Rev. Mr H—e concerning Dr Cheyne. Memoir relating to a certain Christening.
- IV. POETRY. Philepius, or the happy Man. Epistle from the Cape of Good Hope. Cantatrices; Authore V. Bourne. The same English'd. The Clergyman's Choice of a Wife. The Worcester Landscape. Answer to the Welch Curate's Satire on his own Country, &c. The Leicester Controversy. Ad Elisam Lauros in Popi Horto carpentem.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE jun. at St JOHN's GATE, and Sold by the Booksellers of Town and Country; of whom may be had any former Month, also complete Sets on Royal or Common Paper beginning with the Year 1731.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

J U L Y, 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of MAGNA LILLIPUTIA.

*The Prime Minister's SPEECH continued
from our last, p. 292.*



KNOW how unpopular every Argument is on the Side of Peace; and I likewise know, that every thing that comes from a Minister that has a Tendency that Way, is look'd upon as proceeding from his Fear of a War. I have been long used to bear these Reflections, but I have always disregarded a Popularity that was not acquired by a hearty Zeal for the public Interest; and I have been long enough in this House to see that the most steady Opposers of Popularity, founded upon any other Views, have lived to receive the Thanks of their Country for that Opposition. The Experience, Sir, of this has often encouraged me to oppose popular Measures when they were wrong, and sometimes to promote unpopular ones, if they were right. The Experience of this, Sir, has made me lay before you my Objections with regard to our passing the present Bill. But at the same Time, Sir, I am as much against throwing cold Water upon the Zeal which this House has shewn with regard to the Insults offered to our Country, as any Gentleman here: Nay, Sir, give me Leave to say, that my own Interest is concern'd, and, had I no other, is a strong Motive for our doing every thing that can procure us just Satisfaction. I know, Sir, how far Ministers are accountable for the Councils they give their Sovereigns, and how far this House in former Times has look'd upon them as answerable for the Conduct of the Sove-

vereign, and I think, Sir, they should be answerable.--- It is but a mean Excuse for a Minister, when any wrong Step is made in Government, that he is not accountable for the Events of Measures that never were advised by him, and in which he was over-ruled by his Superiors. I have always disdained these mean Subterfuges; and with what Face can I again appear in this House, if full and ample Satisfaction is not made us, or at least, if we don't do our utmost to obtain it; either by fair and peaceable Means; or by exerting all our Strength in case a War becomes necessary. If my Country should call me to an Account, I would very willingly take upon me the Blame of every Step that has been made by the Government, since I had the Honour to enter into the Administration. As to the common Notion of a Minister's being afraid to enter into a War, I do not understand upon what it can be grounded. For my Part, I never could see any Cause, either from Reason or my own Experience, to imagine that a Minister is not as safe in Time of War, as in Time of Peace. Nay, Sir, if we are to judge by Reason alone, it is the Interest of a Minister conscious of any Mismanagement, that there should be a War; because by a War the Eyes of the Publick are diverted from examining into his Conduct; nor is he accountable for the bad Success of a War, as he is for that of an Administration.

I remember, Sir, when I was a young Man, nothing gave me greater Pleasure than voting for a War with *Blefuscu*; I thought that it sounded well, that it was heroic, and for the Glory of my my Country. But, Sir, how fatal in some Respects have the Consequences of that War, just and necessary as it

was,

was, been to *Lilliput*? I little dreamt that at this Day we should by Means of that War be groaning under such a Load of Debts. I little dreamt, Sir, that the noble Resolution the Senate then made was to cost us so dear, or that we were to purchase our Glory A at an Expence, which after so many Years, would render it extremely inconvenient for us to enter into any, even the most necessary, War. For which Reason, Sir, tho' I am as absolutely bent upon a War as any Gentleman, if Satisfaction cannot be obtained by other Means; yet I think it would be very imprudent for this House to take any Steps that may prevent the Conclusion of a safe and honourable Peace. This Bill, in the Views I now have it, must be attended with that Effect, and tho', as I said before, I shall not give it my absolute Negative, yet Gentlemen must excuse me, if it does not meet with my Concurrence till I hear the Reasons answered which I have advanced against it. D

Mr *Gulliver* observes, that these Arguments of the Prime Minister, and those which were advanced by several of his Party, to support his Opinion, were all answer'd by Urg; *Pulnub*, who defended his Bill with great strength of Reasoning, and not a little Warmth, tho' temper'd with Candour. He was seconded by his Friends, whose Speeches our Author confessedly suppresses, because in the Debate upon the third Reading Urg; *Pulnub* made a copious and particular Reply to all that had been urged in opposition to the Bill, in which he collected all the Arguments of his Party, recapitulated his own Assertions, and enforced them with new Proofs. — For the better Explanation of the Affair, we must observe from Mr *Gulliver*, that this great Patriot and his Friends, were so well convinc'd of the necessity of a Bill of this kind, that rather than obstruct its passing in some Shape, they gave way to the Prime Minister's Arguments (which indeed had great Weight with the House) for allowing Time to all the Allies of *Lilliput* who might have Effects on board the *Iberian* Plate Ships: And accordingly by an Amendment made in the Committee, such Effects were not to be vested in the Captors, unless the Capture was made 60 Days after the Proclamation of War, or the Commencement of Hostilities, and

the Bill so Amended, was reported to the House, and order'd to be engross'd without Debate or Dissent of any except the Prime Minister.

Speech of WIMGUL PULNUB, Urg; on the Debate after the 3d Reading, and on the Question for passing, his Bill for the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Lilliputian Subjects to Columbia.

THIS Bill, Sir, is in every Part so evidently calculated for the Ends proposed by it, that I am greatly surprized that the hon. Gentleman who first spoke against it, and who, by his single Disapprobation, has raised all the Opposition it has met with, can see the Clauses he objects to in so disadvantageous a Light. I am persuaded, if Gentlemen had seriously reflected on the Design and natural Consequences of such a Bill, they would have spared their Objections. The principal End, Sir, proposed by it, is to prevent a War, and the Way to obtain this End, is by a public Act of the Legislature to make it known to all the World, that we have raised the Ardour, and encouraged the Hopes of our Seamen; that we have animated all our Fellow-Subjects (in case a Peace is refused) to distress the Enemy by seizing their Wealth and Possessions, and consequently diminishing their Power. All the Arguments therefore brought against the Bill on the Supposition that it will tend to plunge us into a War, are drawn from wrong Conclusions. Instead, Sir, of precipitating us into a War, this Bill must hasten on a Peace. By it we are assisting the Ministry; we are strengthening their Hands; we are giving Weight to their Negotiations; we are letting *Iberia* see that we are in earnest to secure our Rights by a safe and an honourable Peace, or to vindicate them by a vigorous War. In a Word, Sir, if the warmest Friend of the Ministry, — if the honourable Gentleman himself, had been forming Measures to procure a Peace, they could not have thought on a more ready and a more effectual Expedient than this Bill.

But, Sir, before I proceed to answer the Objections to this Bill, I must beg leave to remark, that ever since I have had the Honour to sit in this House, I never saw Gentlemen so negligent of Parliamentary Duty, as I have observed with regard to their proceeding upon this Bill. It is always the Custom to consider a Bill when it comes into a Committee, and if the Objections that lie against it, are too weighty to be got over, the Bill is then thrown out, and the House has no further trouble; but if the Objections are of such a Nature, as to be remov'd by making Amendments to the Bill, it is our Duty, Sir, to lay these Objections before the House in the Committee, that the proper Alterations may be made. If no further Objections are made when the Bill and Amendments are reported; it has always been look'd upon as having the Sense of the House for it, and receiving a tacit Approbation. The chief Objection, Sir, made to this Bill, (and indeed it is the only Objection of any weight I have yet heard against it) was, that as first intended, it did * not give our Allies a sufficient Time for withdrawing their Effects out of the Ships of the *Iberians*: But so unwilling, Sir, were the Friends of this Bill to leave the least Obstacle to the passing a Bill, which in their Apprehension was not only proper but necessary, that in the Committee they remov'd that Objection, (tho' I do think it was very ill founded,) by making the Term from which this Bill is to take place, to be 60 Days after the commencement of Hostilities, or the Declaration of War. This being done, it might be presumed, to the Satisfaction of the Objectors, only one slight Negative being given on the Report from the Committee, the strenuous Opposition still made, is the more unexpected in this House, because the Bill now can neither wound the Honour, nor affect the Interest, of our Allies, those favourite Topics so warmly insisted on and espoused by the Hon. Gentleman.

Having said this by the way, Sir, I

* Only 14 Days were proposed at first.

shall now beg Leave to consider the Weight of those Objections, which, in the hon. Gentleman's Opinion, and that of the Gentlemen who have spoke on his Side, lie against the Bill; and when I have answered these, as I hope I shall be fully able to do, I make no doubt but the Hon. Gentleman will keep his Word, and be open to Conviction. As Gentlemen have now repeated what they said before, I hope I may be indulg'd if I do it; especially since I see many Gentlemen here who were absent when the Bill was in the Committee, and who possibly may not be fully inform'd of what then passed. It is natural, Sir, for every Man to wish another of the same Sentiments with himself, and as I cannot concur with the hon. Gentleman in his Opinion, I shall endeavour to convince him of the Reasonableness of mine.

I beg Leave to observe in the first Place, that the hon. Gentleman has, in this whole Affair, shewn a great Jealousy for the Honour of *Iberia*: But, in the mean time, has he not been too forgetful of the Honour of *Lilliput*? He has taken it for granted that we are now at Peace with *Iberia*: He and his Friends have all along reasoned upon this Supposition, they have drawn Consequences from it, and upon this Supposition they have grounded their Negatives to the present Question. But, Sir, give me Leave to say that the War has been long begun, that many Blows have been received, which it is now Time to return. We have, Sir, to a melancholy Degree of Certainty, heard how the most useful Body in the Nation has not only been insulted, plundered, and imprisoned; but tortured and maimed in cold Blood. Outrages! not to be justified in the Heat of War, and which the Law of Nations will not allow Enemies to practise on one another. But, Sir, we have not heard of any Satisfaction offered on the Part of *Iberia*; we have not heard of that Court's disowning the Proceedings of any one of their Governors; we have not heard of their altering that unjust, partial and barbarous

Method of Tryal in *Iberia*, by which our Countrymen who fall into their Hands are deprived of all Means of making their Defence. We have not yet heard of any of these Governors being call'd to Account for those oppressive and cruel Measures; but, on the contrary, we have seen their Cruelties recommend them to Favour, and their Insolence encouraged by Rewards. This, Sir, give me Leave to say, is a direct Proof of the Approbation of the *Iberian* Court. The Practice is consistent enough with her present Maxims, with her Claim of searching our Ships, and her usurp'd Authority in the *Columbian* Seas. The Manner, Sir, in which they treat the *Lilliputian* Subjects, who have been reduced to the Necessity of waiting their Decisions, is as barbarous as their Pretexts are unjust. The first Thing that is done after their Persons are imprisoned, is to sequester their Effects, and destroy their Papers. Thus they are at once depriv'd of all Possibility of making any Defence, even suppose they were to plead before an indifferent Judge: But it is not hard to guess what must be their Fate in a Question of Property, where the Judge is a Party. I have but slightly, Sir, touch'd upon these Matters of Fact: The House has already heard, from the Mouths of the unhappy Sufferers themselves, the melancholy Account of their Treatment. These Accounts made, Sir, (I was pleas'd to see it) a suitable Impression upon the Mind of every Gentleman who heard them, and I dare say, are still so fresh in his Imagination, that the Idea need not be revived. The Reason, Sir, why I have touch'd upon them at all, is, to prove what I have already advanced; that *Iberia* has long been in a State of War with us; tho' the hon. Gentleman has chiefly insist'd upon the Injustice of attacking her in the Time of Peace. But, Sir, if this be Peace, I would gladly know what is Hostility? Or what more severe Effects of Resentment are to be feared from the most inflam'd Hatred, and determin'd War betwixt one Nation and another, than

Rapine, Imprisonment, and Tortures. Have we not liv'd, Sir, to see the *Iberians* insult us in the very Seas of which we call ourselves Masters? Have we not liv'd to see the Subjects of *Lilliput* made Slaves by a People of whom they were once the Terror? Have we not liv'd to see the *Lilliputian* Flag, once a Protection to our Merchants, become to Foreigners an Object of Scorn, and to our Fellow-Subjects Destruction? As these are Facts but too certain, can any one doubt but that *Iberia* considers us as Enemies? Or can we deliberate a Moment what Measures we are to take? The hon. Gentleman has been pleas'd to express some Resentment against falling in with popular Measures. For my Share, Sir, I think popular Measures are probably right Measures, because their being popular proves them to be agreeable to the general Sense of Mankind. This, Sir, I think, is a just Way of forming a Judgment in Cases so plain as the present: For there is no Occasion, Sir, for a Man to be acquainted with Mysteries of State, or the Secrets of Government, in order to know that Injustice is to be redress'd, and the Freedom of Commerce to be secured.

I come now to examine that Argument upon which the hon. Gentleman lays so much Stress; I mean, Sir, the Manner in which *Blefuscu* would determine herself, should the present Bill pass into a Law. The hon. Gentleman has been pleas'd to tell us how, in his Opinion, *Blefuscu* would reason upon such a Step. But, Sir, the Affair appears to me with a quite different Face. It appears to me, that the Court of *Blefuscu* would be far from hazard-ing the great Share of that Property she has in the Plate Ships by taking the Part of *Iberia* in this Quarrel. She knows, or we ought to let her know, Sir, that we have been most barbarously and injuriously used by the *Iberians*. She is too well inform'd of what passes here, not to know that there is without Doors an unanimous Spirit of Resentment and Revenge. The present Bill, Sir, will let her see that this

this House is in the same Disposition ; she knows what Resolution both the Houses have already come to on this Head ; and as she knows all this, Sir, can it ever be supposed that she will act so inconsistently with her usual Politics, as to leave to War what she may obtain by Negotiation ? She knows, Sir, that her naval Force, even when joined with that of *Iberia*, will still be inferior to ours, provided that we exert our Force, and this Bill shews her that we shall exert it. What then will be her next Step ? Not a Declaration of War with this Nation ; such a Procedure would neither be just nor prudent. The wisest and most obvious Step she can take is to apply to the Court of *Iberia*. — “You have wrong’d the *Lilliputians*, says she ; you have insulted and plunder’d their Merchants, till the national Resentment is now awakened ; all Parties and all Degrees of Men in that Country concur in the Resolution of taking a severe Revenge, or obtaining an ample Satisfaction. You are singly no Match for *Lilliput*, nor is my Fleet in a Condition to assist you. But tho’ it were otherwise, there is no Reason that I should put myself to Expences to support your Injustice, or to fight your Quarrels. My Property on board your Plate-ships is very large ; it runs a great Hazard, if once we suffer a War to break out. I have no room to hope that after the War is over I shall recover my Losses, as usual, by Negotiation. You know the Emperor and Senate of *Lilliput* have pass’d a Bill, that puts it out of their own Power to restore any Part of the Wealth that shall be taken by their Fleets. Nothing therefore remains, but that you give the Satisfaction so justly required, and that Security for their future Commerce to which you are obliged by so many Treaties.” — This, Sir, I think, and not what the hon. Gentleman has suggested, will be the Language of *Blefuscu*, if we pass this Bill. And, Sir, as I observ’d before, it is impossible to contrive any Bill that can strengthen the Hands of

our Ministers more, or give a greater Weight to their Negotiations. Kings, Sir, I believe, when they are rightly informed, are as honest as other Men, and can make as true a Judgment of their own Interest. *Blefuscu* will find it for her Advantage to lay before the King of *Iberia* the true State of the Differences betwixt us. She will tell him plainly how we have been wronged ; she will tell him that our Demands of Satisfaction are supported by Justice ; and that his own Interest requires a Compliance ; since a Refusal must involve him in a War, to which he is not equal, and for which he is unprepared. Can we imagine that the King of *Iberia* would be deaf to such Arguments as these ! Or can we suggest to ourselves any one Advantage that his Ministry can expect to obtain by exposing their Country to a War in defence of unjustifiable Measures ? Thus, Sir, *Blefuscu* will indeed become a Party in this Quarrel ; but if she regulates her Conduct by Justice, Policy, or common Sense, she will not declare for *Iberia* ; nor can the Passing this Bill have the Effect apprehended by the hon. Gentleman.

But, Sir, setting aside all these Considerations, we shall suppose that *Blefuscu* is absolutely resolved, at all Events, to support *Iberia*. We shall suppose that *Iberia* is obstinate in her Refusal to do us Justice ; that she is determined to insist upon her Right to search our Ships, and to detain the Effects of our plundered Merchants : In short, Sir, we shall suppose that the Court of *Blefuscu* sees this Affair in the very Light that the hon. Gentleman has mentioned. But is not this a fatal, is it not an eternal Argument against resenting any future Injuries from *Iberia*, where the Court of *Blefuscu* shall please to interpose ? This Argument, Sir, will hold equally good at all Times ; and I should be obliged to any Gentleman who could mention a Case, in which, if any Power of *Dagulia* should differ with us, the Court of *Blefuscu* might not equally oblige us to recede from our Rights. I shall readily

readily grant, Sir, a Difference may possibly arise betwixt us and another Power, and that it may be the Interest of *Blefuscu* to stand neuter till we have sufficiently weaken'd one another. A But give me Leave to say, Sir, that if we reason from the Topics the hon. Gentleman was pleas'd to make Use of, this can never be the Case with respect to *Iberia*, because there never can be a time in which *Blefuscu* will B not have the same Property in the Plate-Ships as she has at present: And consequently there can be no Time in which we shall dare to redress ourselves without her Leave. I appeal to every Gentleman that hears me, if this be not the natural Consequence of this C Argument. Had the hon. Gentleman carried it as far as it would go, he would have told us in direct Terms, "Your Seamen are to be enslaved, your Merchants plundered, and your Trade ruined, because, if you take D one Step to prevent it, *Blefuscu* will interpose. You have indeed fine Possessions in *Columbia*; you have an extensive Commerce, and flourishing Colonies, which may contribute greatly to the Riches of this Country, if *Blefuscu* PLEASES to permit it; you have receiv- E ed the most infamous Treatment, and the Honour of your Country has been wounded by a long Tract of Injuries and Insults; there is now a fair Opportunity put into your Hands of being revenged of your Aggressors: Yes, you may, if *Blefuscu* PLEASES. In F short, if she pleases not to interpose in favour of *Iberia*, you may be secure against all future Interruptions of your Commerce." This is a Doctrine, Sir, which I never hope to hear publicly avowed in this House; and whatever Influences it may have in other Places, I shall never wish to see it adopted here. I hope, Sir, it will always be our Maxim to command Justice where we are denied it: We have no Need of Allies to enable us to do this; the Story of * *Jonkeno* will raise

Voluntiers. We have already enabled his Majesty, if War becomes necessary, to prosecute it with Vigour; and if Peace shall be more eligible, our passing the present Bill is the readiest Way for us to procure one that will be safe, lasting, and honourable.

Give me Leave, Sir, to observe, besides the Consideration I have already mentioned, one Advantage that must accrue to the Nation by our passing the present Bill: Any Man who takes a View of our Conduct for some Years past, can never be at a Loss to discover by what Means our Neighbours have made such Progress in the Art of Navigation. He will easily see that it was owing to the many Disappointments which our Sailors received by the Fluctuation of our Councils at Home. Fleets were equipp'd here at great Expences, a vast Parade was made, and our Sailors Hopes of enriching themselves, by what they should take from the Enemies of their Country, were wound up to the highest Pitch: There is no Wonder, Sir, if, when these Hopes were disappointed, they entered into the Service of other Countries, where the Encouragement that foreign Princes wisely give them still detains them. Our passing this Bill

was boarded by an Iberian Guarda Costa, the Commander of which was a Renegado Subject of Lilliput. After the Iberians had rummaged the Ship, finding themselves disappointed of what they sought for, they treated the Captain in the most barbarous Manner, and tore off part of his Ear, bidding him carry it to his King, and tell his Majesty, that if he were present they would use him in the same Manner. This Account with many other Circumstances of Barbarity, too shocking to relate, was given in G by the said Captain at the Bar of the House of Clincks: Adding, that he heard the Iberians consulting how they should put him to death, which he every Moment expected. Being asked what his Sentiments were upon that Occasion, he answer'd, that he recommended his Soul to God, and his Cause to his Country. These Words, and showing the Piece of his Ear, which, wrapt in Cotton, he carries about with him in a Box, made great impression on the whole H Assembly.

* A Sea Captain of North Lilliput, whose Ship in her return from *Columbia*, was

Bill is, perhaps, the only Way of recovering them to our Service. They will now see that we design more than an empty Show, or mock Expedition, that our Resolutions of Vengeance are fix'd, and that it is now out of the Power of any Minister to defeat their Expectations. This, Sir, will give them new Spirits, it will revive their Love for their Country, and they will say to one another, in their plain and honest Language, "We now see that our great Men at Home are in earnest, they have passed a Bill that will give us an Opportunity to repay ourselves, with Advantage, for the many Losses and Insults we have received from the *Iberians*, and for the many Disappointments we have met with at Home. Let us now return to the Service of our Country: Let us lay hold of this Opportunity of making ourselves rich at the Expence of the natural Enemies of us and our Nation. For my Part, says one, I never would have entered into any other Service, had I not met with so many Disappointments in *Lilliput*; and since Things are so and so, I shall chuse rather to serve there than any where else." — Thus, Sir, our passing the present Bill is a necessary Step for us to take in order to recover our industrious Seamen from foreign into his Majesty's Service. This seems the only Expedient by which this important End can probably be obtained. Thereby, Sir, we shall gain a double Advantage, we shall deprive our Neighbours of the Means that have enabled them so long to rival us in our Trade and Navigation; and we shall increase the naval, that is, the real Force of this Island: In short, Sir, were this Bill to answer no other End besides re-inspiring our brave Sailors with a Confidence in those who have the Direction of our Affairs, I think that single Consideration ought to outweigh any petty Objections; which however will vanish of themselves, because, Sir, while his Majesty is possessed of the Hearts of the Sailors, he will be able to maintain both the Dig-

nity of his Crown, and Freedom of Commerce to his Subjects

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, who sits near me, has express'd himself with great Tenderness and Regard towards our Merchants: I wish, Sir, they may find him, and every Gentleman who has the Honour to act in the Administration, their Friends. I am sure they deserve all the Friendship the Ministry can show, and all the Encouragement and Protection the Legislature can give. I beg Leave to say, Sir, it is owing to the Commerce they carry on, that under a Load of unnumber'd Taxes, and amidst all the Discouragements of Industry, we are yet able to supply the Exigencies of Government, that we are yet able to preserve the Remains of that Influence which this Crown once had over the Councils of the rest of *Degulia*, and that we can yet say that there is one Body of Men amongst us independent. But, Sir, how long can our Merchants preserve that Independency, if their Rights are not duly and vigorously maintained by that Government to the Support of which they so largely contribute? If they are left naked and defenceless by those who ought to be the Guardians of our Commerce, they must of Necessity become the Prey of every petty State. I need not call in distant Facts, or recur to History for this melancholy Truth. I am afraid all the late Insults offered them Abroad, are the Consequences of a visible Neglect of their Interest at Home. And from what *has been*, we may easily collect what *will be* the Consequence of this Conduct: We have already been insulted by our Enemies, we shall soon be despised by our Allies; we shall be considered as a Nation without Rights, or, what is the same, without Power to assert them. This, Sir, must be our Fate, unless we vigorously resent the Injuries of our Merchants, unless we require and command a Reparation for their past Sufferings, and a sufficient Security from future Insults; and unless, by a Conduct Resolute, and worthy of the

Lilliputian Name, we restore our Naval Flag to its ancient Reputation.

Having mentioned, Sir, the Honour of our Flag, it puts me in Mind of the Story of *the Wife of the first A Emperor of Romenia*, who, said that great Man, *ought not only to be void of Guilt, but free from every Suspicion of it.* The Flag of Lilliput, says every Lover of his Country, *ought not only to be free from Insults, but we must not B suffer its Dignity to be liable even to a Doubt.* We must not give our Neighbours Leave to dispute that Point, either from their own Constructions of Treaties, from any former Precedents, or from any late pacific Forbearance. I believe, Sir, it is needless for me to explain in this Place my Thoughts more C fully on this tender Point; every Gentleman who has heard of some late Transactions must know what I mean. All the Use I would make of it, is to put Gentlemen in mind, that by giving up the Honour of our Flag, we give up the Safety of our Commerce; D and, that by giving up our Commerce, we betray the Interest of our Country. If the Insolence of any of our Neighbours has encroach'd upon the Honour of our Flag, either by calling it in Question, or by any actual Insults, it E is our Duty to pass this Bill, that they may be convinced of our Resolution, not only to ascertain our Rights of Navigation in these Seas, but to vindicate the Honour of our Flag throughout the World.

I shall now examine the Consequences F of the Arguments produced in Opposition to this Bill. It is alledged, that if it passes, the Wealth of our Allies may be seized without a Possibility of making Restitution. Now, Sir, I shall suppose a Thing that I believe no Gentleman can deny to be very probable: If we resolve upon procuring to our Merchants a Reparation of their past, and a Security against future Injuries, we shall be at last obliged to enter into a War. What Part are we then to act? Are we not to distress H *Iberia* in every Branch of Commerce? And shall we not most distress

her by intercepting her Plate-Ships, and seizing that Treasure to which she owes all her Power and all her Influence? That Influence by which we are aw'd, and that Power by which we are oppress'd? But, Sir, according to some Gentlemen's Way of reasoning, this cannot be done. For if we take the *Iberian* Plate-Fleet, we must refund to our Allies whatever belongs to them. Now, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman who has been a Commander of a Ship, or is conversant in these Affairs, if he would not be very cautious how he attacks any Ship for whose Cargo he must be accountable? Do Gentlemen think it easy for an Admiral of a Fleet, or a Captain of a Ship, to repress the Ardour of their Men when flush'd with Success, and perhaps irritated by Resistance? Will not Reason, even without Experience, inform us, that no Spirit of Authority, or Exactness of Discipline, can hinder the Sailors from plundering or destroying? The next Step, Sir, to be taken, is not, as usual, to adjudge those Captures to be lawful Prizes, but only for much of the Cargo as belongs to our Enemies; for our Allies, it seems, are to bring in their Claim upon us for the Remainder; and they may perhaps be prevailed upon, without any great Difficulty, by *Iberia*, to extend their Claim to the whole Ship, when perhaps Half is already disposed of by the Sailors amongst themselves, or to pay the Fees at a Prize-Office.

But without supposing any indirect Confederacy between our Enemies and Allies, let us only remember that some Gentlemen have asserted, that not a Fifth, and others I believe more rightly, that not a Tenth Part of the Cargo of the Plate-Ships belongs to the *Iberians*. Now I am informed, by Gentlemen that are no Strangers to these Affairs, that it is impossible for a Commander to prevent more than even a Fifth Part from being secreted by their Crews. I think the Gentleman appealed to by my honourable Friend who sits near me, has told us, that himself was brought in a Debtor, upon

a Prize he took, and I am sure no Officer can pretend to more Authority and Wisdom than himself. Can we then suppose that an Officer will so far sacrifice his own Interest to publick Spirit, as to attack the Plate-Ships of *Iberia*? May we not more reasonably believe that he will avoid all Occasions of falling in with them, than that he will purchase a barren Reputation by the Ruin of his Family? Should we go to War, upon these Maxims, we should at least set all Nations an unheard of Example of Temper and Forbearance; since, tho' we had the Wealth of *Iberia* in our Power, the Seizure of which must render them Bankrupts, both amongst themselves and to their Neighbours, we shall regard it as a Treasure sacred and inviolable; while they are at full Liberty to ruin our Trade, to distress our Colonies, to insult our Flag, and to enslave our Fellow-Subjects. Will not these be the Effects of rejecting this Bill upon the Grounds which the hon. Gentleman and his Friends have suggested? Have the hon. Gentleman and his Friends proposed any Means to prevent them? I am sure if they had, or if they yet shall propose any such Measures, I am as ready to concur with them as any Gentleman in this House.

Hitherto, Sir, I have reasoned upon the Supposition of the *Blefusudians* having a large Share and Property in these Plate-Ships. And, Sir, I shall readily agree, that it is greatly the Interest of their Merchants that these Ships may be unmolested. But, Sir, that they have a Property or a Share in them, tho' it may pass very well amongst private Traders, is not a Language to be either used or understood by treating Powers. We are, in a national Controversy, to allow of no Property or Shares but what are agreeable to the Treaties subsisting betwixt our Crown and the Crown of *Iberia*, which has expressly precluded the *Blefusudians* from trading to the *Iberian Columbia*; the Treaties betwixt our Crown and the Crown of *Blefuscu* have no less precluded any such Trade.

The last Clause of the sixth Article of Treaty of *Utralt* binds up the Emperor of *Blefuscu* from hereafter endeavouring to attain or accept of any other Use of Navigation or Trade, upon any Account, to *Iberia*, and the *Iberian Columbia*, other than what was practised there in the Reign of *Chorlo II.* or than what shall likewise be fully given and granted at the same Time to other Nations and People concerned in Trade. And, Sir, the Words of the eighth Article of that Treaty, are so full and express, on this Head, that I shall make no Apology for reading them.

And whereas, among other Conditions of the general Peace, it is by common Consent established as a chief and fundamental Rule, that the Exercise of Navigation and Commerce to the *Iberian Columbia*, should remain in the same State it was in the Time of the aforesaid *Chorlo II.* That therefore this Rule may hereafter be observed with inviolable Faith, and in a Manner never to be broken, and thereby all Causes of Distrust and Suspicion concerning that Matter may be prevented and removed, it is especially agreed and concluded, that no Licence, nor any Permission at all, shall at any Time be given, either to the *Blefusudian*, or to any Nation whatever, in any Name, or under any Pretence, directly or indirectly, to sail to, traffick in, or introduce Slaves, Goods, Merchandizes, or any Thing whatsoever, into the Dominions subject to the Crown of *Iberia* in *Columbia*, except what may be agreed by the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce aforesaid, and the Rights and Privileges granted in certain Conventions, commonly called the Agreement for Nigroes, whereof Mention is made in the 12th Article.

These are the Words of the Treaty, and Words more express there cannot be. Now, Sir, there never was a Treaty betwixt *Iberia* and any other Nation, by which *Iberia* gave them a Right to import one Piece of Silver in their own Names; and to this Day every Piece that is imported in the Name of any other Merchants besides those of *Iberia*, by the Laws of *Iberia*

are confiscated to the King: Nor indeed can either *Iberia* or *Blefuscu*, agreeable to the Treaties with us, either grant or accept of any Right of Trade to the *Iberian Columbia*. So that should we seize all the *Iberian Plate-Fleet*, the *Blefuscudians* could never pretend any Violation of Treaties, they could never pretend that we had robbed them, or done any thing contrary to the Laws of Nations, or the Treaties subsisting betwixt the two Crowns. If she did, we could tell her, we knew of no Interest she had in these Plate-Ships, or could have without a manifest Breach of Treaties, and that our Conduct was supported by Reason and by Justice. But, Sir, as the Alteration that has been made in the present Bill by the Committee, makes it impossible for the *Blefuscudians*, or any Nation except *Iberia*, to suffer by our Proceedings, because they will have Time to withdraw their Effects, I conceive the Force of the Gentleman's Argument, with regard to our Allies, falls to the Ground. This Concession, Sir, this Regard which we have shewn for the Interest of our Allies, must, if they have either Candour or Gratitude, make them sensible how tender we are of their Interest, and how unwilling to give them any Provocation to become Parties in this Quarrel. It will show them, Sir, that we have no other Design in passing this Bill, or in entering into a War, than to assert our Rights, and secure our Commerce. At the same Time, Sir, it gives them, as the Gentleman express'd it, a fair Warning, and shews them that we are not to be intimidated from pursuing our just Resentment, even tho' they should obstinately neglect to withdraw their Effects, or continue to embark them in *Iberian Vessels*. These, Sir, are some of the good Consequences that may perhaps attend the Amendment that has been made, tho' I think there was little Occasion for it; and I believe, Sir, as I said before, I have now demonstrated that we were not obliged in Justice to make any such Amendment, or to regard the Riches

on board these Ships as the Property of any People except *Iberians*.

I shall next, Sir, consider what was said by the hon. Gentleman with Regard to the Loss that our Merchants must sustain by their insuring these Effects. Every Gentleman, Sir, who is conversant in Trade, knows very well how great the Difference is betwixt insuring upon a Cargo, and insuring upon a Bottom. All the Insurance in these Cases with our Merchants, is upon Bottomry, and not upon Cargoes; and if I am rightly inform'd, our Merchants Share, if the Plate-Ships should be seized, would be very inconsiderable. As to the Difficulties in which our Merchants who trade to *Iberia* might be involv'd by this Bill, they are now provided against, by the Clause inserted by the Committee, which gives them an Opportunity of putting their Effects out of the Reach of the *Iberian Government*; tho', I believe, even this Alteration was hardly necessary, because they must, from the Conduct of the Court of *Iberia*, have long seen this Cloud gathering, and we must suppose them lost in Stupidity, if they have not provided for the worst. Nor can I find the least Reason for imagining that a Discovery of their Effects will be acquired by Torture, because a Proceeding so entirely unheard of, so horrid in its Nature, and so contrary to the Law of Nations and of Arms, will fill the whole World with Resentment and Detestation, and load the Authors with such a general and lasting Odium, as the Wealth they might hope to gain cannot countervail. But, Sir, because every Gentleman, cannot be supposed to be a Judge of Commerce, or the particular Interests of Merchants, I will propose an Experiment, by which every Gentleman that pleases, may convince himself of the Fitness of this Bill. Let any Gentleman walk thro' *Belfaborac* and *Mildendo*, and ask every Trader he shall meet, his Opinion of a War with *Iberia*, and of this Bill; he will not find six Men in the Number that will not declare in Favour

of both one and the other. This, Sir, I believe many Gentlemen in this House will admit to be Fact, and then what becomes of all the Arguments drawn from a Tenderne's for the Interest of our Merchants? Can we suppose that if they have such immense Sums at Stake as has been suggested, they would declare for the present Bill, had they not other Advantages in View, that will overballance all the Losses they can sustain by our seizing the Plate-Ships? Or must we not suppose, what is much more probable, that they have no such Sums at Stake, and that they therefore are pleased with the Prospect of a War that will repress the Influence of their Oppressors?

I cannot dismiss the Cause of the Traders to *Iberia*, without mentioning a Story, which, though I will not affirm it to be true, seems too remarkable to be suppress'd. It is reported, Sir, that a Counter-Petition was set on Foot, and promoted by some in Power with their whole Interest, and utmost Diligence. This Counter-Petition, Sir, was to have been signed by the Merchants trading to *Iberia*, in order to be presented to this House, setting forth *the Hardships that the Petitioners must suffer by a War with Iberia*: To procure Hands to this Petition no Arts were untry'd, no Threatenings, no Promises were omitted, yet could they not get above five or six Merchants to sign it; and those of the same Religion with the *Iberians*, of no Figure in Trade Abroad, and of no Interest among our Merchants at Home. A Petition, Sir, sign'd by so few and so inconsiderable Persons, against Petitions from all Parts of the Empire, would only have drawn Contempt on those who promoted it, and was therefore with equal Modesty and Prudence laid aside. I will not be answerable for the Truth of my Information, and therefore if any Gentleman who hears me, thinks himself injured by such a Report, I hope I have obliged him by giving him an Opportunity of vindicating himself from the Aspersions. But, Sir, be that as it will, I may venture to affirm that a Counter-Petition was set on Foot, but

miscarried for want of a sufficient number of Hands to give it the Face of a Petition fit to be presented to this House. This is enough, Sir, to prove that all our Merchants trading to *Iberia*, except a very despicable Number, are for a War; so that the Tenderne's of the Honourable Gentleman, is a Tenderne's by which they will not think themselves benefited, nor own themselves obliged.

But, says the Honourable Gentleman, the Power of making Peace or War lies in his Majesty's Breast. It is a Prerogative not to be wrested from him by Petitions, however universal, or by Arguments, however specious.

Sir,

I know very well how far this Prerogative of the Crown extends, at least how far it ought to extend, and how safe such a Prerogative is with our present Emperor. But hope it will not be imputed to want of Confidence in his Majesty, if I affirm that even this favourite Prerogative, this darling Power, that is so warmly contended for, however reasonable it once was, may be now justly disputed. In former Times, Sir, when our Emperors made War, they did it at their own Expence, they went to the Field at the Head of their own Tenants; if any Advantage was gain'd, it was enjoy'd by the Nation, and if any Loss was sustain'd, it was sustain'd by the Sovereign. It was then but reasonable to indulge the Monarch in this Prerogative, because he could only exercise it at his own Expence. But our Sovereigns now, Sir, make War at the Expence of the Nation, and hazard not their own Revenues, but the Fortunes, Interests, and Commerce of their Subjects; and therefore, Sir, it would seem but reasonable that the People should be allowed to judge a little for themselves, & our Emperors hearken to their Voice, especially when it is universal; when they are not influenced by the Arts of designing Politicians, or heated by the Rage of Party. Never was Nation more unanimous than our People now are in their Demands of Satisfaction for

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the Injuries they have so long born from the *Iberians*. There can be no Danger in complying with their Importunities, since there is no War, Sir, be it ever so unsuccessful, but is to be preferred to such a Peace, as can only flatter us with a false Security, and expose us more effectually to a faithless Plunderer.

I shall, Sir, but just touch upon the second Article, which the Honourable Gentleman has been pleased to take notice of, that by which Head-Money is granted to our Sailors; the Gentleman has owned, Sir, that this is a very proper Measure; that it is not enough for us to be barely just, but that we ought likewise to be generous, if we would encourage Men to endure Toils, and face Danger: He has indeed express'd himself on that Head, with great Candour and Perspicuity. All the Remark I beg leave to make is, that the Gentleman is rather for encouraging our Sailors, at our own Expence, than that of our Enemies.

As to the Objection against vesting the Properties of Places, taken from the Enemies, in the Persons of those who shall be incorporated by his Majesty for that Purpose; the Gentleman has said, that it is the Custom of late for Nations at War with one another, to restore the Conquests that have been made by either Party, during the War. I believe, Sir, we are at present in Possession of several Places conquer'd from *Iberia*, several Islands and Fortresses of great Consequence, which have not been restor'd, tho' some of them have been more than once demanded Sword in Hand. And I cannot see what should hinder us from securing our future Conquests, as well as our past. It is true, Sir, if we go about to beg or buy a Peace, the Effects or Conquests in the Hands of private Persons will very much embarrass a Treaty: But if we intend to command a Peace, and insist on Justice, it can only be effected by showing that we are determined not to lose any Advantage that we shall gain by War.

I hope, Sir, what I have now said is sufficient to convince Gentlemen of the Necessity of this Bill, Former Parliaments, Sir, have thought it proper to pass such Bills; it was then proper; it is now necessary. I am far, Sir, from thinking that this Nation ought to be the Drawcanfir of *Europe*, to heap Debts upon Debts, and rush wantonly into Wars and Expences.

But, Sir, I am afraid new Debts and new Wars will be the natural Consequence of such languid and spiritless Proceedings as some Gentlemen seem to favour. Every petty People, every Nest of Pirates, every Combination of encroaching Traders, will without scruple plunder a Nation, that sits down tamely under the grossest Injuries, and, instead of punishing, caresses the Robber. But, Sir, if this Act should not have the expected Influence upon *Iberia*, it will encourage our Seamen, and inspire our Fellow-Subjects with a just Confidence in his Majesty and his Administration, when they see nominal Distinctions, and Party Quarrels lost in the noble Zeal for asserting the Rights of our Country, retrieving the Honour of our Naval Flag, and repairing the Losses of our injured Merchants. Therefore, Sir, I give my hearty Concurrence to this Bill.

Mr *Gulliver* remarks here, that the Merit, Equity, and Fitness of the Bill were insisted on by several others of the Trameckian or High-heel'd Party, who with many had obtained the Name of the Patriot Party; and that tho' it was commonly called *Urg; Pulnub's Bill*, it was jointly the Production as well as the Concern of the Pretor of *Mildendo*, and other Patriots.

The Prime Minister, thinking himself reflected on, took the Opportunity to offer this Justification of himself.

I Believe, Sir, it is owing to the Zeal of the Gentleman who spoke last for the Honour of *Lilliput*, and to his Indignation against the Insolence of the *Iberians*, that, give me Leave to say it, Sir, he forgot some of his usual Candour in stating one or two Points. As they personally relate to myself, I shall

shall beg Leave to trouble the House with a few Words on this Occasion.

And first, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman who has heard what I have said on this Subject from the first Day it was brought into this House, if I have drop'd one Word that could be wrested to the Meaning imputed to me by the hon. Gentleman. Can any Gentleman collect from the Expressions I us'd, that I was *jealous* of the *Iberian*, but *forgetful* of the *Lilliputian* Honour? I dare appeal, Sir, to any Man who knows me in private Life, if they ever at any Time have heard such an insinuation fall from me. All that I said on that Point was in order to prove, that it would be extremely improper for us to pass this Bill, till we see the Effect of his Majesty's late Instances at the Court of *Iberia*. As to what I said on the Jealousy of Princes, with regard to their own Honour, I am sure there is no Man that considers the Expression, who does not believe it to be Truth.

The next Part of the honourable Gentleman's Speech that personally relates to me, is what he added with regard to an abortive Petition. The Gentleman said, *he was inform'd, it was reported, but he would not be answerable for the Truth of his Information*: But, Sir, is this a fair Way of reasoning in this House? To make Insinuations of any Weight, they must be founded in acknowledged Facts. But if these Facts are misrepresented, and aggravated with invidious Circumstances; if *Suspensions* are intangled with *Certainties*, and *Conjectures* work'd up into *Invectives*; may not the most innocent Behaviour countenance the most cruel and unjust Reflections? May not the clearest Integrity be impeached, and Reputations sported away? It is very true that a certain Petition was designed, and that Design was afterwards dropt. So much, Sir, and not one Word more of what has been asserted on this Head, is Truth. But, Sir, as I have been personally pointed out, I must beg Leave to set this Affair in a just Light: It is against my Inclina-

tion that I touch upon it at all, but I am forced to it, by the Regard that every Man ought to have for Truth, and for his own Character.

A The Design of the Petition, which is invidiously called a Counter-Petition, I will take upon me to assert, was not set on Foot by any one concern'd in the Administration, as the hon. Gentleman seems to insinuate. It was a Measure begun and promoted by some of the most considerable Merchants of the Kingdom, and, for ought I know, Men as well affected to our Constitution both in Church and State, as any Gentleman in this House. After they had concerted their Scheme amongst themselves, they came in a Body to desire my Advice; which was, Sir, that they should proceed no farther in it. I told them, that I would not be concern'd in any thing that could give the *Iberians* the least Reason to imagine that the Merchants of *Lilliput* were divided amongst themselves in this Affair, or that this House would not be unanimous in its Zeal for procuring just and ample Satisfaction for the Injuries of our Countrymen, and the Obstructions of our Commerce. At the same Time I shewed them that they were acting contrary to their own Interests, and that they could hope for no other Favour from *Iberia* than to be the last whom she would ruin. Upon this, Sir, the Design was dropt; and I believe this is known, by several present, to be the true State of the Fact, which the hon. Gentleman has been pleased to represent as a Piece of Ministerial Craft.

As to the Arguments produced by the hon. Gentleman, how far they are conclusive let the House judge: For my Part, I do not forget my Promise of being open to Conviction; but I must feel the Force of an Argument before I acknowledge it, and perceive my Objections invalidated before I recede from them. I do not perceive that the Gentleman has added any Weight to his own Reasons, or taken away any from mine, and therefore I am against the present Question.

Here

Here Mr *Gulliver* tells us, that the Prime Minister was supposed to leave, by design, the Argumentative Part of the REPLY to his Friends, and that *Tsahom Wintinnong*, Urg; who had once been of the Trameckfan, *High-beel'd*, or Patriot Party; but now was become a Fiscal of the Treasury; stood up, and spoke to the following Purpose.

S I R,

THE Importance of the Question before us, will justify me in saying something, though the Time will not allow me to say much.

The present Bill, *I apprehend* to be such, as we cannot pass without infringing the Law of Nations, and deviating from the Maxims of Policy, since, *in my Opinion*, we should, in passing it, neither observe our Treaties, nor consult our Interest. Our Provocations have indeed been great, and many; our Merchants have met with barbarous Treatment; and that too has been authoriz'd, or at least conniv'd at, by some of the *Iberian* Governours; nor shall I pretend to say that these Governours have been hitherto punish'd by the Court of *Iberia*. But, Sir, neither the Court of *Iberia*, nor we, till of late, were certainly informed of the Truth of our Merchants Allegations; and while Facts are yet in dispute, tho' Justice may be delay'd, it is not properly denied.

The convincing Proofs we have now received, are laid, by his Majesty's Order, before the Court of *Iberia*; let us wait for the Event of these Remonstrances, which perhaps may procure us all the Advantages we can hope from a War, without the Hazard, the Blood, and the Expence. If these Remonstrances are neglected, what have we lost? we have still our Swords in our Hands, to command Justice, if we are denied it. We may then declare War, and prosecute it with the utmost Vigour; the Delay, will, I hope, give new Spirit to our Counsels, because it will give Justice to our Cause.

As the Hon. Gentleman, Sir, has been pleased to quote an Article or two from the Treaty of *Ultralt*, I shall beg leave, Sir, to do the same. An

first, Sir, I shall read the 17th and 18th Articles of that Treaty.

XVII. *But if it happen through Inadvertency, Imprudence, or any other Cause, that any Subject of either of their aforesaid Royal Majesties, do or commit any Thing, by Land, Sea, or on Fresh-Water, in any Part of the World, whereby this present Treaty be not observed, or whereby any particular Article of the same hath not its Effect, this Peace and good Correspondence, between the Queen of Lilliput and the Iberian King, shall not therefore be interrupted or broken, but shall remain in its former Strength, Force and Vigour; and that Subject only shall be answerable for his own Fact, and suffer such Punishment as is inflicted by Law, and according to the Prescriptions of the Law of Nations.*

XVIII. *But if (which God forbid) the Disputes which are composed should, at any time, be renewed between their said Royal Majesties, and break out into open War, the Ships, Merchandize and Goods, both moveable and immoveable, of the Subjects on both Sides, which shall be found to be, and remain in the Ports and Dominions of the adverse Party, shall not be confiscated, or suffer any Damage; but the Space of 180 Days, on the one Part and the other, shall be granted to the said Subjects of each of their said Royal Majesties, in order to their selling the aforesaid Things, or any other their Effects, or carrying away and transporting the same from thence, whithersoever they please, without any Molestation.*

I believe, Sir, the Words of these two Articles need no Commentary, they being so full and express in themselves, and their Meaning so directly contrary to the Tenour of the present Bill. While War is yet not declar'd, and before the Court of *Iberia* has avowedly refused to do us Justice, the Injuries and Violences complained of, are the Crimes of private Persons, not Hostilities, but Pyracies; and so I shall stile them, till a Refusal of Justice makes them the Acts of the State. There are several Instances, Sir, and some mentioned

oned in the Petition to this House, wherein our injur'd Merchants have been favourably heard by the Court of *Iberia*; if her Intentions to grant them Relief were frustrated by the Villany of her Governours in *Columbia*, that is no more than I believe happens every Day, in relation to other Courts, where their Dominions are so remote. Therefore, Sir, until we hear the Answer of the Court of *Iberia* to our late Instances, we can never affirm that the Crown of *Iberia* has, by any publick Act, authorized the Depredations complain'd of.

The Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to omit taking Notice of another material Objection to this Bill: This, Sir, regards the Obligations that our Crown is under, not to consent to any future Alienations of any Part of the *Iberian* Dominions in *Columbia*, tho' he might have found the Words by which this is expressly stipulated in one of the Articles, which he himself was pleased to quote. It is in the latter Part of the eighth Article of the said Treaty, where we meet with this Clause; *That the Iberian Dominions in Columbia may be preserved whole and entire, the Empress of Lilliput engages, that she will endeavour, and give Assistance to the Iberians, that the antient Limits of their Dominions in Columbia be restored and settled as they stood in the time of King Chorlo II. of Iberia, if it shall appear that they have, in any manner, or under any Pretence, been broken into, and lessened in any Part, since the Death of the King aforesaid.*

This, Sir, was a Point of so great Consequence, that the first Article of the said Treaty confirms it in Terms still more full and express. Since his Royal Majesty [of *Iberia*] is resolutely resolved, and does solemnly Promise by these Presents, that he will not consent to any further Alienation of Countries, Provinces or Lands, of any Sort, or wherever situate, belonging to *Iberia*, her Royal Majesty of *Magna Lilliputia* does likewise reciprocally Promise, that she will provide that no

further Part of the *Iberian Monarchy* be torn from it.

After such a Stipulation as this, what can our passing the present Bill be term'd, but a manifest Violation of the publick Faith? But because Arguments founded upon Interest are too often of greater Weight than those drawn from mere speculative Justice, I shall beg leave to offer my Opinion of the Effect, which such a Procedure would have upon our Commerce; that Commerce, for the Preservation of which these Measures are proposed.

I have, Sir, many times heard it asserted, that we are Losers in every Branch of Trade, except to our Plantations, and to *Lusitania*: If this is true, Sir, let us not, without the utmost Caution, give way to Counsels that may injure these two only valuable Branches of our Commerce. I believe, Sir, it will easily be granted me, that the *Iberians* are superiour to us in the Seas of *Columbia*. Their Ships are indeed very much inferiour to our Men of War, yet such as our trading Vessels cannot resist; these Ships, the vast Extent of their Coasts, and Commodiousness of their Harbours, give them an Opportunity of equipping in such Numbers, that the Men of War, which we shall be willing to dispatch thither, will not be able to protect above a fifth Part of our Merchants. Nor is this the only, or the greatest Danger, to which our Commerce will be exposed. The open Efforts of *Iberia* may be guarded against and defeated, but the silent Encroachments of *Blesfusu* we shall not have Leisure to observe, nor Opportunity to prevent; the First will cease with the War, but the Other will still remain to upbraid us with our Rashness and Imprudence.

As to the Hopes, which the Hon. Gentleman seems to entertain, that *Blesfusu* will interpose in our Favour, I cannot but think them perfectly chimerical. *Blesfusu* has rarely sacrificed her Interest to her Generosity, or assisted her Neighbours to her own Pre-

Prejudice. What Prospect of Advantage, can induce her to represent the Justice of our Cause, to the King of *Iberia*? Will not she grow rich by our Differences? Will not she extend her Commerce undisturb'd, and enlarge her Power without Opposition? Her Power in *Columbia* is already formidable, and her Colonies flourishing. Shall we not by a War encrease that Power, and add new Strength to our ancient and natural Enemy? Nor will *Blefuscu* confine her Acquisitions to *Columbia*, but make the same, if not greater Advances in *Degulia*; the Trade to *Iberia*, a Trade more considerable and gainful than is commonly imagined, will fall at once into her Hands. She will then grasp at *Lusitania*, and how easily she may insinuate herself into that Trade, will appear from the bare Inspection of a Map of *Degulia*. Let it be remember'd that the Sea will be open to her Vessels, while our Merchants will not dare to sail without a Convoy; let it be consider'd how easily *Iberia* may station her Fleet at the very Mouth of the *Taquo*, and the Dangers of a War will be easily comprehended.

As to the Tendency of this Bill to recover our Seamen to the Service of their Country, it is a very specious Argument, but, I think, without much Weight. Does any Gentleman, Sir, believe such multitudes of our Seamen to be in foreign Service, as that, in order to recal them, we should pass a Bill of such fatal Consequences? I hope, Sir, we shall not want Seamen sufficient for our Navies, without making so dangerous an Experiment.

I shall beg leave, Sir, only to offer one Word in answer to what the Gentleman threw out with regard to the Royal Prerogative of making Peace or War; and indeed, Sir, his Insinuation is so directly contrary to the known Maxims of our Government, that in some Measure it carries its own Answer along with it; Gentlemen need only look into the Address, we have presented to his Majesty, to be convinced what the Sense of the House is

on this Head, and how consistent it would be in us, after such an Address, to pretend to wrest that Prerogative out of his Hands.

The Advocates for the Bill have advanced one Assertion in Defence of it, which, in my Opinion, deserves particular Notice. This Bill, how threatening an Aspect soever it may bear, however it may swell with the tremendous Sounds of Head-money, Conquest, and Appropriation, is, it seems, only intended to procure a lasting and a speedy Peace. These Threats, it seems, are only to be thundered in the Ears of *Iberia*, these Conquests are only to be talk'd of, and the Land we mark out for perpetual Settlements is never to be invaded. Are not these the Satirists, who have exhausted their Eloquence, and jaded their Imaginations, to ridicule military Shows, and mock Expeditions?

But not to give way to personal Reflection on this important Question, How can we guess the Event of this bold Experiment? Have they any Assurance that the *Iberians*, so elevated as they represent them with our Cowardice, so daring, so haughty, and so insolent, will lose their Spirits, lower their Crests, quake with Terror, and sink into Despair, at the Resolution of this House? That they will immediately beg for Mercy as soon as we lay our Hands upon our Swords, without daring to hold out till they are drawn? Will mere Words and empty Sounds restore that Reputation which has been so long lost, and so pathetically lamented? Is there any Magic in an Act of Parliament, that gives it Power to freeze the Blood, and slacken the Nerves, to disarm Squadrons, and scatter Fleets? Their Reasonings seem to be founded in the full Confidence of Effects like these. — For they have not vouchsafed to give us the least Information how the Expences of a War with a powerful Nation may be supported; while they have justify'd Measures of which to vulgar Capacities, War appears the inevitable Consequence. The Tenour of their Reasoning is, indeed, not very

uniform : They talk at one Time of nothing but procuring a safe and honourable Peace ; at another, they seem to suspect that the Bill may produce open Hostilities, and please themselves with transferring to the People a Branch of his Majesty's Prerogative, and giving them an Opportunity of declaring War for themselves. They assert, that the People are unanimous in their Ardour for Vengeance, and propose an infallible Experiment to prove that Unanimity. Suppose the Desire as general as is pretended, are all Desires proper to be gratified ? Is an inflam'd Populace to give Laws to the Legislature ? The People, I know, in Imitation of some of their Betters, have divided Prizes, counted on Head-money, and cantoned out the Provinces of *Columbia*. Conquest, Triumph, and Possession, are pleasing Sounds, and Victory and War are vulgarly Terms of the same Signification. But Experiments are best confuted by Experiments, and therefore I shall take the Liberty of proposing a Method by which the Inclinations of our Countrymen may be discovered. Let any Gentleman of this House walk thro' the Streets of *Mildendo*, and ask every Man he meets, whether he is willing to abate his Expences, or to pay greater Taxes than he does at present. I believe I need not say what Answer he will receive, or how wonderful an Unanimity he will find in all Ages, Ranks, and Parties. He will see the Ardour raised by the Talk of Depredations, Injuries, Conquests, and Vengeance, very sensibly abated by the Mention of Taxes. The Story of *Jonkeno* will then be told in vain, and tho' it has been affirm'd that it will raise us Volunteers, it will raise, I fear, but little Money.

Upon the Whole, I believe, most Gentlemen that attentively reflect on all the Consequences of passing this Bill, will find the Disadvantages outweigh the Benefits, and with me determine in the Negative.

Mr Gulliver stops here with this Note.

Several other Speeches were made on this Occasion, but partly to

the Purport of the foregoing ; for which Reason I have taken no farther Notice of them in this compendious Account of the Debates of the *Lilliputian* Senate ; which, tho' contracted into a few Sheets, may suffice for the Entertainment of those who have not Leisure to peruse 1738 large Folio Volumes : In which the whole Proceedings, Debates, Relations, Papers, Petitions, Memorials, Declarations, Affidavits, Estimates, short States, and secret Histories, are comprized. — I shall only add, that at the Close of the Debate, *Urg; Pulnub* rose up, and observed, that no Gentleman had answered the most material Points of his Arguments, especially that of the *Blefusudians* carrying on Commerce in the *Iberian* Plate-Ships, which was plainly a Breach of Treaties, and not attempted to be refuted, because unanswerable. However, he left the Bill to its Fate : On which the House divided 106 against, 75 for passing the Bill.

This Account of Political DEBATES to be continued.

Examination of a Question proposed in the Magazine of June, p. 310.

Mr URBAN,

THOSE Criticks who would persuade us that they have made deep Searches into the Mind of Man, and have founded their Precepts, not upon Caprice but Nature, have laid it down as an uncontroverted Rule, that a Writer, whose Intention is to delight, ought never to exhaust the Subject he treats of, by shewing it in all its Light, or expanding it in all its Branches, but should give the Reader the Satisfaction of adding something that he may call his own, and thus engage his Attention by flattering his Vanity.

Tho' I am no Bigot to the Science of Criticism, nor much an Advocate for the Authority claimed by its Professors, of ascertaining Taste, and setting Bounds to Fancy, I shall let this Rule pass unexamined, both because few Authors are capable of transgressing it, and because I believe it founded on a true Principle, That our natural Self-love makes us receive greater Pleasure from a just Thought struck out by ourselves, than from one communicated by an Author.

It is perhaps for this Reason that I was better entertained with the Queries in your

your last Magazine, than with any other Part of the Book; for by turning my Thoughts upon a great Variety of Subjects, they gave me an Opportunity of enjoying the proper Pleasure of a reasonable Being, of conversing with my own Mind, and summoning by turns its different Faculties of Memory, Judgment, and Imagination.

Of these Questions none employed me longer, or led me through a wider Range of Ideas than the first, perhaps for no other Reason than that it had the Advantage of making the first Impression, for it is of much less Importance to the Publick than many of the rest, and I believe not very closely connected with any private Interest. Perhaps likewise my Attention might be awaken'd by the pompous Assemblage of such awful Sounds as are crowded together in that short Interrogatory. A faithful Subject and true *Briton* feels a kind of reverential Horrour, a mixture of Zeal, Admiration and Submission, that takes hold of his whole Soul, at the mention of KING and HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The latter he cannot reflect on without awakening the sublime Conceptions of our Liberties, our Constitution, our Virtue, our Independence, our Laws, and our Commerce; nor hear the Name of the former without annexing to it the Ideas of Majesty, Generosity, Magnanimity, Vigilance, Conservation of our Religious and Civil Rights, and Protection from Slavery and Arbitrary Power, and all other Virtues and Glories which are inseparably united to the Crown of *Great Britain*.

Whatever was the Cause, I could not easily forbear considering this Question, and indulging such Thoughts as arose upon it, which were perhaps sometimes too ludicrous for the Subject, and sometimes too serious for most of your Readers.

Condolence, as it imports, in its original Signification, a Sympathy in Grief, or Fellowship in Mourning, is a most amiable Exertion of a mild and benevolent Temper, and has been always observed to be an essential Part of the Character of a good Man; *ἀνὰ δὲ ἀγιδανύες Ἀνδρες*, say the *Greeks*; and *Lachrymæ nostri Pars optima Sensus*, is the celebrated Sentiment of a *Latin* Poet. But *Condolence* has degenerated from its first Intention, and, like Honesty, Friendship, Publick Spirit, and a thousand other pleasing Sounds, retains only the Shadow of its primitive Meaning, it implies now, not any Virtue, but an empty Ceremony, a Resemblance of Virtue, and is no more than one of the numerous Appellations that Hypocrisy has assumed to commend herself to Mankind.

Condolence is now only Part of the Farce which the Great Act for the Wife to laugh at, a sort of Burthen upon Affluence and high Station, to extenuate the Envy which the Glare of their Fortune might excite in those below them, who would be tempted to repine at their own Condition, did they not see that Happiness is more equally distributed than Wealth, and that though they are sometimes exposed to the Insolence or Malice of their Enemies, they have however this Consolation, that they are not obliged to congratulate their Advancement, or condole their Losses.

If we regard *Condolence*, not as a mere Form, but as an Expression of real Pity, and generous Concern, it requires, like every other Act of Virtue, some Degree of Prudence to direct the Practice of it, lest the good Intention be defeated for want of a due Regard to particular Circumstances, and Grief be heightened rather than abated by ill-tim'd and injudicious Kindness.

I am now considering *Condolence* as one of the Duties of Life, in which View it must necessarily imply some Degree of Consolation, for that can never be a social Duty which is of no Benefit to Society; and what is the Advantage of such Benevolence as tends only to emasculate and depress the Soul by encreasing its Emotions, or to impress more strongly the Sense of a Misfortune, by recounting the Advantages and Pleasures it has taken away? That only is the *Condolence* of a Friend which encourages and animates, which dispels the Gloom, and clears up the Soul, that shows a Misfortune in its best Light, and makes a Calamity sit less heavy.

To attain this End, it is necessary that we administer our Counsels at a proper Time; not too soon, while the Mind is smarting with a fresh Wound, and cannot dwell upon nothing but its own Pains; in those Moments of Impatience and Emotion, the wisest Exhortations will avail but little. Much less ought it to be too long delay'd, till the Soul has wearied itself too Rest, or apply'd for Relief to Business or Diversions. Consolation then is at least an impertinent Assistance where the Danger is over, and may have still a worse Effect, it may recall too strongly to the Mind those Ideas which it had so long been striving to banish.

But above all, to make our Advice effectual, we ought to convince the afflicted Person, that our Concern is real; for we are to remember that at these Hours Passion reigns absolute in the Breast, and that our Persuasions are not attended to as the Dictates of Reason but as

Affection. To raise and cultivate this Opinion of our Sincerity, we ought cautiously to avoid all Affectation of Language or Address, we are not then to wanton in Luxuriance of Diction, to point our Sentences, or polish our Periods; Grief is an Enemy to Metaphor and Allusion, and Pity does not naturally play the Rhetorician. No Man out of a Romance was ever comforted by hearing of the *never-to-be-forgotten Virtues* of a dead Friend, or much affected with the Tendernefs of an Acquaintance, who expresses his Apprehension lest *he should make those Wounds bleed afresh, which it is his Interest, and shall be his Endeavour to heal.* If such Consolations afford any Remedy in Grief, it must be by converting it into Anger.

Such is the Intention, and such are the Rules of private and friendly Condolence; as for publick Addresses of this Kind, as I know not from what Motives they proceed, or with what Intention they are presented, I pretend not to judge of their Propriety. The Stile of some of them has been very extraordinary; but as the Houses are on some Occasions above Forms of Law, they may well be above those of Ceremony. In an Address to *Q. Anne* on the Death of Prince George of Denmark, one of the Houses declared their Hopes that *her Grief would not hinder her from thinking of another Husband*, which however decent to the Queen, must be own'd no improper Advice to the Widow; yet it receiv'd, to use *Q. Elizabeth's* Phrase on a like Occasion, an *Answer answerless*. The Addresses now under our Consideration seem, in my poor Opinion, drawn up in direct Opposition to the Maxims which have been laid down by the best Authorities. For what could be the Effect of those long Panegyrics, which certainly were not intended to inform the King of any Thing he knew not before, but a * Revival of that Grief which his Majesty had so far subdued as to assure them it should not interrupt or delay Publick Business? What need was there to enumerate the Excellencies that he was best acquainted with, or to press him to exert his Fortitude when he was giving eminent Proofs of it? Here is Abundance of Grief, but no Consolation; the Commons indeed promise

Money, which must be allow'd a comfortable Cordial, yet perhaps that might have wanted Power to dispel so deep a Melancholy, had not his Majesty in his princely Prudence, out of his tender Affection to his People, and paternal Regard to their civil and religious Rights, timely discovered a more effectual Remedy.

Yours, PAMPHILUS.

The CHARACTER of her late Majesty Queen ANNE now inscribing on the Pedestal of a fine Statue of that PRINCESS, just finish'd by Mr RYSBRACK, and to be erected at Blenheim-Castle in Oxfordshire, at the Expence of the Dutchess Dowager of MARLBOROUGH.

QUEEN ANNE was very Graceful and Majestick in her Person: Religious, without Affectation. She always meant well. She had no false Ambition; which appear'd, by her never complaining at King William's being preferred to the Crown before her, when it was taken from the King her Father, for following such Counsels, and pursuing such Measures, as render'd the Revolution necessary. It was her greatest Affliction, to be forced to act against him, even for Security. Her Journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occasion'd by the great Consternation she was under at the King's sudden Return from Salisbury. She always paid the greatest Respect to King William and Queen Mary; never insisted upon any one Circumstance of Grandeur, more than what was establish'd in her Family by King Charles II. though, after the Revolution, she was Presumptive Heir to the Crown, and after the Death of her Sister, was in the Place of Princess of Wales. Upon her Accession to the Throne the Civil List was not increased. The late Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, often said, that, from Accidents in the Customs, and Lenity in the Collection, it did not arise, one Year with another, to more than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. She had no Vanity in her Expences, nor bought any one Jewel in the whole Time of her Reign. She paid out of her Civil List many Pensions granted in former Reigns, which have since been thrown upon the Publick. When a War was necessary to secure Europe against the Power of France, she contributed in One Year, towards the War, out of her Civil List, One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Ease of her Subjects: She granted the Revenue arising from the First Fruits, to augment the Provisions of the poorer Clergy. She never refus'd her private Charity to proper Objects. 'Till a few Years before her Death, she never had but Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year for her Privy Purse. At the latter End of her Reign it did not exceed Twenty-six Thousand Pounds a Year; which was much to her Honour, because it is subject to no Account. And as to her Robes, it will appear by the Records in the Exchequer, that in Nine Years she spent only Thirty-two Thousand and Fifty Pounds, including the Coronation

* That such was the Effect of the Address appears from this his Majesty's most gracious Answer, not yet in your Magazine: — Gentlemen, I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and very affectionate Address. I am so sensibly touched by this convincing Proof of your particular Regard to me, that I am not able, in this Distress, to command Myself sufficiently to express the just Sense, I have, of your Affection and Concern for Me upon this Occasion.

Expenſe. She was extremely well-bred, treated her chief Ladies and Servants as if they had been her Equals. Her Behaviour to all that approached her was decent, and full of Dignity, and ſhewed *Condeſcenſion*, without *Art* or *Meanneſs*. *All this I know to be true.*

SARAH MARLBOROUGH.
M.DCCXXXVIII.

Mr URBAN,

THE following Criticiſm has not as yet been taken Notice of, neither do I ſee how it can poſſibly admit of a Solution, to ſave *Virgil* and other Roman Poets from an Imputation of having committed an Error in Geography, a Science which doubtleſs every Poet ought to underſtand.

In the 11th *Æneis* of *Virgil*, *Diomedes* being ſolicited to aid the *Rutulians* againſt the *Trojans*, who had made a Deſcent on their Side of *Italy* under *Æneas*, in reckoning up the Series of his Miſfortunes and of other *Greeks*, concern'd in the Expedition againſt *Troy*, has this Expreſſion,

*Invidiſſe Deos, patriis ut redditus Oris
Conjugium optatum, et pulchram Calydo-
na viderem.*

Now it is evident from the ſecond *Iliad* of *Homer*, that *Diomedes* led his Troops from *Tyrinthe*, *Epidaurus*, the Iſle *Ægina*, &c. Places on the Eaſtern Side of *ſ Peloponneſus*, adjacent to the Kingdom of *Mycene*; that there were ſeveral States betwixt his Country and *Calydon*, which lay out of the Limits of *ſ Peloponneſus*; that the *Calydonians* were led by their King *Thoas*, who did not die at *Troy*. What Buſineſs then has *Diomedes* with ſeeing *Calydon*, or how came his Queen *Ægiale* there? He certainly intended to return from whence he came, *ſ Places* above ſpecify'd, and not double the *Peloponneſus* to get at *Calydon*, above 300 Miles out of his Way: The common Anſwer in the *Delphin's* Notes is not at all ſatisfactory, nor indeed any Thing to the Purpoſe; *Ætolia* being loſt in his Father's Days, and a new Prince fixt on the Throne. The Dictionaries have been all led into the ſame Error on *Virgil's* Authority—If any of your Cor- reſpondents can aſſign a proper Reaſon to excuſe *Virgil*, they will very much oblige their Servant,

G. S.

The 9th Verſe of the 27th Chapter of
MATTHEW clear'd.

Mr URBAN,

IN this licentious and freethinking Age, when Holy Scripture has loſt much of that Eſteem which heretofore it gain'd; it becomes them to whom a Senſe of *Chriſtian Religion* yet remains, to be exceedingly vigilant, guarding againſt all Inſinuations, and arming againſt every, but the Sha-

dow of an Objection, which may ſeem to detract from the Authority of, or tend to depreciate the Sacred Page. This Conſideration induced me to enquire more narrowly into that Paſſage of *St Matthew* the Difficulties of which your Cor- reſpondent A. B. in *April Magazine* p. 178 hath attempted to untie. The Words are theſe, *Then was fulfilled that which was ſpoken by JEREMY the Prophet, ſaying, And they took the thirty Pieces of Silver the Price of him that was valued, whom they of the Children of Iſrael did value, and gave them for the Potter's Field, as the Lord appointed &c.* † J. T. who propoſ'd this Buſineſs, obſerves that 'we do not find this Paſſage, or any Thing ſimilar to it, in the Prophet *Jeremiah*.'

To ſay, with A. B. that 'it might be an early Miſtake in tranſcribing, or that theſe ſame Words might perhaps be recorded in ſome of the Writings of *Jeremiah* not then loſt,' will hardly be deem'd ſufficient, as it offers to the Adverſary an Opportunity of obſerving that the Poſſibility againſt it is of equal Strength.

The very curious and learned Dr *Lightfoot* ‡, upon the Place, ſtrenuouſly aſſerts that the Word *Jeremiah* was actually written by *St Matthew*, as we now read it, and that it had been moſt readily underſtood and receiv'd to have been ſo. For this he appeals to the Judgment of the Reader, when he ſhall have conſider'd the following Monument of Antiquity §. 'This is the Order of the Prophets: *Thoſa Book of Joſhua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Eſaiah*, and the Twelve. And a little after; 'But as *Eſaiah* was, in point of Time, before *Jeremiah* and *Ezekiel*, ſo he ſhould have been placed firſt; but ſeeing that the Book of *Kings* concluded with *Deſtruction*; and *Jeremy* treated wholly of *Deſtruction*, and ſeeing that the Beginning of *Ezekiel* is concerning *Deſtruction*, yet ends in *Conſolation*; and that the whole Book of *Iſaiah* is of *Conſolation*, they therefore join'd the Books that treated of *Deſtruction* together, and thoſe that ſpoke of *Conſolation* to the reſt that were conſolatory.' This Tradition, he adds, you have cited by *Dav. Kimchius* in his Preface to *Jeremy*. From whence is evident that *Jeremy* had antiently obtain'd the firſt Place in the Volume of the Prophets. Hence particular Mention is made of him before all the reſt of the Prophets, *Matthew* the 16th and 14th, *Jeremias* or one of the Prophets. Becauſe his Prophecies were placed firſt, therefore is he named firſt. When then *St Matthew* produced

† See Vol. viii. p. 124. ‡ Vide Hor. Heb. in Evang. St. Matt. p. 307. ad inum. § Viſejuſdem lib. ſeq. pag. Bab. Bava Bathra, fol. 14.

^a Text of *Zachary* under the Name of *Jeremy*, he only cites the Words from the Volume of the Prophets, under his Name who had gain'd the first Place amongst them. Of the same Kind is that Expression of our Saviour, *All Things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law and the Prophets, and the Psalms, concerning me*; where, by the *Psalms*, is meant that whole Division of the Sacred Writings which consists of Hymns to God and Instructions for Life; which are included in this Term, because the Book of that Name had obtain'd the first Place in that Division, and so became the running Title of the rest.

Add to this, that the Style of the two Prophets is so very much alike, their Method and Manner so altogether one, that it was commonly said by their Countrymen, *that the Spirit of Jeremy had passed into Zachary, and so both together made but one Prophet*.

Further, the very Chapter from which the Words are taken, with the two preceding, are said, and that upon no weak Foundation, to have been the Work of *Jeremiah*, but afterwards misplaced among the Writings of his great Imitator. As a Proof of this, I observe that the former was acquitted for his Prophecy against *Jerusalem* 609 Years before *Christ*, that *Zachary* began to write near fourscore Years after that Time. What therefore is recorded, in the 9th Chapter of *Zachary* and the 5th Verse, of *Gaza* and *Ashkelon*, as then inhabited, will suit well the Time of *Jeremy*, because those Places were then in Being, tho' utterly destroy'd and desolate before the Days of the other. That likewise observ'd in the 10th Chapter of the same Prophet and the 10th Verse, *I will bring them again also out of the Land of Ægypt, and gather them out of Assyria, and I will bring them into the Land of Gilead and Lebanon; and the 11th, And the Pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the Scepter of Ægypt shall depart away*, we have sufficient Reason to believe were prophetically spoken by the former of these, whereas, before the latter prophesied, those Transactions were already past. So that, by this Account, the *Evangelist*, far from being accusable of Error, has conferr'd an Obligation upon the World, by ascribing this controverted Passage to its proper Author.

Yours, W. C—E.

July 6th, 1738.

* * In confirmation of *A. B.*'s Opinion we find *Dr Wall* on the N. Test. quoting *St Hierom's* Assertion, "that a *Nazarene* Christian did shew him a Book, accounted an opocryphal Book of the Prophet *Jeremy's*, where this Passage was extant *verbatim*."

Mr URBAN,

I Perceive in your *Mag. of June*, (p. 309.) one *Stephen Rainbow*, starting up from *Terra Incognita*, like a Mushroom in a Night, has attempted to be very Arch upon a Couple of small Poets, who never dreamt of this Meteor. As the *Ænigmatists* are your firm Friends, and have contributed, what in them lies, for some Years to the Entertainment of your Paper, you can't avoid Sympathizing with them in their Sufferings, and permitting them to speak in their own Defence. *Claudian* avers, that he never once gave the least Affront to *Rainbow*, or once attempted to Snuff his Candle, which from the manner of its burning appears a self-evident Truth. The *Moon-inspired Poet* deposeth, that he intended only to prepare an Apartment for *Stephen* in those dark Regions, which his Distemper shews him greatly fitted for. As the only Argument of Weight, that *Rainbow* uses, that his mean Stuff should have a Place in your Paper, is the Monthly laying out of 6d. (to him perhaps a considerable Sum, since he makes such Merit of it,) the *Ænigmatists* being two to one have a superior Claim, and are undoubtedly your older Readers; this Gentleman fairly confessing by his barbarous Idiom, that he is but lately come over to *England*, and a very new Customer. I suppose he fancied he talk'd Ironically about the length of his Distich, but he is one of those whom *Martial* derides,—*Sed tu disticha longa facis*. I had never suspected *Rainbow* for a Latinist, only he translates (for nobody can translate his Works but himself) the word *d'out* by *extinguere*. If he understands any more *Latin*, which I very much doubt (I mean not to do out) let him accept this Advice of the Poet's; *Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua*.

But lest *Stephen* will not accept Payment unless in his own Coin, I present him with a few Lines, if possible; as bad as his own.

How, *Rainbow*, durst thou swear or say,
That *Phæbus* ne'er inspir'd my Lay?
Men must become a Talk or Jest,
Whoe'er against the Fact protest,
Thy Opposition gives the Test.
Rainbows ne'er seek to cloud the Moon,
But ever more confront the Sun.

Trabit adverso sole colores. Virgil.

Let *Rainbow* assay his skill once more in a Couplet on this *Ænigma*;

THE God of Day I boast my Sire,
But have no Portion of his Fire;
My Shape deform'd when sad he views,
A Flood of Tears his Face bedews.

The

The Moon's Dichotomy observed the 15th of May 1738. Dichotomys overthrow the Newtonian System: And establish the very long oval Figure of the Moon.

1. I THINK it proper to add somewhat more, to what I have said already concerning the Moon's Dichotomys, and the Determination of the Sun's Parallax by them.

2. I say then that the Utility and Exactness of this Method is partly obvious in the Dichotomys of *Venus* and of *Mercury*. For if one Dichotomy of *Venus* were observed, when the Center of the Circle, that terminates her inlightened Part, appears at 48 Degrees Distance from the Center of the Sun; we might conclude, that, As the Radius, is to the Secant of 48 Degrees; or as 100, is to 149 $\frac{1}{2}$: So was the Distance of the Center of that Circle in *Venus* from the Observer at the Time of that Dichotomy; to the Distance of the Center of the Sun from him at the same Time.

3. Likewise if one Dichotomy of *Mercury* were observed, when the Center of the Circle, that terminates his inlightened Part, appears at 28 Degrees Distance from the Center of the Sun, we might conclude, that, As the Radius, is to the Secant of 28 Degrees; or as 100 is to 113 $\frac{1}{4}$: So was the Distance of the Center of that Circle in *Mercury* from the Observer at the Time of that Dichotomy; to the Distance at which the Center of the Sun was then from him. We might argue in the same manner, concerning the Dichotomy of Comets.

4. It is true that because the Phases of *Venus* and of *Mercury* change but slowly, and also because their apparent Diameters are but small; those Conclusions may not be depended upon, as if they were nice and altogether certain. The same thing may be said of proper Observations of the Phases of *Mars*.

5. But, in $\frac{1}{2}$ Observations of the Dichotomys of the Moon, the Case is not so. For the apparent Diameter of the Moon exceeds commonly half a Degree; and may be still vastly increased, by means of Telescopes. And on the other hand; the Synodic Revolution of the Moon is so quick, as not to amount to thirty Days: Which Swift-ness enables us to determine more nicely the Time of her Dichotomys. Nay the Sun's very small Parallax, in reference to the Planets of *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, might in like manner be determined from those Globes, by the Dichotomys of their outermost Satellites; or of some Comets passing near them.

6. The greatest possible Distance of the Moon from us, at the Time of her Dichotomy, affords so considerable a Basis; not to mention the Encouragement which my former Discourses give us; that I hope that, even here at *Worcester*, the very great Parallax of the Sun may be verified in a few Years, by Dichotomys observed with proper Telescopes.

7. Mr *Dougharty* Senior observed the Section of the Moon on the 15th of this Month of *May*, with two Telescopes having some Bits of raw-Silk stretched in the Focus: And saw that Section straight in the Main, without the least visible Alteration, from seven at night, till about half an Hour past ten; being then forced

to leave off. The longest Telescope was of fifteen Feet four Inches Focus; the shortest of about six Feet.

8. And so the Section appeared straight, for about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours: And how much longer before and after those Times is left uncertain. For, because of the great Light of the Day, the Observations that were made sooner, being too dubious, were not to be trusted.

9. Mr *John Allut* was with Mr *Dougharty* at nine o' Clock, and saw then the Section perfectly straight in the Main, by the longest Telescope. And nevertheless Mr *Dougharty* has calculated that the Quadrature happened at *Worcester*, according to *Street's Astron. Carol.* at four Hours 50 Minutes, P. M.

10. If the Body of the Moon were Spherical; the Dichotomy in the Moon's first Quarter, ought evidently to appear before the Quadrature; and that, by above a Quarter of an Hour, according to Sir *Isaac*, or by even four Hours at least before it, according to my Calculation. Therefore those Observations made at *Worcester*, so long after the Quadrature, demonstrate plainly that the Body of the Moon is far from being Spherical.

11. Sir *Isaac Newton* says, *Princ. p. 471, Cum mare nostrum vi lunæ attollatur ad pedes 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, fluidum lunare vi terræ attolli deberet ad pedes 93. eaque de causa figura lunæ sphaeroides esset, cujus maxima diameter producta transiret per centrum terræ, & superaret diametros perpendicularares excessu pedum 186. Talem igitur figuram luna affectat, eamque sub initio induere debuit.*

12. Here I cannot agree with Sir *Isaac Newton*. For, not to mention at present what I cannot approve of in his Theory of Tides; he forgets here the Centrifugal Force, which the monthly Revolution of the Moon would produce in her fluid Body; for instance, her monthly Revolution about the second Focus in a Stereographic Orbit.

13. That Centrifugal Force is very great: And, in the Parts farthest from the second Focus, it is greater than in the next Parts to it, in the Proportion of the Distance of that Focus from those Parts; which Proportion may very much exceed that of 214 to 216; the Centrifugal Force of her Center being rated at 215. Now the Centrifugal Force of her Center is so great, as to counterbalance the Fall of her Body toward the main Focus.

14. The mean Semidiameter of the Earth is to Sir *Isaac Newton* of 19615800 *Paris Feet*. And according to him, As 365, is to 100; so is that Semidiameter, to the Semidiameter of the Moon, supposing her to be Spherical. So the Moon's Semidiameter would be of 53741911 Feet. But I reckon it to be greater.

15. In a Stereographic Orbit, that great Mass of the Moon will naturally affect to have its long Axis turned toward the second Focus. For while that Mass makes half a Revolution about it, and that so quickly as in half a Month's Time; it revolves equally about its own Axis nearly perpendicular to the Plane of the Moon's Orbit; and has all $\frac{1}{2}$ while one and the same Vertex of the Spheroid, turned sensibly, or at least nearly, towards the second Focus: Because the

Time:

Time is too short for the unequal and oblique Attraction of the Spheroid towards the Earth to act much upon *that Mass*, especially if it differs but little from a Sphere; or if the Sun's Parallax be very small; or if the Moon describes an *Anti-Stereographic Orbit*. And it is well known that the Areas described about the main Focus, in an Orbit nearly Circular, are sensibly proportional to the Angles described about the second Focus.

16. Besides, if there be an Ocean or any *vast Sea*, in any Part of the Moon; its too great Ebbing and Flowing would be best moderated, by the aforesaid Position of the *Axis* of the Spheroid, directed towards the second Focus; especially when this Focus is not far from the Line, that joins the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth.

17. Now let us consider how the Dichotomys ought to appear in that Spheroid, and likewise in a Sphere, about the Times of the Quadratures, in the first and in the last Quarter of the Moon.

18. In a Stereographic Orbit, in the first Quarter of the Moon, the Dichotomy of the Sphere precedes the Quadrature of the Sphere about the third Part of an Hour, according to Sir *Isaac*; and even by four Hours at least, according to my Demonstrations. And the Dichotomy of the Spheroid precedes still a longer Time the Quadrature.

19. When the Dichotomy was observed at *Worcester*, the Moon's ascendent Node was in $24^{\circ} 33'$ of *Leo*: The Sun's Place in $5^{\circ} 14'$ of *Gemini*; having yet a few Degrees above one Sign, to reach his own Apogee. The Moon's Place was about $4^{\circ} 30'$ of *Virgo*. The Moon was going from her Apogee to her Perigee; which were not very far from being in Quadrature with the Sun. So the Center of the Moon's Orbit was between the Earth and the Sun; far from being in Opposition to the Sun, as it is always in a Stereographic Orbit. Upon which Account those *Worcester* Observations, tho' they proved as favourable to me as I could wish, yet do favour me much less, than other *Observations* of Dichotomys to be made hereafter will do. But they do already overthrow the common System, and with it the too obtuse *Figure*, which Sir *Isaac* ascribes to the Moon. For he makes its longer Axis to be but of 5374284 Feet, and the shorter ones to be of 5374098 Feet. See *Prop. 38. Lib. iii.*

20. But first of all, let us examine particularly what would happen in a Stereographic Orbit. Therein (according to the Theory and System of Sir *Isaac Newton*, p. 430 and 462) when the Excentricity is the least of all, the Distance of the Center of the Earth from the Center of the Circular Orbit of the Moon may be supposed of 433,227 Parts, its Radius being of 10000: And the Distance of the Center of the Earth from the Focus of the Orbit of the Moon may be supposed of 41,964 Parts. The Sum amounts to 475,191 Parts, for the Distance betwixt the Center of the Orbit and the Focus, about which equal Areas are described in equal Times, by the Line which joins the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth. And that Number being doubled, and from the Sum subtracting 41,964, we have 908,417 for the Distance betwixt the Center of the Earth and the Orbit's second Fo-

cus, about which the Angles described by the Center of the Moon are sensibly equal in equal Times. And, supposing that the Axis of the Moon's Spheroid be turned directly toward the second Focus; I find that the said Axis would make an Angle of $5^{\circ} 11' 44''$ with the Line drawn from the Center of the Earth to the Center of the Moon, at the Moment of her first or of her last Quadrature.

21. And likewise when the Excentricity is the greatest of all, I find that the same Line would make with the Axis of the Spheroid an Angle of $7^{\circ} 51' 36''$, viz, keeping still the same Number 41,964 as does Sir *Isaac Newton*. Tho', if we would make his Numbers consistent with one another, we ought rather to write $42\frac{2}{3}$ for the Winter Stereographic Orbit: Which would increase a little that Angle.

22. Now let us suppose that, at the Instant of a Geocentric Quadrature of the Moon, the Center of her Orbit be in Conjunction with the Sun: Which may happen both in the Moon's Apogee and in her Perigee; and is a Disposition the most contrary to that which results from a Stereographic Orbit. And therefore that Disposition of the Orbit of the Moon may be called an *Anti-Stereographic Orbit*.

23. I say then that in an Anti-Stereographic Orbit, if the Center of the Orbit of the Moon, at the Moment of her Geocentric Quadrature, be in its greatest Excentricity, the Distance betwixt the Center of the Earth and the second Focus of the Moon's circular Orbit would be according to Sir *Isaac Newton* of 1293,582 Parts. But that Distance would be, according to him, of 824,490 Parts; if that Center be in its smallest Excentricity. Thus it appears, nearly, how much the Axis of the Moon's Spheroid would be turned from the Center of the Earth toward the Sun.

24. And so, in an Antistereographic Orbit, the Dichotomy must needs appear long after the first Quadrature, N. B. as it also did in the *Worcester* Observations. But the second Quadrature must appear a long Time after the Dichotomy. Now these very long Intervals of Time are the very reverse of what happens in a Stereographic Orbit: For in it the Dichotomy must needs precede long the first Quadrature; and come long after the second. And here is a Touchstone to try our Systems by.

25. Hence it appears that many great Astronomers have been too hasty, in publishing as Matter of Fact the Phenomena of Dichotomys, not as they might have found them, by complete and accurate Observations; but as they did guess them to be, by trusting too much to their Reasoning upon an erroneous and deficient System. However, the Moon observed with the best Telescopes, after it had past the Quadratures, appeared bisected, as *Ricciolus* does candidly own in his *Almagest*, p. 734. See Dr *Keill's Astronomical Lectures*, p. 263.

26. But there is a midling Sort of Orbits and Dichotomys, which deserve our most particular Attention; namely, those that occur, when the Moon, being in her Quadrature, is also in her Apogee or Perigee. For then, the Section, terminating the Light in the Moon's oval Body, and made by a Plane parallel to its longest Axis, may

may be exactly or nearly directed towards the Observer; and the Parallax of the Sun may be easily deduced from the Observation itself, even as if the Body of the Moon were Spherical. And such an Observation, tho' but a single one, will be without Exception, and altogether decisive. Thus having by it ascertained the Sun's Parallax, or else only determined it by our own Methods and Demonstrations; the Case being more simple; we may best, once for all, calculate *a priori*, by Means of that Sort of Orbits, the Proportion of the longest Axis of the Moon to her shorter ones. And that Proportion may likewise be determined, by means of a sufficient Number of promiscuous Observations of Dichotomys.

27. Astronomers have no great Privilege, above any other Persons, to make accurate and decisive Observations of Dichotomys of the Moon. And whereas disinterested Judges of this Controversy can never be too numerous, I desire all sincere Lovers of Truth, who would satisfy themselves, and promote the true Knowledge of the System of the World (wherein Astronomy and Navigation, &c. are so much concerned) to be provided, in any Country whatsoever, with a proper Telescope, easily manageable at a Window, suppose a Telescope of one Foot, or of about six or seven or eight Feet, having a very broad ocular Glass, and a proportionable Tube, and in the Focus one Bit, or two or three parallel Bits of stretched raw-Silk: And with it to observe long and fully the Dichotomys at any Time of the Year; and even to publish or declare openly their Dates, and at what Hours and Minutes they were observed to begin or to end; till the Truth be known: For this will be sufficient to manifest in favour of which System it is that those Dichotomys decide. As to the Hour of the Day, it is easy to have it sufficiently known; nor is, in this, any great Nicety required, if we be concerned only about the Sun's Parallax.

28. But in reference to Eclipses, and more particularly those of fixed Stars, we can never be too nice, when we would find the Longitude by them; or discover the Length of the Moon's Spheroid. For the great Length of that Spheroid requires a new and hitherto deeply concealed Equation, which ought not to be neglected hereafter.

29. And therefore Astronomers provided with excellent Micrometers may make their Observations still more instructive; and may probably plainly perceive, in some Quadratures, and when the full Moon happens to be in a midling Orbit, that the apparent Diameter of the Moon from West to East is longer, than the Diameter perpendicular to it.

N. FACIO Duillier.
Warcester, May 17, & seq. 1738.



London Journal July 1, N^o 985.

KNOW THYSELF.

I Have often known Men of good Sense wonder why the Antients laid such Stress on *Maxims* seemingly self-evident; for Instance, KNOW THYSELF. To the Folks I speak of, This conveys nei-

ther much *Wisdom*, nor any very striking Reflection: They will very readily admit that it is a very good Thing for People to *Know themselves*, and, they will also allow there are Folks of their Acquaintance who do mighty wrong Things for want of *Knowing themselves*; but after all, they will have this to be but a common Expression, and are amazed, because a *Heathen Oracle* used it, that *Christian Sages* still have it in Esteem, repeat it Daily with *Applause*, and inculcate it as the *Sum of Wisdom*.

To these People one might say, that by the same *Authority* they judge for themselves, and condemn the *Maxims* of *Antiquity*; the *Learned* also judge for themselves, and approve them. So that *prima Facie*, here is the *Authority* of Men who study *Wisdom*, opposed to those who profess they do not study it. On their own Principles, therefore, this should oblige the Gentlemen to be very cautious in what they say; and even engage them rather to suspect their own Judgments, than pass an universal Censure on the *Sages* not only of *past* but of *present* Times. If the *Oracle* at *Delphos* sanctify'd this Motto with its *Approbation*, Mr *Pope*, the *Oracle* of our *Beaux Esprits*, hath also done the same Thing; for thus he concludes his *Ethick Epistles*:

And all our Knowledge is Ourselves to Know.

But as *Authority* hath very little Weight in the *present Age*: I will be content to wave the *Inspiration* of the *Oracle* and the *Poet* in favour of this *Maxim*, and will submit to argue the *Merits* of the Cause. The Point in *Issue* then is this, that the *old Saying* is a good One; that it hath *Weight*, *Truth*, and *Justice*, and ought therefore to be received as a standing Rule for the Conduct of Life.

In whatever Scene of Life a Man places himself, or is placed by Providence, his Character depends on the Correspondence between his Behaviour and that which his Situation in the World requires. If a Magistrate should take it into his Head to drive his own Coach, or to appear in the Execution of his Office with a Whip in his Hand, and a leather Belt about him, would he not be ridiculous? If a Person of Distinction should jump over a Side-Box, and immediately enter upon playing some Part in a Comedy, would he not be thought light-headed? If a Clergyman should all of a sudden turn Bricklayer, whip on a leather Apron, stick his Rule on one Side and his Trowel on the other; Would he not make a whimsical Figure? But why so? Why certainly, because he suffered his *Whim* to get the better of his

Reason.

Reason, so far as to betray him into an Action injurious to his Reputation, as being inconsistent with his Character.

To apply this Manner of Reasoning to the Point in Question; Men make different Figures in the World, but in all Diversity of their Figures they are Men still; or rather Persons in all Degrees and Stations have still this in common with their Fellow-Creatures, That they are bound to support the Character of Humanity, and can never behave well in any State, if their Behaviour visibly betrays that they have forgot they are Men.

An Assembly of great Politicians, after mature Deliberation, agree that the publick Affairs are in a good enough Channel; yet they resolve to affirm the contrary, and to make use of all their Abilities to persuade the People of the Truth of what they affirm, that the Management of all Things may fall into their own Hands. In doing this they cannot but foresee, that they shall be the Authors of much Disturbance and Disquiet to their Countrymen, and of very little real Benefit to themselves. In pursuing such Measures do they not plainly forget that they are Men? That Death may hinder them from arriving at what with such Eagerness they seek; and that they are accountable for their Conduct to their Equals here, and to their Creator hereafter? This is a serious Instance, let us pass to one of an opposite Nature.

A Set of gay young Fellows, with a good Supper in their Bellies, and the Fifth Bottle upon the Table, hear with Rapture some harmonious High-Priest of the God of Wine chant out

While grim Death is looking for us,
We're carousing o'er our Bowls,
Jolly Bacchus in the Chorus;
Death be gone—Here's none but Souls.

At this Time these Lines have inexpressible Wit and Spirit, yet it is evident to him who uses his Senses, that they absolutely forget they are Men who say so. In the first Place, there is not a Word of Truth in these Verses; we cannot avoid Death by Drinking; on the contrary, it is one of Death's High-Roads. We do not divest ourselves of our Bodies by steeping our Minds in Wine; so far from it, that we give in this Instance a Preference to the Body; and, that we may not talk like Men, we cease to be so, and then Glory in our Shame.

The grave, the temperate Citizen, who goes to bed at Ten, and who by treading in the Path of his Ancestors hath acquired a Plumb, or perhaps better, will confess that hitherto I am in the right,

and that your perverse Statesmen and your hare-brained Drinkers ought to have this Sentence often inculcated; or, like Philip of Macedon, should keep some honest Fellow about them, to put them in Mind as often as they rise, that they are but Men. Yet let me ask this grave Man, what Certainty there is that he hath always looked upon himself in the Light of a Mortal? Let me entreat him to confess ingenuously, whether Forty Thousand Pounds, got in an open generous Manner, would not have served his Turn as well as thrice that Sum derived from the Oppression of the Neccessitous, watching the Tide in Change-Alley, and participating in the Frauds of the Jews? He who considers he is a Man, or, to carry it a little further, remembers that he is a Christian, will be careful of doing, for the Sake of a pitiful Profit, what must be attended with continual Disquiet, and can never be rectify'd but by Restitution. In all Degrees then this salutary Caution is of Use, of the highest and greatest Use, and, as the Poet rightly says, the utmost Stretch of human Wisdom is to Know Ourselves.

The celebrated Mr Paschal, whose Judgement was no less solid than his Wit was piercing, in describing the Condition of the Great, especially of Princes, in this World, had recourse to the following Allegory, not less instructive than ingenious.—A Person, said he, born to an elevated Rank, and consequently born to be exposed to all the Temptations incident to such Rank, ought to consider himself in the same Light as a Man would do, who, thrown upon an Isle full of People, Wealth, and Trade, where the King had lately been lost, and where a Resemblance in Features made himself to be taken for and treated as their King; such a one, says he, would have constantly two Sets of Thoughts in his Mind; the one suited to the Part he sustained, the other to his real Character: For, if in such a Case he should be Fool enough to fancy the People's Mistake had really changed him into the Person they took him for, he would be unworthy of his Fortune; Whereas preserving the exterior Marks of Royalty for the Sake of those he governed, and ruling himself by the Dictates of that Humility which would be the natural Result of contemplating his former State, he would bless his Subjects and himself, and be, what all great Men should be, revered by Others, without being proud in Himself. — In short, more Wisdom cannot well be crowded into less Room than in this Precept, Know Thyself.

R. FREEMAN.

Com-

Common Sense; or the Englishman's
Journal. July 1, No. 74.

OF NATIONAL REPUTATION.

MACHIAVIL lays it down for a Maxim, That *Fame is Power*: — It is too well known to be contested, that it creates Power where it is not, and preserves it where it is. — A Fame for Bravery, or for Politicks, is to a Kingdom the very same Thing as Credit is to a private Person: — with good Credit, a Man shall grow rich tho' his Stock may be small; with Fame, a Nation may grow powerful without Victories, nay without drawing the Sword: For, while Fame lasts, it will not be provoked to draw it: — By Fame it preserves its own Rights undisturbed, and it is owing to its Fame that it is courted to decide those of others.

Fame may be lost various Ways: It may be lost without Battles or War, a Nation may negotiate itself out of all Reputation. I could name the Time when the Grand Pensionary of *Holland* say'd of another State, "There was such a Giddiness and Inconstancy in their Counsels, there was no venturing to engage with them upon any Terms; for they were not to be depended upon three Days."

Perhaps there may be Exceptions from these general Rules: A Nation may be insulted and despised without losing its Fame. The War which this Crown was engaged in, against *France*, was carried on with so much Spirit and Vigour, that it left a Fame behind it which lasted some Years, and established in all Nations a high Opinion of us; yet it seems those Impressions are long since worn out, and have given Way to other Impressions of a quite contrary Nature.

I conceive we were not treated with any great Respect, when we were ordered, with the Air of a Command, to quit the Islands of *S. Lucia* and *S. Vincent*, to settle which a great Expence had been made; nor was the refusing to pay the Honour due to the *English* Flag in one of our Harbours (*Plimouth Sound*) more civil than the other.

When the King of *Portugal* ventured to stop, or arrest one of our Ships of War in the River *Tagus*, it does not look as if he stood in any great Awe of us upon Account of our Reputation; and the continual Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*, for a long Course of Years, would tempt one to think that they had forgot what Power it was which, within the Memory of Man, made *France* and *Spain* both tremble; or at least they thought we were no more the same People who

gain'd the signal Victories of *Hochstadt*, *Ramelies*, and *Oudenard*.

If ever it should be our Misfortune to be engaged in Quarrels with any of our Neighbouring Powers, I am of Opinion, we shall never bring ourselves off by running about the World, and, like Beggars, knocking at the Gates of every Court in *Europe*, praying them to save Us, by interpoling between Us and our Enemies. — I believe there is scarce any Instance of one Nation saving another out of Charity. In Politicks, as well as other Affairs, Charity begins at Home, and I should be apprehensive that, instead of charitably assisting us, we might be treated like sturdy Beggars, and every one knows that is, not only to be turned away from the Door, but sometimes sent to the House of Correction.

They say, that the wisest and safest Art of Government is the most easy, and that is, to govern with the People. What I mean by governing with the People, is to take along with you their Humours and Inclinations. — Queen *Elizabeth's* Ministers, before any new Measure was taken, used to feel the People's Pulse upon it, by causing a Report to be spread, that such a Thing was in Agitation: If they found it well received, it was put in Execution; if not, it was drop'd in such a Manner that it did not appear any such Matter was so much as intended. It was by these honest and laudable Wiles that she grew so popular while she lived, and her Memory has been so revered ever since.

There is this particular good Fortune attending the Rupture which is likely to happen with *Spain*, that all Men think it absolutely necessary; the * Merchant, the Sailor, the money'd, and the landed Man, call aloud for War; every Soul is in that Sentiment, except the Courtier and the Soldier; but when I say Soldier, I ought to explain myself: I do not mean the brave Officer, who owes what he has to Military Service. I mean the servile Tool, who, by a Barbarism in our Language, is stil'd a Soldier, tho' he ow'd his Preferrment to the heroic Service of wiping a Minister's Shoes. —

I am confident that all the World will approve the most vigorous Measures I can possibly be taken upon this Occasion; and we desire no more than their Approbation, for we do not want their Help; We have so great a Superiority in Strength over *Spain*, that it would be scandalous to ask for Succour; the very submitting to a Mediation, is more than we ought perhaps in Policy to submit to, in a Case where we are able to command.

As to any Inconveniencies a *Spanish War* can bring upon the Nation, they cannot be of any great Moment; nor can they last long: There are no hostile Measures can possibly be enter'd upon to bring *Spain* A to Reason, which can sweep away half so many Lives, as if we should send an unactive Fleet to lie at *§ Bastimentos*; nor can the Expence of a War, (which must be a short one) amount to much more than that of a *Spithead Expedition*. So that such a War, which may be Destruction to the *Spaniards*, may (comparatively speaking) B be to us only Sport and Diversion.

Universal Spectator, July 1. No. 508.

The Vanity of affecting to be thought younger than we are.

THO' most People desire a long Life, C there are very few who would be thought *old*. I can account no other Way for this preposterous Humour, than that it takes its Rise from a false Shame of our being known what we really are, and therefore People become ridiculous Hypocrites even to themselves. I have known several *old Gentlemen* who could D not bear the Mention of any Thing which could any ways fix the *Æra* of their Birth, or insinuate that they were almost on the Verge of Life. Sir *John Everyyoung* is one of these Humourists; he is now turn'd of sixty, but no one would imagine by his Person that he had seen E his fiftieth Year: Notwithstanding the Happiness of his Health and Strength of Constitution, he is one of the most miserable Men living; his whole Thought and Study is to look as if he was in his Prime of Youth; for that Reason he dresses like a young Fellow, talks rakishly, F swears intrepidly, dangles after the Women, and affects being thought to have Intrigues with them: Besides the Inconveniencies which this Humour runs him into in publick Company, by being very often the Jest of it, he meets with many private Accidents, which on this Account give him great Uneasiness: If any one G should in the Street say, there goes a *fine old Gentleman*, it would put him into the Spleen for a Day or two after: He broke a Drawer's Head because some Acquaintance having ask'd for Sir *John*, the Fellow not knowing him, said, *What, is he not an old jolly Gentleman?*—The Knight H was enrag'd at so familiar a Truth, and was resolv'd to chastize his Impertinence.

This Desire of appearing youthful in Spight of Nature is more peculiarly evident among the Fair Sex; nor is it so much to be wonder'd at, for they must

with great Reluctance acknowledge the Decay of *Beauty*, which *Age* is certain in some Degree to take away: Women generally too consider Beauty as their *greatest* Qualification; they cannot therefore but do all in their Power to make the World believe as long as they can, that they still retain some Share in it: On this Principle it is that they spend so many Hours at the Toilette, and think it the greatest Imputation that can be laid on them, to have it said that they are *old* and *ugly*. The Ladies of the present Age have introduced a very polite Method of keeping a *titular Youth* as long as they remain *unmarry'd*; and if it should be practis'd among the lower Class of People, there will not be such a Thing as an *old Maid* to be heard of throughout *Great Britain*. The Custom of giving the Name of *Miss* to all unmarried Ladies, of what Age soever, is the Fashion I hint at, and which is carry'd to a preposterous Extremity. *Miss Youthwood* is at every publick Place, and appears on every publick Occasion; she dresses in the Height of Gaiety, and, indeed, rather fantastic than genteel; she has all the hoity-toity of a Girl of *fifteen*, and yet *Miss Sally Youthwood* is upwards of *fifty-three*. I have known several female Parties compos'd all of those *elderly Misses*, and a Girl of *forty-nine* talk of her *Mamma* and *Papa*, while another *Miss* of about *fifty* lisp'd out something very youthful. In all such Assemblies there is great Care taken to mention the Word *Miss* as often as possible: I think the Theatres have given the Hint to the Ladies to make use of this pretty Appellation; for it has been an immemorial Custom among the Dramatic Fair to retain the Title of *Miss* as long as they restrain themselves from the Bands of Matrimony; and the public Papers about two Years ago inform'd the Town of the Death of the celebrated *Miss *****, who had formerly perform'd on the Stage; she retain'd the same youthful Name, though *Miss* had liv'd to her *seventy fourth Year*. This Extravagance of Humour certainly is a proper Subject for Satire, and therefore I was lately very much pleas'd when I view'd a Picture which strongly ridicul'd it; I must inform you, Sir, that it was one of Mr *Hogarth's* Prints call'd *Morning*, where an antient *Miss* is in the depth of Winter going to Church in a single Lappet Head, and ridiculously shews all the contemptible Grimace of affected Youth. I could wish, Mr *Stonecastle*, that you would some time or other take Notice of our *Old Boys* and *Antient Misses*, and fix some

proper degree of Age when the *Men* shall be no more *Lads*, nor the *Women* meer *Girls* :
TOBY HINTWOOD.

That Part of my Correspondent's Letter which relates to the Fair Sex, I shall take into Consideration another time ; I shall only now mention some Reasons for the absurd Desire in the Men of being thought young. This Affectation must arise either from an extravagant Fondness for youthful Pleasures, or else from Apprehension that by being thought old we should be thought disagreeable : The first of these is unnatural and ridiculous, and must be the Cause of eternal Contempt ; and as for the other, if our Youth is employ'd in the Exercise and Pursuit of Virtue and Knowledge, our old Age must prove both our Glory and Happiness, and the longer we live we shall become more valuable and esteem'd. Of all the *youthful old Men* I ever met with, I never found one who could ever have made any Claim to Virtue, or Knowledge, or common Sense ; for they are old decay'd *Debauchees*, *dressing Coxcombs*, and *ridiculous Fops*, who having consumed their Youth in *Vice* and *Vanity*, have no Relish in their old Age for any thing but those Gratifications of Sense which they cannot enjoy. Such unhappy Wretches may have an Ambition of appearing young, but they always meet with the Mortification of being the Jest of the real young Men, and the Scorn and Contempt of the old ones.

Universal Spectator, July 8. N^o 509.

What constitutes a LYE. Advantages of
IMPUDENCE.

I Live with a precise formal Aunt, who is an old Maid ; and, among many other whimsical Notions, endeavours to persuade me that it is my Duty never to tell a Lye upon any Account whatever. I ask her what she means by a Lye ; she says, it is speaking one Thing and thinking another ; or speaking what is contrary to one's Intentions. I would ask my Aunt if I durst be so free with her, whether it would not be lawful for me, when a Gentleman comes to make his Addresses to me, to pretend an Aversion, or an Indifference to Matrimony, when in my Heart I am very desirous of it ; or to beg of him to give himself no more Trouble in the Affair, assuring him it will be to no Purpose ; when I am conscious to myself that it would be a great Trouble to me if he should desist from it, and that, if he continues his Addresses, I am resolv'd to

make myself happy wth him.—Is there any Harm in speaking the direct contrary to one's Thoughts, when no Harm is intended, but only a proper Regard preserved to Modesty and Decency in such Cases ?

LUCINDA.

In answer, I shall only now observe in general, that it is lawful for *Lucinda* to pretend to refuse what she is resolv'd at a proper Time to accept ; for tho' a Lady speaks contrary to what she thinks on such an Occasion, she has no Intention to deceive the Gentleman who addresses her ; and the Gentleman is in no danger of being deceived, because he knows that such Denials are nothing but Form : That only is a Lye where there is an Intention to deceive ; *Lucinda* has no such Intention.

S I R,

I Am a Man in such an Extreme of Bashfulness, & I could wish to exchange it for downright Impudence ; tho' that is a Quality to which I have both a natural Aversion, and a very indifferent Opinion of it : The Reason, notwithstanding this, why I could wish myself an impudent Man, is on the Account of my worldly Interest, which I find very much incommoded and obstructed by my not being one : Bashfulness hinders a Man of the best Judgment and Capacity of making his Way through the World, and Impudence helps a Man strangely through it, who has scarce any Judgment and Capacity at all ; which the following Observations may help to account for.

1. It is the general Temper of the World not to be too ready to serve another. 2. It is a pretty general Disposition in Mankind to expect Importunity for Favours. And 3. It is also a general Weakness in most of us, that when we are strongly and boldly press'd for Favours, in the Way of Business, we have often not the Courage to refuse, at the same Time we have no Inclination to grant.

As the World is chiefly governed by Appearances and Noise, with regard to their Opinion of the Circumstances of others, he who has the Impudence to appear like a Man of Fortune, and boasts himself to be one, has often the good Luck to make the World believe he is worth some thousand Pounds, when, in Reality, he is not worth one Groat.

As an impudent Man may make himself appear to be rich, when he is poor ; so the World may believe a modest Man to be poor, when he is really rich : For it is the World will generally run upon Appearances, upon which to form their No-

ti-

tions of those whom they imagine to be in good Circumstances, they must of course imagine Persons, in whom those Appearances are wanting, to be in bad

It is as hard, by any Encouragement, to give a modest Man an Assurance, as it is, by any Discouragement, to teach an impudent Man Modesty. Impudence but hardens its Face the more, the more you stare at it, and becomes the more brazen, the more it is either scorn'd or laugh'd at, A Mr Oldham gives us a lively Idea of the Necessity of Impudence, if we would expect to have either our Interest or Reputation promoted in the World, in any Respect whatever. B

Get that great Gift and Talent, Impudence ; Accomplish'd Mankind's highest Excellence. 'Tis that alone prefers, alone makes great, Confers alone Wealth, Titles and Estate ; 'Tis Learning, Parts and Skill, and Wit and Sense, Worth, Merit, Honour, Virtue, Innocence.

Impudence often gives a Man the Air of Wisdom, who has not Sense enough to know his own Want of it ; and Modesty often makes a Man look like a Fool, who has more Understanding than the whole Company who think him so.

How successful this useful and necessary Quality makes our Sex in their Addresses to the Ladies, is an Observation which can escape no one. The great and noble Author of the *Moral Maxims and Reflections* [M. de Rochefoucault] accounts for it thus :

“ Most Women yield more thro' Weakness than Passion ; and this is the Reason that bold daring Men commonly succeed better than others, who have as much or more Merit to recommend them.

VERECUNDUS.

THE *Craftsman* of the 1st, professes F himself an Enemy to Persecution of all Kinds, whether against Man or Beast. Upon this Principle he abhors Cock-fighting, and throwing at Cocks, as well as Bull-baiting, Bear baiting, Ass-baiting, and all other Butcherly Diversions. His Pity and Good-Nature prevail upon him to become an Advocate for the Dogs, and to lament over the sad Tragedies lately acted on those faithful Creatures in Scotland. (See p. 219.) On this Affair he makes some grave Remarks, as he calls them. A mad Dog, he grants, is a mischievous Creature, but so is a mad Man, and human Madness is found to be infectious as well as canine ; for which he appeals to all sound Understandings. But he is very sorry that our good Brethren of North Britain should level their chief Resent-

ment against Bull Dogs, which are the distinguishing Characteristics of the English Valour. He takes the more Notice of this Affair, because of a late Persecution rais'd against these Animals in the Town of Lym ; not so bloody indeed as the other, their Dogs were to be confin'd for 14 Days ; but this Lenity, says he, may be owing to the Influence of the Dog-star which reigns in that Place all the Year. It is remarkable that no Dog of the Mastiff Kind, which includes Bull-dogs, can appear in those Places unmuzzled : He wishes the same Restraint had been extended to Grey-hounds, Creatures of a more ravenous Nature than Bull-dogs, and ready to worry any Body to Death, when their Master sets them on.

IN the *Craftsman* of the 8th, one who signs True Blue felicitates the Nation on the Birth of the Prince, which seems design'd by Providence (as the Middlesex Address observes) to be the Means of reconciling all those Divisions which unhappily subsist among us. Nothing conduces so much to the Stability of the Throne, as a numerous Offspring in the reigning Family, or tends more effectually to defeat all Designs against them. He then gives us some remarkable Verses of Mr Addison, address'd to the late Queen when Princess of Wales, wherein this Argument is very finely urg'd. He applauds the Address of the City of London to the King on this Occasion, and takes notice of the Difference between the Answer made by his Royal Highness to the Compliments paid him thereon, and the Answer of the young French King to the Remonstrances of his Parliament, p. 326. We had formerly such Speeches as this latter from the Throne to the Parliament of England, in which some of the most eminent Members of the House of Commons were call'd Vipers, and other hard Names. But blessed be God ! these Days are now over, and while the present Royal Family rules over us, we have reason to promise ourselves that no such Language will ever be made use of again, either to Parliament or People. G

Common Sense, July 15, N° 76.

The Evil of Adultery, especially in those of high Stations.

AS Love and Affection are the great Natural Bands in which all the Links of Social Being are fastened and secured, Institutions which improve, strengthen and regulate them, are the most useful and necessary ; and of these, Mar-

Marriage is the first and the most essential. It not only regards the Support, Prosperity and Peace of those who now exist, but the very Being and Continuance of our Species in a future Race; and this in so evident and absolute a Degree of Necessity, that it is, perhaps, the only Institution which, having obtained in the earliest Ages of the World, has ever since been universally observed, even by the most rude and uninformed Nations.

Breaches of this Tye are not only bad, from the many Evils they produce, but from the Crimes they necessarily suppose antecedent to them: Fraud, Dissimulation and Perjury, are the Instruments of *Adultery*, as, indeed, they are of almost every Species of Iniquity; and such Instruments are not thrown away when they have served one bad Purpose, but are lay'd by in order to be employed, on any other, with additional Ease and Dexterity, acquired by the Practice and Exercise of them.—Such are the Evils inseparable from *Adultery*, and such they were judged to be by the wisest and best regulated States, in which the severest Punishments were provided for it, and more particularly in that Selected State wherein God himself was the chief Ruler and Legislator.

The Indulgence of a Lawless Passion for the Wife of another, in one of those who are in that high Rank to lead, or command the Fashion, declared and practised before the lowest of the Multitude, is attended with every Circumstance which fills up the Measure of Iniquity.

Happy would the World be, if all the Rulers of Nations were free from the shameful Failings and Infirmities which render other Men unfit for any Trust or Station: But tho' the Divinity of Monarchs is not quite so pure from Human Alloy, as to make this the Case of all who hold the Reins of Empire, yet it might be hoped, from common Humanity, that they should not encourage the Growth of those Crimes for which they afterwards punish the unhappy Criminals. Whatever supplemental Ties, when Religion and Morality are shaken off, may confine the Great within the Bounds of Social-Duty: Vices may however be, in them, united with their contrary Virtues, and exist quite separate from any other Crimes of the same Species; tho', for Example, the Falshood and Supplement of a Courtier may be rendered perfectly consistent with the Justice and Spirit of a Judge and a Senator, yet it is certain, that the like happy Effects are not to be observed in those of a lower

Rank and Station. In these Men one Crime begets another, and every Assault on any Principle of Virtue strikes at the Foundation, and loosens the whole moral Fabrick.

A I was led into the foregoing Reflections by a Paragraph, in a Letter, which I lately received from *France*, wherein my Correspondent informs me, that his Most Ch—n M——y, upon a very late publick Occasion, shewed some most particular Distinction to his Mis—s, the Marchioness de M——e. —The M——'s Example was followed by his Chief Officers, and the Favorite Lady was treated with Military Honours, equal to those which the *Roman* Legions, under certain of their Emperors, bestowed on the *Materni Castrorum*, while the poor Queen, who was also present, seemed to be intirely forgotten and neglected.

C From hence we may safely conclude, &c., while our nearest, and most formidable Neighbour grows weak and degenerate thro' Corruption, the Case is far different among us, where the Sanction of Royal Example, joined to the present prevailing D Reverence for Law, Religion and Justice, will soon intirely banish Incontinence and Luxury, and place in their Room those Virtues without which no People deserve Liberty, or ever long enjoyed it.

The Craftsman, July 15. N^o 627.

E Scheme to make the Army useful to the Publick,

THERE seems to be a near Affinity between Civil and Military Functions: Tho' a Judge and a General appear at first to be of very different Institutions, yet there is Reason to believe they were antiently the same Officers; or, at least, that Judges were military Persons; for how could Trials by Combat be determined, which every Body had a Right to demand, unless the Judges had a Knowledge of Arms? Some of the learned Bench, and especially the Chief Justices, have been always dubb'd Knights Batchelors, which is perform'd with military Ceremonies; and formerly these Words were used, *Miles esto, Be a Soldier*. There are Instances of Judges, being invested with the Order of the Bath; and as the Protection of distress'd Virgins is the peculiar Business of these Knights, it is to be wish'd that the venerable Sages of Westminster-Hall may not be excluded from this Dignity.

H Each Knight had an Esquire, stiled Armiger, from *Arma gerens*, or bearing Arms; and are not all the subaltern Magistrates;

gistrates, as Mayors and Justices of the Peace so distinguish'd? Whence, no Doubt, that good old Proverb, *Make Peace Sword in Hand.*

It is likewise necessary for a Judge to be a Serjeant, another military Appellation; and does not every Serjeant, to this Day, wear a little Cap, by Way of Helmet, upon the *summum Caput*?

It is also customary for the Judges, at certain merry Seasons, to dance a Jig, like the *Pyrrhick Dance* of old, which the Learned know was a martial Exercise, and is another Proof that our Judges were originally military Persons.

The Causes of the Crown are laid before the Court, and conducted by two Persons, commonly of the greatest Eminence at the Bar, who are a Sort of civil *Aid-de-Camps*; and, though inferior to Judges, are *Generals ex officiis*.

What can be said to *Terms*, *Earl Marshal*, *Field Marshal*, *City Marshal*, *Marshalsea Court*, *Court Marshal*, *Advocate-General*, *Vicar-General*, *Receiver-General*? But it would be endless to enumerate all the Offices, in which civil and military Terms are blended; which I think sufficient Testimonies how closely the civil and military Powers were antiently interwoven. Perhaps, our old military Constitution might not be exactly disposed in the same Manner with our present Army; for we know that, in former Times, the greatest Part of the People, who had any Property in Land, were by some Tenure liable to a military Summons from the Crown. But I hope those, who reason against Armies, won't be angry that the Number is very much lessen'd. We have now a few select Men appointed as Guardians and Watchmen over the rest, who are protected in their necessary Vocations, by the great Hazard and Diligence of the former. This surely ought to be call'd an Improvement, rather than an Innovation. I won't deny that the Expence might be more properly laid on Those, who find the most immediate Benefit. All, indeed, are protected; and therefore all ought to contribute; but those, who, besides Protection, make a Profit, are best enabled to pay most.

Upon this Principle, I am persuaded that a Scheme may be form'd, which will put an End to our unhappy Divisions; for should it prevail, I will venture to affirm that Nobody will have the Assurance to find Fault with it. Taxes will be spent in the Counties, where they are raised; and the sinking Fund, whatever it produces, most religiously apply'd to the Service of the Publick.

It is humbly apprehended that this great Point might be accomplish'd, by only making a small Addition to the considerable Number of our present Forces; sufficient in all to execute the Duties of Sheriffs, Scavengers, Church-wardens, Overseers, Constables, Beadles, Bellmen, Parish-Clerks, Sextons, Receivers, Jurymen, and some other Offices, which I shall not mention at present. This, I presume, might be done, by establishing a Council of Officers in each County, invested with Authority to nominate proper Persons annually to certain Posts and Employments; who, instead of acting, should be obliged to pay a reasonable Fine, to be laid on them by the Council aforesaid, *ad Libitum*; and to appoint one of their own People to officiate, who for that Year should be maintain'd in the House, and at the Table of the Person, discharged from the Trouble of personal Service.

As reasonable as this Scheme may seem at first Sight, I am apprized that it is liable to some Objections. The most obvious of which is, that as Gentlemen-Soldiers generally are, and ought to be, Men of robust Constitutions, by their being admitted into so many Houses, Multitudes of young Women would inevitably fall Victims to the Good of their Country; and though it flourish'd in general, many Fathers, Husbands, Brothers, and even whole Families, would be render'd unhappy.—But I flatter myself that even this Objection may be easily got over, as difficult as it seems to be; for can we suppose those Men, who come so disinterestedly into the Service of their Country, and are at all Times so ready to endanger their Lives for the Good of it; will such Men, I say, refuse to undergo a little bodily Pain, or Self-denial of Pleasure, when it is for so great and general a Benefit? There cannot be the least Doubt of it; and therefore, in one Word, let the whole Army be CASTRATED.

As there is some Hazard in this Operation upon adult Persons, I would by no Means leave so many valuable Lives to the Care of common Emasculators Suini, but the most skilful Surgeons; and it being reported that the Royal Academy will not continue their Italian Entertainments any longer than this Season, no Place can be more proper for a Testuarium than the Opera-House; which being very spacious, it might be easily made into several Apartments, suitable to different Ranks of People. For some Time after the Abscission, they must be kept without Light, to prevent Fevers; but as no Endeavours should be omitted to prevent a y Loss of Time

Time in so useful a Body of People, I would have them, like *Linnets*, taught Tunes in the dark. In three Years, at farthest, the whole Operation might be compleated, and our Army made to out-sing any Army in Europe, which would render them of still greater Advantage to their Country.

It may likewise be objected that this Operation would allay their Mettle. But, not to insist upon some Instances of *Eunuchs*, who have formerly behaved very gallantly in War, there is no Occasion for any great Intrepidity to execute civil Employments. Upon Reviews and Musters, they might use Whiskers, wear Fur-Caps, and powder their Shoulders; which would make them sufficiently fierce for Home-Troops; and if we should have any Occasion to make a Figure on the Continent, I hope it will always be our Policy to spare the Effusion of English Blood, as long as we can be supply'd with Danes, Swedes, Hessians, and other foreign Troops.

I had once a Debate with myself whether the Navy should undergo the same Operation; but as we are now preparing to make vigorous Reprizals on the Spaniards, I have laid that Thought aside; though, perhaps, it might not be amiss to perform it on a Number of our Seamen sufficient to compose one Squadron, for pacifick Expeditions; and that no other State may take any possible Umbrage at our Armaments, upon certain Emergencies, I would by no Means advise to have it equipt in an hostile Manner; but, instead of great Guns, suppose a Bassoon was placed at each Port-hole.—The Fleet is already so far advanced in the Taste of Musick, that I am told there are very few Men of War, which are not accommodated with a compleat Orchestra; and the whole Squadron being well-tuned, I would have them rendezvous at Spithead, in order to be ready upon any important Occasion. It being likewise notorious that some former Squadrons in the aforesaid Place, for Want of better Employment, most profusely used Gunpowder, not only upon publick Festivals, saluting Flag-Officers, and Funerals, but likewise on private Merry-makings, to the great Increase of the naval Expences; now as *Resin* is a cheaper Commodity, more durable in its Service, and much less terrible than Gunpowder, even when let off only in jovial Explosions, I farther propose that Celebrations of all Kinds may be perform'd upon Instruments of thorough Bass, with a full Chorus; and, that the Words may be quite harmless, I would have

them compos'd by our excellent *Laureat*, with the Musick set by Mr *Handel*; in which no Voice shall be obliged to bear a Part, except the *Boatswain* and his Mates, whose Virility shall be left for such Purposes.

Weekly Miscellany, July 21. N^o 291.

Extract of a Letter written some Years ago, by the Rev. Mr H—e, concerning Dr Cheyne and Temperance.

NEXT to that Heavenly Peace of Mind, which is the result of doing what is Virtuous and Religious, the greatest Blessing which this World affords, is Health, and Health's Attendant, Chearfulness of Spirits; which, (at least in fifty Persons out of fifty one) is alone obtained and preserved by Temperance. For my own Part, I am pretty clearly convinced, that all People are intended by Nature, even in this present Constitution of Things, to wear gently on towards a hundred Years. Nor is this Portion of Life, (a Parenthesis of Life in comparison to what the *Antediluvians* enjoyed) ever, if at all, manifestly shortened but by some Unhappiness or ill Conduct, arising from our Ancestors, or ourselves. At fourscore or ninety 'tis true, the finer Parts of the Blood are quite evaporated, the Veins themselves grow Callous, and the very Lamp of Life gradually expires. We die naturally of Old Age.

Whoever has a Mind to see the ill Effects of high Eating and Drinking most evidently demonstrated, together with the unhappy Consequences which arise from want of due Exercise, must, and ought to read those excellent Treatises of Dr Cheyne on the Subject; which are written with a Spirit of Honesty, Humanity and Sincerity, and have contributed more towards Sobriety, and Temperance than all the joint Reasonings of ancient and modern Philosophers.

In order to think rightly of the Doctor's Scheme, it must be observed in common Justice, that he considers healthy People as quite out of the Question, and writes purely to the Valetudinary and Studious, making them all rational Allowances, till such Symptoms appear as endanger not only present Happiness, but Life itself: However he has ordered some Patients to quit a vegetable Diet, and has advised others not to enter into it at all. In common Complaints he generally allows Wine and plain Eating in such Quantities as are consistent with common Care and Temperance.

He confines himself wholly to fix'd Chronical Distempers; which are such as our

our Parents unhappily transmit to us, or such as we ourselves acquire by great Application to Study, or more generally by Idleness, and excess of Eating and Drinking: As to *Acute* Distempers, he leaves them to the other learned Gentlemen of his Faculty: Yet I think the Cure of Chronical Distempers infinitely more complex and difficult: For Acute Seizures are rather Violences some way or other offered to Nature, and strong Struggles to obtain Relief, than any Distemper properly so called.

The Result in short is, what Methods are most proper to remove the Disorders that we have been treasuring up for many Years. Can they be removed in a Moment? Common Reason seems to oppose such an extravagant Scheme.—From time to time by a thousand little Irregularities we have been weaving these Disorders into the very Texture of our Constitutions; and can every Drop of Blood be purified, every Atom of Flesh, as it were, new molded, and every exquisite Fibre strengthened in the twinkling of an Eye? Such amazing Changes are contrary to the general Laws of Nature: They are not Cures, but Miracles.

Nay, perhaps, the Supreme Being, out of his infinite Wisdom in general, and Goodness to us in particular, has made the Steps of Recovery pretty near equal to the Steps of Carelessness and Intemperance, whereby we first contracted the Disorders we labour under;—For, indeed, if Men after numberless Irregularities could any ways be cured immediately by some sort of Medicinal Magick, such a state of Things would make the Temptations to Riotings and Excesses vastly more enticing and more delusive than they are at present.

For my own Part, I cannot help thinking that the Doctor's System is pretty near that sort of Medicine which Nature calls for and delights in. In the main she has made every Man a Physician to himself by giving him Reason; and for fear People should now and then be somewhat inattentive to this still small Voice, she has formed Men so, as to feel immediately many strong Effects on their Health and Spirits both from Temperance and Intemperance; which is in other Words placing Life and Death before them, and saying with the Son of Sirach, stretch forth thy Hand unto whether thou wilt.

In ancient Times Drugs were so plain and few, that the same Person was both Physician and Apothecary, The Physick of the Ancients was chiefly Temperance and Exercise, which, to say Truth, are the Physick of Reason and Virtue.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made, Excess began, and Sloth sustain'd the Trade; By Chace our longliv'd Fathers earn'd their Food, Toil strung their Nerves, and purified their Blood;

But we, their Sons, a pamper'd Race of Men, Are dwindled down to Threescore Years and Ten. Better to hunt in Fields for Health unbought, Than Fee the Doctor for a nauseous Draught. The Wife for Cure on Exercise depend, God never made his Work for Man to mend.

Dryden.

To conclude in the Words of another celebrated Poet [POPE.]

Be Temp'rate, and be Happy for your Pains.

London Journal, July 22. N^o 988.

Memoirs of the SMARTS.

AS to the Origin of this Species of Men, I shall content myself with observing, that it is as obscure, and consequently as antient, as that of any Nation in the World; since there is not any History of this great Metropolis, which doth not mention the People of whom I write, as great and flourishing, even at the Distance of many Hundred Years, as the learned and inquisitive Reader may find by consulting Hollingshed and Stow, as to Masques, Tournaments, and Coronation Feasts, when these Folks distinguished themselves always in a particular manner.

With Regard to Names, I must crave leave to refer myself to Sir Philip Sidney, Shakespeare, Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Shirley, Broome, and the other Antiquaries in that Way. At present they go by different Names; they call themselves Beaus, their Enemies call them Fops, and the rest of the World Smarts; but all agree that they are precisely the same Sort of People known in France by the Name of *Petits Maitres*.

The Religion of the Smarts in Fundamentals hath always been pretty much the same: At present, the Established Church hath given its Negative Faith the Title of *Free-thinking*; and hence every Smart, who is not to all Intents and Purposes a *Free-thinker*, is held but a *Demi-Smart*, or, to keep to religious Phrases, a *Dissenter*. By *Free-thinking*, these Gentlemen mean an absolute Expulsion from their Thoughts of all Religious Tenets as held by the *Vulgar*; and their Minds being thus free, that is empty, they are again filled with this single Proposition, which being light and short, is fit for a *Free-thinker's Creed*, All Things are Lawful that are Pleasant. In consequence of this, they are always at Ease, or appear to be so, though their Conduct would make any other Man miserable: For Example; they

they run in *Debt* without *Thought*; they *debauch* Women without *Scruple*; they *ruin* their Families without *Remorse*: But then they wear *fine* Cloaths, drink *fine* Wine, keep *fine* Women, are at every *fine* Sight: And, when they can lead this *fine* Life no longer, close it by a *fine* Death, which is usually administred by their own Hands.

Now to speak of their Learning: As to the dead Languages, the very Epithet disgusts them; *Latin* has something in it of the *School-Boy*, and as for *Greek*, its pale-faced Letters disgust the Eyes of the *Smarts*, for many Reasons, and especially for this, that it takes up a great deal of Time to be well acquainted with them. *French* and *Italian* therefore are the Learned Languages with them: In the former, those of the greatest Eminence *converse*, in the latter they *sing*, one and all. It is an established Maxim, That there is no Harmony in *English*, and that an *Italian* Air is the most charming Thing in the World, though it has nothing but a Redundance in *Vowels* to recommend it. Thus as their Discourse generally relates to *Trifles*, and as *Trifles* are express'd with peculiar Elegance in *French*, they shew the Rectitude of their Judgments in making this the *Language of their Schools*. Again; as the Poetry of the Modern *Italians* is of all others the least burthened with Sentiment, it is by so much the fitter for these Gentlemen, who would be always *easy*, and who besides, from a Religious Principle, detest such Verses as convey the Maxims of Vulgar Morality, which tend to abridge the Liberty of Acting, and hinder Men from pursuing the great End of their Being, that is — *Pleasure*. A *Smart's* Study therefore consists, first, of Books of Devotion; such as the Works of *Blount*, *Toland*, *Woolston*; and *Passeran*: For these Folk are very pious in their Way, and it is thought that there is not one of them who does not make use of the *Philosopher's Prayer* as often as ever its Author did. As to the *Sciences*; *Boyer's Grammar* and *Dictionary*, with *Veneroni's Italian Master*, and a competent number of *Mulick* Books, complete the Shelf. For *Amusement*, *La Fontaine's Tales*, the Earl of *Rocheſter's* Works, and a Prose Version of *Meursius*, together with occasional *Treatises*, as they come out, fill the Glass-Case.

The *Smarts* are universally a Trading People; but then their *Trade*, like their *Religion* and *Morals*, is of a Sort peculiar to themselves; as they hate Incumbrance and Trouble, instead of Books of Ac-

compts, they make use of little Slips of Painted Paper, vulgarly called *Cards*; instead of Bales of Goods, they deal in Bales of Dice; but then their Trade is very extensive, occasions a quick Circulation, and is managed, as all the World knows, altogether upon *Honour*.

The *Smarts* are as it were the sole Authors of our Publick Diversions: At the Theatre they have a Majority in *ſ Pit* and *Boxes*: To them the *Opera* owed its Subsistence; and *Vaux Hall*, the agreeable *Vaux Hall*! would be a Wilderness without them.

It is clear from this short and imperfect History of the *Smarts*, that they are a wise and happy Nation: *Wise*, because one Principle runs through their Religion, their Learning, their Morals, their Trade, their ordinary Behaviour, and their Diversions: They are *happy*, in right of their continual Absence of Thought, their generous Contempt of Fame, Fortune, and Salvation, which take up other People's Cares. And they are likewise singularly distinguished by the Honours done them by our *Modern Patriots*, who have very judiciously chosen most of their *Chiefs*, and their *Writers* to a Man, from amongst them.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

S. I R,

I HAVE lately seen my General Account of the Materials of an *History of England*, &c. published in your Magazine. Had I known of your Design, I would have desired you to have mentioned me as a Person known to the World by the Edition I made of *Thuanus*, and by the History of the first Duke of *Ormonde's Life and Times*; because those are Circumstances necessary for the World, who do not know me personally, to judge of any future Undertaking of mine. I should also have mentioned that any Papers, directed for me at your Neighbour Mr *Bettenham's*, would come safe to me. For as I only printed some Copies of that Account, in order to give them my Acquaintance, and by them to such as those Gentlemen thought likely to contribute to the Design, I did not mention in that Account any of those Circumstances.

I Lodge at present at Dr *Beaumont's* over against *Douglas's Coffee-House* in *St Martin's Lane*.

Your very humble Servant.

London, July 25.

THO. CARTER

Mr URBAN,

THERE are few Nations in the World, more talk'd of, or less known, than the *Chinese*. The confus'd and imperfect Account which Travellers have given of their Grandeur, their Sciences and their Policy, have hitherto excited Admiration, but have not been sufficient to satisfy even a superficial Curiosity. I therefore return you my Thanks for having undertaken, at so great an Expence, to convey to *English* Readers the most copious and accurate Account, yet published, of that remote and celebrated People, whose Antiquity, Magnificence, Power, Wisdom, peculiar Customs, and excellent Constitution, undoubtedly deserve the Attention of the Publick.

As the Satisfaction found in reading Descriptions of distant Countries arises from a Comparison which every Reader naturally makes, between the Ideas which he receives from the Relation, and those which were familiar to him before; or, in other Words, between the Countries with which he is acquainted, and that which the Author displays to his Imagination; so it varies according to the Likeness or Dissimilitude of the Manners of the two Nations. Any Custom or Law unheard and unthought of before, strikes us with that *surprise* which is the effect of Novelty; but a Practice conformable to our own pleases us, because it flatters our Self-love, by showing us that our Opinions are approved by the general Concurrence of Mankind. Of these two Pleasures, the first is more violent, the other more lasting; the first seems to partake more of Instinct than Reason, and is not easily to be explain'd, or defin'd; the latter has its Foundation in Good Sense and Reflection, and evidently depends on the same Principles with most human Passions.

An attentive Reader will frequently feel each of these agreeable Emotions in the Perusal of *Du Halde*. He will find a calm, peaceful Satisfaction, when he reads the Moral Precepts, and wise Instructions of the *Chinese* Sages; he will find that Virtue is in every Place the same, and will look with new Contempt on those wild Reasoners, who affirm that Morality is merely Ideal, and that the Distinctions between Good and Ill are wholly chimerical.

But he will enjoy all the Pleasure that Novelty can afford, when he becomes acquainted with the *Chinese* Government and Constitution; he will be amazed to find that there is a Country where Nobility

and Knowledge are the same, where Men advance in Rank as they advance in Learning, and Promotion is the Effect of virtuous Industry, where no Man thinks Ignorance a Mark of Greatness, or Laziness the Privilege of high Birth.

His Surprise will be still heightned by the Relations he will there meet with of honest Ministers, who, however incredible it may seem, have been seen more than once in that Monarchy, and have adventured to admonish the Emperors of any Deviation from the Laws of their Country, or any Error in their Conduct, that has endanger'd either their own Safety, or the Happiness of their People. He will read of Emperors, who, when they have been address'd in this manner, have neither storm'd, nor threaten'd, nor kick'd their Ministers, nor thought it majestick to be obstinate in the Wrong; but have, with a Greatness of Mind worthy of a *Chinese* Monarch, brought their Actions willingly to the Test of Reason, Law, and Morality, and scorn'd to exert their Power in defence of that which they could not support by Argument.

I must confess my Wonder at these Relations was very great, and had been much greater, had I not often entertained my Imagination with an Instance of the like Conduct in a Prince of *England*, on an Occasion that happened not quite a Century ago, and which I shall relate, that so remarkable an Example of Spirit and Firmness in a Subject, and of Conviction and Compliance in a Prince, may not be forgotten. And I hope you will look upon this Letter as intended to do Honour to my Country, and not to serve your Interest by promoting your Undertaking.

THE Prince, at the Christening of his first Son, had appointed a noble Duke to stand as Proxy for the Father of the Princess, without regard to the Claim of a Marquis, (Heir apparent to a higher Title) to whom, as Lord of the Bed-chamber then in waiting, that Honour properly belong'd. — The Marquis was wholly unacquainted with the Affair, till he heard at Dinner the Duke's Health drank by the Name of the Prince he was that Evening to represent. This he took an Opportunity after Dinner of enquiring the Reason of, and was informed by the Prince's Treasurer of his Highness's Intention. The Marquis immediately declar'd, that he thought his Right invaded, and his Honour injur'd, which he could not bear without requiring Satisfaction from the Usurper of his

Privileges; nor would he longer serve a Prince who paid no Regard to his lawful Pretensions. The Treasurer could not deny that the Marquis's Claim was incontestable, and by his Permission acquainted the Prince with his Resolution. The Prince thereupon sending for the Marquis demanded, with a resentful and imperious Air, how he could dispute his Commands, and by what Authority he presumed to control him in the Management of his own Family, and the Christening of his own Son. The Marquis answered, that he did not encroach upon the Prince's Right, but only defended his own: That he thought his Honour concern'd, and as he was a young Man, would not enter the World with the Loss of his Reputation. The Prince, exasperated to a very high degree, repeated his Commands; but the Marquis, with a Spirit and Firmness not to be depress'd or shaken, persisted in his Determination to assert his Claim, and concluded with declaring that he would do himself the Justice that was denied him, and that not the Prince himself should trample on his Character. He was then order'd to withdraw, and the Duke coming to him, assured him, that the Honour was offer'd him unask'd; that when he accepted it, he was not informed of his Lordship's Claim, and that now he very willingly resign'd it. The Marquis very gracefully acknowledg'd the Civility of the Duke's Expressions, and declar'd himself satisfied with his Grace's Conduct; but thought it inconsistent with his Honour to accept the Representation as a Cession of the Duke, or on any other Terms than as his own acknowledged Right. The Prince, being inform'd of the whole Conversation, and having upon enquiry found all the Precedents on the Marquis's side, thought it below his Dignity to persist in an Error, and restoring the Marquis to his Right upon his own Conditions, continued him in his Favour, believing that he might safely trust his Affairs in the Hands of a Man, who had so nice a Sense of Honour, and so much Spirit to assert it.

EUBULUS.

Some of the Chinese Relations alluded to by our Correspondent we shall take the Liberty of inserting, if we have Room, next Month, and hope they will prove no disagreeable Entertainment to our Readers.

Craftsman, July 29, N^o 629.

AS most Historical Writings, relating both to our own and to fo-

reign Countries, are but imperfectly, if not partially related; I make no doubt that my courteous Readers will be highly pleased to hear that a voluminous Work is now in Hand, and almost finish'd, which I am assured is perfectly genuine and authentick, being written by a Person of great Honour and Distinction, who was more or less concern'd in all the principal Transactions, Negotiations, and secret Practices, of which it treats, for above twenty Years together; and by his own particular Appointment is not to be published till after his Death. — It is intitled,

The DIRTY CHRONICLE; or, a PRIME MINISTER's History of his own Times. In seven Volumes, Folio,

C Vol. 1. Will contain a general Introduction, giving a particular Account of the Author's Birth, Family, and Education, the Manner of his first Advancement at Court, and his Conduct there, with an impartial State of the CASE, for which he was prosecuted and imprisoned.

D Vol. 2. How he was providentially deliver'd, and restored to Favour, after being reduced to great Necessities by the Malice of his Enemies, over whom He now triumph'd in his Turn, and laid the Foundation of an ample Fortune.

E Vol. 3. A full and true Account of his second Disgrace, and how he behav'd under it, towards his Master, his Friends, and the People in general.

F Vol. 4. How He was wonderfully lifted up again by the Wheel of Fortune, to the great Surprize of Himself and the whole World; with some curious Anecdotes of his Administration for the first five or six Years.

Vol. 5. Another miraculous Escape from impending Ruin, and the Method he took to re-establish Himself in Power, being one of the most refined Pieces of Policy, that was ever attempted by any Minister, ancient or modern.

G Vol. 6. His prodigious Art in the Management of ecclesiastical, civil, and military Affairs; with a particular and distinct Account of the Money He disburs'd in SECRET SERVICES, and a compleat List of the PERSONS, both at Home and Abroad, to whom it was paid.

H Vol. 7. Besides the Conclusion, will contain several other Lists of the numerous Treaties He form'd, and the naval Armaments He sent Abroad, as well as of the Towns and Ships taken from his Country's Enemies; to which will be added

added an Appendix, in Favour of *Trade* and *mercantile Persons*, with a general Index to the Whole.

It may be apprehended, at first Sight, that *such an History* will be liable to the Objections before mentioned; because it is hardly probable that any *Minister* will be so ingenuous as to discover his Nakedness, and unravel all his Schemes, especially if He should have been guilty of the most egregious Blunders, and shocking Iniquities. It may be further said, that the Publication, after the *Author's Death*, will not purge it from such Suspicions, since human Vanity is apt to extend itself beyond the Grave, and We have several *posthumous Books*, which are full as partial as any published by the *Authors* themselves, during their *Life-Time*. — It must be confess'd that these Reasons are very plausible. But I have the Pleasure to acquaint the Publick, that *this History* is written with a quite different View; being intended by the *Author* to exonerate his own Conscience, and to make some Retribution to his Country for the many Evils He hath brought upon it. For this Reason, I am told, He designs to dedicate it to his *Royal Master* and the *whole Kingdom*, whom He hath so long govern'd and injured, with a publick Confession of his Sins, and a Prayer to God that he would be graciously pleased never to suffer *such a wicked Instrument of Government* to prevail in any Nation again.

A *Work of this Kind*, well executed, (and I will take upon my self to answer for the *Author's Abilities*) must certainly prove of infinite Use and Emolument to the Publick; since it will not only be an excellent Warning-Piece for *Princes* never to repose a blind Confidence in *one Man*, but put the *People* effectually upon their Guard against such an over-grown Power in any *Fellow Subject*, and bring his *guilty Accomplices* to Punishment and Shame, by a full Discovery of their Crimes. I am almost moved with Compassion for *these Men*, and the dreadful Agonies they must feel, when *this Chronicle* sees the Light; for what a pitiful Figure must a Man of *high Birth* and a *redundant Estate* make, if it should appear that he hath stoop'd so low, as to take a dirty Pension from an *inferior Upstart*? — How will a *grave Judge*, or a *venerable Prelate*, be able to look any Body in the Face, when it is publickly known that he got his Preferment by trucking his Conscience to a *Minister*, or paying his Court to a *favourite Strumpet*, if not by downright *Bribery* and *Corrup-*

tion? — It is needless to mention any more Instances, of the same Kind, which must occur to every Man's Thoughts. — If they have no Remorse of Conscience, or Regard for Reputation, as *such Men* seldom have, and should escape the Punishment due to their Crimes, how will they be able to bear the general Contempt and Abhorrence of Mankind? — Nay, let Us even suppose that they should happen to die before their Enormities appear, by the Publication of *this Work*; what an eternal Blemish will it leave on their *Families*, to have it recorded in such glaring Colours, that they were raised by *Prostitution*, *Adulation*, and *Servility*?

I must desire to be excused mentioning the *particular Country*, which is the Subject of *this History*; because it would be highly improper, at present, and may give the *Guilty* an Opportunity of suppressing it; but I can assure the Reader that it will be so entertaining, as well as instructive, that I would willingly give *five thousand Pounds* for the Copy, and undertake to publish it without any *Subscription*.

The Universal Spectator, July 29.

A Writer who signs *Apuleius*, junior, pretends to the Possession of a *Wand of Chastity*, and relates to Mr. *Stonecastle* some Gallantries and Intrigues discover'd, by Virtue of it; which, being no more than Fictions of his own Brain, we think it not worth recital; but the Use he proposes to make of his Wand is something remarkable. "By its Aid, (*says he*) I am able to compose several Volumes of *Memoirs*, as full of *Adventures*, and of much more Truth, than those inserted in the *Atalantis* of Mrs *Manley*; all that I aim at by my History, is to have Persons, who are not in the highest Rank of Life, not think of imitating those who are; for though *Adultery* and *Fornication* may pass only for *Galantry* in the first, they shall be published and stigmatiz'd as they deserve in those Persons, where the *Good of civil Society* require Matrimonial Fidelity and publick Honour."

Old Common Sense, July 22 and 29.

WE here have an Account of the Rise and Progress of Trade; but we shall only quote an Observation made on a Period in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, and hope it will administer some Comfort to our Countrymen in the present Quarrel with the Spaniards.

"About this Time the Rupture with Spain

Spain commenc'd, and, instantly, every Port in *England* was crouded with Privateers; and they bestir'd themselves so effectually, that, 'tis said, we gain'd abundantly more by the War, than we lost by the Interruption of our Trade: In short, under the Influence of this wise and vigilant Reign, all was Spirit and Action; Wrongs receiv'd were sure to be aveng'd; Advantages in view were sure to be possess'd, and alike, in War and Peace, we were always Gainers. — No Wonder, therefore, such an intrepid Adventurer as *Drake* was found to carry Terror and Destruction into the remotest Part of the Enemy's Dominions; or that such innumerable Schemes were set a-foot to make Profit of turbulent as well as tranquil Times.

Mr URBAN, Leicester, July 19, 1738. C

OUR Electors divided lately on the Choice of a Representative, yet agreed that both the Candidates were deserving Men. The Affair is over, but still our vulgar Great and Small are at Daggers-drawing. One can't help laughing at the Occasion. A sly Wag, a Villain, a Jacobite, if you please, conceives, like bare-brain'd Nixon, a Whim to alarm or divert the Town, and under Covert of the Night fixes up his seditious Billets. To believe he had any Accomplice, or that it is at all a Party Affair, is to believe against Reason, nay against Common Sense. The Author of the following Verses has well enough ridiculed our Divisions; and tho' Sir, you deny a Place to our long Prose-Altercations, and Counter Affidavits, for fear of widening the Breach, I hope you will print this Epigram, in order to heal it. Since whom a Sermon flies, a Verse may reach.

Yours, SOLUS.

On the LEICESTER CONTROVERSY.

WHILE Le'ster's Sons, by party-madness sway'd,
Forget their Virtue, Manners, Sense, and Trade;
While all by turns accuse, by turns deny,
Snarl, wrangle, rail, equivocate and lye;
The wily † Scribler lies conceal'd from day,
Surveys the tumult, and enjoys the fray;
With secret transport hugs his lucky jest,
While knaves with knaves, and fools with fools contest.
So when, by chance, the frolick Indian roves,
Where angry Monkeys growl in Bantam's groves,
Pleas'd he beholds the grinning faction jar,
And scatters cudgels to provoke the war:
To arms at once the chattering heroes fly,
And, only to be laugh'd at, fight and die.

† The Secret Author of the treasonable Paper privately fix'd up in the Night at Leicester, on the first of Feb. last. See p. 106.

The four following Schemes represent the four Successive Phases of the Sun in his Approach to, or Recess from the Summer Tropic, as he gradually emerges from, or absconds behind a Hill in *Staffordshire* called the Cloud 6 Miles distant from a Spectator in *Leek Churchyard*; as it has been observed from thence many Years, for 2 or 3 Days before and after the 10th of June, (See p. 264.)



N. B. The Roman Altar discover'd in Westmoreland, will be in our next.

PHILEPIOS: Or, the HAPPY MAN.

A P O E M,

ADDRESS'D to the Rev. Dr WATTS.

WHEN Eden's verdant bow'rs young Adam
trod,

His bliss was the fruition of his God ;
This lost, the softer hours of bliss withdrew,
Barr'd from his bow'r, and his creator too.
Since that black hour, near twice 3 thousand years
The prince of light has travell'd round the spheres ;
While Adam's num'rous race, from day to day,
For real, or fancied bliss, give all their thoughts
away.

Thus nature dictates, thus the craving mind,
" A distant happiness awaits mankind." 10

In quest of this, we wretched mortals try,
To the bright scene to point our wand'ring eye ;
The prospect clear, we bless blind chance, and cry,
" No happier souls than we beneath the sky."

If barr'd, exclusion swells the flying toy,
And still we aim th' imaginary joy.

This have I seen, by test-experience shown,
And by my neighbour's aims have fram'd my own.

I saw the merchant court the treach'rous gale,
And tie his wishes to a swelling sail ; 20

Roaring destruction, one opposing wave,
Splits the proud bark, and opes a wat'ry grave.

The miser rose, responsive to my view,
My pity claim'd, and silent wonder too ;

His sole desire to be compleatly blest,
He chain'd his hopes around a spacious chest ;

Loud thunders roll, a spirey vengeance flies,
And with his misplac'd hopes, the miscreant dies.

I heard *Thonillo* breath his own complaint,
And lavish slanders on a humble saint. 30

He pin'd in secret o'er his own distress,
And vainly wish'd *Tranquillus*' pleasures less :

" Oh could I hear *Tranquillus* pour his moan,
And call my neighbour's happiness my own."

These my remarks, I weigh'd the point and cry'd,
May heav'n vouchsafe my erring steps to guide ;

Not wealth I crave, since all her vot'ries die,
To own how vain the various arts they try ;

Nor on the ruins of my neighbour's name,
Would I presume to build a growing fame ; 40

Oft have my thoughts pronounc'd *Philepius* blest,
(His sweet behaviour a sufficient test)

While *Virtue* sits sole regent in his breast.
Methought I heard the heaven-born goddess say,

When first *Philepius* own'd her regal sway :
--- " No more indulge the lawless airs of youth,

But smile attention to a friend of truth :
Since Adam's fall, when curst rebellion grew,

I've been confest by the discerning few ;
Not envy's self, from that degen'rate time, 50

Could ever charge me with a single crime.
My num'rous precepts strict attendance claim,

And gain my vot'ry an immortal fame ;
Yet fame's the least reward my sons acquire,

I point their eyes, and raise their wishes higher :
Nor is it mine to prompt expectance on,

Then leave my subjects wofully undone :
Profusely good I lavish out my store,

Till wishes fail, and thought can prompt no more.
When *Abel*, fir'd with my immortal charms,

Tremb'ling, embrac'd me in his circling arms ; 60
I smil'd success, the pious bard withdrew,

Slew the young lamb, and gain'd acceptance too :

Moses I taught to shun the charms of state,
Spite of the king's inexorable hate ;
His own despis'd, and influenc'd by my skill,
He bow'd submit to my preceptive will ;
Then pour'd contempt upon a throne, and cry'd,
I hate the fickle tympany of pride ;
Sway'd by the dictates of my sov'reign voice,
Than thrones and crowns his was a happier choice,
Rather to groan beneath affliction's rod,
Than wield a scepter, and affront his God.
These were my fav'rites, and a thousand more,
Too tedious now to count the myriads o'er ;
And not a soul that made my charms its own, 70
But smiles in yon bright world upon a fadeless
throne :

Learn my behests, be all my charms thy care,
And thy reward shall be a kingdom there.

While villains damn the sacred laws I made,
And impious banter my directive aid,

Justly incens'd I shun th' ungrateful throng,
Blind, and more blind, they drag their fate along :

Thro' diff'rent paths to one sad ruin tread,
And swell the dark apartments of the dead.

'Tis true, my subjects all resign their breath,
Ev'n *Moses* met the cold embrace of death :

Yet safe their passage thro' the darksome road,
To claim reception of yon blest abode." ---

The goddess thus. And thus the youth began :
--- " Scarce the soft dawn begins to promise man,

Scarce have I learn'd to rectify my thought,
To judge of what my pious parents taught ;

Yet I'll comply, and hear me vow to-day,
I bow thy blooming vot'ry, and confess thy sway." ---

No more the bard. When thus th' imperial she :
--- " If false I prove to any, false to thee,

Let mortals cease to propagate my sway,
And tear my scepter, crown, and robes away.

Prosper, fair youth ; I hence pronounce thee mine,
Be all my gifts, as all my precepts thine : 95

In just return thy active pow'rs I claim,
Thence I expect an everlasting fame :

With cautious care observe the bounds I draw,
And boast my favour till you break my law." ---

To realms of endless day the goddess flew,
Philepius smil'd, bow'd reverence, and withdrew ;

Rear'd a fair temple (may the building stand,
Till the last trump proclaim the judge at hand.)

Back as she flew, she cast her wand'ring eyes,
And round the dome saw endless columns rise :

Pleas'd, she survey'd, and as she view'd she cry'd,
--- " Still shall I live, e'er mighty *Britain*'s pride ;

Great *GEORGE* shall bow to my superior throne,
And *CAROLINA* shall be all my own. 109

WRITTEN upon not being ADMITTED.

SILVIA, of all the slaves your eyes command,
Which does your nice perverseness most admire ;

The man of titles, or the man of land,
The booby Baron, or the looby 'Squire ?

The lace-daub'd Hero, blust'ring fierce and big ;
Or the soft Couns'lor, mantled o'er with wig ?

II.

But Oh ! my fair, fantastic as thou art,
Call (ere thy hand is giv'n) thy wisdom forth ;

Not lands, nor titles, can deserve thy heart,
Not lace nor scarlet can out-glitter worth.

Change once in pity to a love-sick youth,
And think a moment on the man of truth. FL.

Communicated to us by the Author.

Remainder of an Epistle from the Cape of Good-
HOPE, p. 319.

But now the line its torrid influence throws,
The sky turns gloomy, and the ocean glows!
Along the heav'ns th' incumbent vapours brood,
Eclipse the day, and darken all the flood!
No gentle air allays the smother'd heat, 105
While nature sickens with the sultry weight;
The breath grows short, the heart but feebly plays,
And the dim orb of light forgets to gaze!
At length the slumb'ring combination breaks---
The lightning kindles, and the storm awakes! 110
Th' assembled winds from every quarter roar,
The weeping skies a liquid deluge pour!
Hence in our fears, conceal'd, our safety lies,
Born by the tempest from these faithless skies;
The gales return---again the heav'ns are bright, 115
And the fair *Crofters* * hail the gladden'd sight.

Now more direct our southern line we trace,
And plough secure the vast *Atlantick* space;
For days I hang suspensive o'er the prow,
Thoughtful of *Albion* --- widely distant now; 120
As oft at night the lover's vigil keep,
Thy image tracing in the shining deep!
Alas what equal object can I find,
To sooth the loss of all I left behind?
Ill, may you judge, your *Cynthio's* temper suits 125
To drink with *Dutchmen*, or converse with brutes.

At length the long expected birds † appear,
The joyful failors cry ---- the *Cape* is near!
Nor vain their hope---with the returning ray
The *Table's* ‡ fleecy summit we survey. 130
To the eternal mound my sight I bend,
And view fam'd *Afric's* long-projected end!
All fails we crowd to make the friendly bay,
And lose on shore the labours of the sea!
Yet here, the tedious voyage overpast, 135
Love, cruel love! forbids me rest at last!
What boots it, nature to my ravish'd eyes,
Bids here unthought-of scenes of pleasure rise?
That earth profusely spreads her charms to view,
And air inviting wears her brightest blue! 140
Scarce the leaves rustle to the spicy breeze,
A halcyon calmness broods along the seas;
Dress'd seems the world as on its natal day,
And every face, alas, but mine is gay!

While others curious range the lofty wood, 145
Climb o'er the steep, or wander near the flood;
Or as they devious tread the smiling plain,
Forget the tedious hazards of the main;
Pensive the *far-fam'd Garden* || I explore,
Where earth all-teeming shows her genial pow'r.
Less fair the rich inclosures sung of old, 151
By dragons kept, and rich with living gold!
On flow'rs in *Europe* yet unseen I tread,
And trees of stranger form embrace my head!
The product here of every clime is known, 155
This generous soil adopts them all her own!

* The *Crofters* are a remarkable Constellation near the Southern Pole, which appears immediately on crossing the Line. † These are particular Birds, called Cape Birds, which are seen at Sea near the Cape, at 20 and sometimes ev'n 30 Leagues Distance. ‡ High Land appearing off at Sea in the Form of a Table. || The East India Company's Garden at the Cape is an oblong Square divided into 4 Quarters, called by the Names of the different Parts of the World, where all Exoticks thrive in a surprizing Manner from the Goodness of the Soil.

Arrang'd the vegetable tribe appear,
And plants, like nations, grow familiar here.
Around its soft perfume the *Citron* throws, 159
There thro' the gloom the rich *Pomgranate* glows;
The brightening *Orange* next attracts the view,
The paler *Lime* succeeds with fainter hue;
There the *blue Fig* the *purpling Grape* intertwines,
Here with the *Rose* the *Persian Jasmine* joyns;
Here tow'rs with native grace the slender *Palm*,
Beneath the *weeping Shrub* distills with *Balm*; 166
Or the fair *Aloes* rears its flow'ry head,
Or the deep *Cypress* forms its equal shade;
The *Cocoa* there reclines its cluster'd stores,
And to the taste its milky nectar pours! 170
Or, first of fruits! the rich *Anana* * swells,
And in delicious taste the rest excells!
Around the painted deer untroubled strays,
Or the fly ape its mimic gambols plays;
A thousand birds, of various form and sound, 175
Diffuse luxuriant harmony around;
Not brighter colours paint the heavenly bow,
Than grace their wings, and o'er their plumage glow
Blue, crimson, yellow, purple, green and white,
With intermingling shades surprize the sight; 180
And every object seems so gayly new,
Sense thinks it too romantic to be true.
Could'st thou, my love! a fairer *Eve* appear!
Inchanted were the spot---and *Eden* here!
Unmov'd I run the soft delusion o'er, 185
And sigh for distant *Glotta's* † wintry shore!

Not so the natives of these lovely plains,
Heaven guard your sight from such uncomely swains!!
Scarce human form the squalid figures boast,
Within, the mental spark in darkness lost! 190
Naked they glare with wildly odd grimace,
Yet worse adorn'd with all the pomp of grease;
When round their limbs the recent hide they throw,
And garbage makes a *Hottentot* a beau:
The footy nymph with equal trimmings sweet, 195
The bracelet-gut dependent on her feet,
No shades the flying savage can conceal,
The lover finds her in the tainted gale; ‡
Sues the kind maid his longings to remove,
And ease at once his hunger and his love! 200

Love did I say?---alas! the pow'r to them
Sheds but the feeble glimm'rings of his flame;
No mental pangs, no fierce desires they know,
No fancy'd joys, or visionary woe!
No wants endure but such as nature gave, 205
And simple all their bliss from her receive;
In downy ignorance their moments steal,
While knowledge heightens every pain we feel;
Their ready banquet furnish'd from the wood,
Their thirst abated from the nearest flood. 210
Content with cheap-bought happiness at home,
They pity us in search of wealth who roam;
Nor would exchange the ease they have in view,
For all the mines of *India* or *Peru*!

Yet thro' these clouds, † veil the darken'd mine
Pierces th' eternal ray that lives behind; 215
Benighted reason shows its secret force,
Dawns in the look, and marks the wild discourse!
The thoughtful Savage often turns his eye,
And points the pow'r that rules beyond the sky!
Oft grateful to the heavenly lights appears, 220
The sun that guides him, and the star that cheers;

* The *Anana*, or *Pine-Apple*, reckon'd the most delicious and exquisitely-flavour'd Fruit in the World.
† *Glotta*, the River *Clyde* in Scotland. ‡ The Thought is taken from Mr Prior's *Alma*.

But chief the moon * in whom is well express'd
The fainter beam that lights his gloomy breast.

So pass my days in unenjoy'd delight,
Absent from thee; so flies the cheerless night,
When crown'd by mirth appears the social bowl,
And the rich *Capian* † grape dilates the soul.
Nor pleasure I nor peace from wine can taste;
Love makes the cordial useless to my rest.
Immers'd in thought ev'n *Belgick* wits I see,
And laughter sickens at the thought of thee!

But while I write—the fatal sounds invade!
The cannon warns! I see the signals made!
Like kindred waves the busy sailors roar,
And call the ling'ers off for *India's* shore!
Distant too far yet further must I move
From *Leonora*,---her alone I love!
Adieu, how can I form the word *adieu*?
Think what it costs me! Think me ever true!
Were I thro' all the peopled earth to range,
My love to thee could know no future change;
Fix'd it commands the motions of my soul,
As the *fond* needle trembles to its pole!
On thee depends the colour of my life,
All sufferings paid in calling thee my wife!
Fortune appeas'd shall yet thy goodness see,
For thy dear sake at last shall pity me;
At last shall give my wearied footsteps rest,
And bless me with the pow'r to make thee blest!
In that fair hope I every danger dare,
Thy image is the *talisman* I wear!
A charm beyond the magic force of art,
Mix'd with my soul, and treasur'd in my heart!

Nor thou, chaste fair, to righteous heaven unjust,
Repine, but in its wise decisions trust.
Not those to whom the cup of joy is giv'n,
Alone are blest,---alone the care of heav'n;
Those happier oft in its unerring eye,
Whom pride disdainful views, and passes by!
To whom assign'd the nobler task belongs,
Of virtue struggling thro' surrounding wrongs!
With joy the pledges of our faith survey,
Think these are sent to chase thy griefs away!
Give room to hope from each renew'd care,
Let the fond triflers smile thee into peace!
Ere yet the salt ring tongue is touch'd by art,
Observe the sentiment, and snatch the heart!
Their ways direct, their rising manners mold,
Give them thy truth,---a treasure more than gold!
O when that pow'r, who rules the ways of men,
Shall bring me safe to thy embrace again!
The happy view may every toil atone,
With purest transports may our meeting crown!
Take me believe each care, each hazard paid,
And life's calm evening set without a shade!

CYNTHIO.

*Constantia, Cape of Good-Hope,
December, 1736.*

* The Hottentots, or Natives of the Cape, seem
very rich and strong. † The Cape Wine is

CANTATRICES.

Auth. V. BOURNE, Coll. Trin. Cant. Socio.

*QUA septem vicos conterminat una columna,
Consistunt Nymphæ Sirenum ex agmine binæ;
ramineum capiti tegimen, collumque per omne
gentes electæ orbes: utrique pependit
ustato vestis cæno, limoque rigescens
ure usque a medio calcem defluxit ad imum.*

*Exiguam secum pendentem ex ubere natam
Altera; venales dextra tulit altera chartas.*

225 *His vix dispositis, pueri innuptæque puellæ
Accurrunt: tutor primus, cui lorea vitta
Impedit crines, humili, quæ proxima stabat,
Proruit e cella, chartas, si forte placerent,
Empturus; namque ille etiam se carmine multo
230 Oblectat, longos solus quo rite labores
Diminuit, fallitque hybernæ tædia noctis.
Collecti murmur sensim increbescere vulgi
Audit; & excurrit nudis ancilla lacertis.
Incudem follesque & opus fabrilis relinquens,
235 Se densæ immiscet plebi niger ora Pyracmon.
It juxta, depressum ingens cui mantica tergum
Incurvat, tardo passu; simul ille coronam
Aspectat vulgi, spe carminis arrigit aures;
Statque moræ patiens, humeris nec pondera sentit.
Sic ubi Tartareum Regem Rhodopeius Orpheus
Threiciis studuit fidibus mulcere, laboris
Immemor Æolides stupuit modulamina plectri,
Nec sensit funesti onera incumbentiæ saxi.
Sæpe interventus rhedæ crepitantis, ab illo
245 Vicorum, aut illo, stipantem hinc inde catervam
Dividit; at rursus coeunt, ubi transiit illa,
Ut coeunt rursus, puppis quas dividit, undæ.*

*Canticulæ interea narraverat argumentum
Altera Sirenum, infidi perjuria nautæ,
Deceptamque dolo Nympham: tum flebile carmen
Flebilibus movit numeris, quos altera versu
Alternò excepit: patulis stant rictibus omnes;
Dextram ille acclinat, lævam ille attentius aurem,
Promissum carmen captare paratus biatu.
Longa referre mora est, animum qua vicerit arte
Virgineum juvenis. Jam poscunt undique chartas
Protenso emporum dextræ, quas illa vel illa
Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste
Est usquam auditor, dulcis cui lene Camæna
260 Non adhibet tormentum, & furtivum elicit assensum.
Stat medios inter baculoque innititur Irus;
Nec tamen hic loculo parcat, sed prodigus æris
Emptor adest, solvit pretium, carmenque requirit.
Fors juxta adstabat vetula iracundior æquo;
Quæ loculo ex imo invitum, longumque latentem
Depromens vix tandem obolum, Cedo, fœmina, chartam,
Inquit; ut æternum monumentum in pariete figam,
Cum laribus mansurum ipsis, quam credula nymphis
Pectora sint; fraudis quam plena, & perfida nautis.*

IN ENGLISH.

W Here sev'n throng'd streets one column's
height surveys,
Two ragged Sirens chaunt their pleasing lays.
Straw hats they wear, and a huge necklace decks,
Strung thick with amber beads, their freckled necks.
Stiffen'd in dirt their tatters sink below,
And daggled petticoats from knee to toe.
At paps of one a hungry bantling tugs;
One from her greasy pouch the ballads lugs.
Scarce had they climb'd the stool, prepar'd to sing,
When youths and maidens form a list'ning ring.
Young Crispin first (a thong his temples bound)
Quits his near stall, obedient to the sound.
Sure chapman he, whatever hits his taste,
To sooth confinement, while he thumps the last.
Ditties and garlands are his dear delight,
Apt to deceive the labours of the night.
Thickens the throng, and hums thro' half the town:
Out runs the chambermaid without her gown.
Down comes the smith with sweaty, sooty face,
His anvil, tongs, and bellows rest in peace.

Stock-still the porter stands with loaded back,
 He gapes attentive, and forgets his pack.
 So when sweet *Orpheus* charm'd the *Stygian King*,
 Thick flew th' unbody'd shades to hear him sing;
 Enraptur'd *Sisyphus* surceas'd his moan,
 Nor felt the weight of his revolving stone.
 Now from this street, or that, a rattling coach
 Breaks thro' the circle with ill-tim'd approach.
 Yet soon in order apt around they wheel,
 As waves unite, divided by the keel.
 The sum and substance of the promis'd strains,
 The songstress now the argument explains:
 The theme was love, how the believing maid
 A faithless perjur'd sailor had betray'd.
 The preface o'er, her tuneful voice she tries
 Her consort in alternate strains replies.
 The left ear some, and some the right one raise,
 And suck in greedily the Grubstreet lays.
 The sad catastrophe were long to tell,
 By what a train of wiles the virgin fell:
 Virgin no more! but patience could not hold,
 All press to buy before the treasure's sold.
 The cunning gypsies manage time so well,
 That hand and mouth employ'd, they sing and sell.
 No single soul the charmers could resist,
 Each heart they touch, and ope the closest fist;
 Even the beggar leaning on his staff,
 (A merry mortal, born to sing and laugh)
 Smit with the sonnet and poetic lore,
 Parts with his penny begg'd but just before.
 But an old woman, fumbling long in vain,
 Of an old rusty piece her purse to drain,
 Then in a passion, (as who could contain?)
 Ho! woman! mistress! you! to me, I say;
 O'er this long fellow's head reach one this way:
 I'll hie to fix it on my wall with paste,
 Long as the wall a monument to last;
 To tell how sailors, with their wheedling arts,
 Our poor weak sex deceive, and break their tender
 hearts.

S. P.

To THOMAS HAMMOND, Esq; on his present-
 ing me with a Medal of Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

When worthless *Monarchs* bend beneath their
 fate,
 Their honour ceases, and no more they're great;
 Death o'er their fame its sov'reign pow'r displays,
 And leaves no footsteps of the flashy blaze.
 Then shining *Medals*, meant to raise their name,
 Are shining records of eternal shame:
 The curious eyes the well-wrought work behold,
 Not for the flash of *Glory*, but of *Gold*;
 And all the honour that such trifles bring,
 Is but to tell the world its owner was --- a King.
 Illustrious *Newton* asks no golden name,
 Here * *Copper* brightens to immortal fame:
 The name once seen, his wond'rous works we scan,
 And lose at once the *Medal* in the --- Man.
 Rapt in the thought, our glowing souls pursue
 Bright nature op'ning, like a flow'r, to view.
 Wou'd heav'n, indulgent, spin my lengthen'd date,
 Nor let me drop, unripen'd, to my fate,
 Whene'er this venerable bust I see,
 I'll think on *Newton*, and I'll think on --- thee.
 Thus *Newton's* name to lasting friends shall prove,
 Like his own works, --- a monument of Love.

* There being only a few Copper Medals struck of Sir Isaac Newton for his particular Friends.

Ad ELISAM POPI Horto Lauros carpentem.

Ellysios Popi dum ludit læta per hortos,
 En avida lauros carpit Elisa manu.
 Nil opus est furto. Lauros tibi, dulcis Elisa,
 Si neget optatas Popus, Apollo dabit.

To —, of —, Esq; an Estate be-
 lately left him.

Virtue, dear friend, receives its due reward,
 The all-just powers thy true desert regard.
 Blind *Fortune* by her sister's aid is taught,
 To whom her scales and ensigns should be brought
Copia (who always waited at thy door)
 Implores her to recruit her horn once more,
 Glad if she can augment thy honest store.
Astræa, ever tender of her race,
 Reminds the goddess of her smiling face:
Fidelia, too, to sooth the dame prepares,
 "Just is the cause (she says) expel all fears."
 The Goddess pleas'd their orders to perform,
 At thee, *Sincerus*, points the plenteous storm.
 Hail glorious youth! how great thy happiness!
 Whom thus four Goddesses combine to bless:
Venus, a fifth, now waits to crown thy life,
 With all the blessings of a beauteous wife:
 The happy fair and you much joy attend!
 A wish unfeign'd from your most faithful F —

FANTOM

To a LADY whose GARTER the Auto-
 had taken.

By a Gentleman going to the WEST INDIES

CÆLIA, the captive garter's mine,
 'Tis all my faithful love could gain;
 And can'st thou ask me to resign
 The only bliss that crowns my pain?

As soon the soldier who has run
 Thro' fields of death to gather fame;
 As soon shall lay his laurels down,
 And all his dear-bought praise disclaim.

The GARTER is, and shall be mine,
 Shall lose the bliss it had from you;
 And bear the task that I'd enjoin
 On thee, wert thou my captive too.

It shall upon my bosom heave,
 Or clasp me in a soft embrace;
 But if you at its fortune grieve,
 Retrieve its doom, and take its place.

Ah no! with cold indiff'rence you
 Can hear my sighs, and see my pain;
 Superior to my humble love,
 Too generous to show disdain.

When distant from my native land,
 From dearer thee I lonely go,
 The GARTER shall my steps attend,
 A silent witness of my woe.

Divided from its other half,
 Sad emblem of my own distress;
 'Twill calmly hear what bashful love
 To you durst ne'er presume t' express.

And when at last some noxious gale,
 Blown from the bleak *Atlantic* wave,
 Or rising from the *Indian* fens,
 Shall lay me in my silent grave;

It shall present you to my view,
 To arm me 'gainst the dread of death;
 Shall hear me fondly talk of you,
 And bless you with my latest breath.

The CLERGYMAN'S CHOICE of a WIFE delineated. In a Letter to Dr C. in England. Wherein are several important QUERIES, By a foreign Bishop, residing in Terra incognita.

You tell me of a female pair :
But told me only this, "They're fair ;
Of Age, the One, near Twenty-three, }
Fit to adorn a Bishop's See,
Therefore, say you, *She's fit for Me.* }

As for *That One*, She's quite too fine,
In YEARS too low, by eight or nine ;
In MIND too High, too Gay, too Nice,
To make a foreign priest her choice.
As for the Latter of the two,
The Things you say are not enow ;
In next, I beg you will inclose
Her Eyes, her Eye-brows, and her Nose, } *The Lady's Person.*
Her Cheeks, her Forehead, and her Chin,
Her Teeth, her Shoulders, and her Skin,
All the Dimensions of her Breast :
Her Kitchen-Talents, and the rest. } *Her Housewifery.*

What is her TEMPER ? Cool, or Hot ? } *Her Temper.*
Is it grateful ? Or is it not ?

What are her FOIBLES ? Are they few ? } *Her Foibles.*

What are her GRACES ? Are they true ? } *Her Graces.*

Always the same ? Or always new ? } *Her Variety.*

By Turns, perhaps, She is not *She* : } *Her Constancy.*

What's Good, What's Bad, in her VARIETY ? } *Her Connivances.*

Can she to ONE be always kind ? } *Her Conjugal Careless.*

Can she sometimes be kindly Blind ? } *Her Conjugal Openness.*

Can she fondle, when I hug her ? } *Her Specifick to cure the Hyp, Spleen, Muzziness, &c.*

Can she avoid all Hugger-mugger ? } *Her Vices, 4 other important Queries.*

Can she, by some dear female Art } *Her Dressers.*

(Such as no Learning can impart)

By a *Specifick* Jest, or Smile,

Can she by some such Craft beguile

Sickness away, when I am sick ?

Or *Spleen*, when I am Splenetick ?

Or muzzy *Dulness*, when I hap

To want a Cordial, or a Nap ?

Does she Game ? Or does she Drink ? } *Her Sycophants.*

How does she curt'sy, talk, and think ? } *Her Scandalmongers.*

How does she use her Pen and Ink ?

What Female *Sharks* does she retain,

As Members of her *Tattle Train* ?

How many *Dressers*, to attend her ?

How many *Fav'ners* to commend her ?

How many only come and go,

To carry *Scandal* to and fro ?

And then again, when these are gone,

How many other *Hangers-on* ?

Who is her Friend ? -- Her Fav'rite Maid ? } *Her Confident.*

Is she sincere, or a *designing* Jade ? } *Her Kindred.*

Has Miss a Father ? Or a Mother ?

Has she a Sister ? Or a Brother ?

Is she a-skin to some Divine,

With whom in Reading I can join,

And by his Judgment *better* mine ?

Is she related to some Bishop's See ?

And is that Bishop *Fatherly* ?

One that will lead us *kindly* thro'

This World to that we're going to ?

One that has Insight deep, and sure

To clear such *Truths* as are *obscure* ?

One that can *think*, and will *express*

Whate'er he thinks with *Openness*,

Yet not assume the Papal Pride

To think for *Us* and Him beside ?

Is Miss a Virgin ? Widow ? --- Is she *free* ?

Has she that *simple* Thing, SINCERITY ?

That which, you know's another *Me* !

Paint me her Head, her Heart, her Cloaths,
And paint 'em all in faithful Prose :
Her Family, her Age, her Bulk, her Name,
Her Taste for Books : -- And her Religious Frame : }
(Are this and true Religion both the same ?)
Does she *work* ? and does she *pray* ?
Or does she *trifle* all the Day ?
Is her Religion *quite* her own ?
Or is it not her Priest's alone ?
Is it seated in her Soul ?
Or is indeed (*the Church*) the Whole ?
My *Queries* still are many more ;
(But my *Demands* but Three or Four.)
If she's a *kind* and pretty Lass,
I do not ask you, What she *has* ?
But give an Answer, pray, to This,
Can she *laugh* ? And can she *kiss* ?
And tell me frankly what she *is*.
Money to *Me's* of small Account,
If she has something tantamount.
Has she a Friend at Court ? If need,
Will he be a *Friend* indeed ?
Won't he impose a *Footman's* Task ?
To wait, --- and bow, and cringe, and ask ?
Won't he give hopeful *Words*, and then
Give Nothing more than Words, and Words agen ?
If for an *English* Situation,
Miss should desire to change my Station,
And so should tempt me to *resign*
This foreign Bishoprick of mine,
And quit twelve hundred Crowns *per Year*, }
And fifty thousand People here,
All to oblige my Dearest Dear,
Before we've any Friend at Court,
Or *potent* Friend of any Sort ;
Where, when, and how shall we acquire
A Place to both our Hearts Desire ?
And, tho' we search throughout the Nation,
Where shall we find a Congregation
Made up of the Judicious Few,
With * *Ears to hear* Divinely New ; * *Matt. xi. 15.*
From Bigotry and Superstition free,
So as to relish a Divinity }
Compos'd by *God*, and not by *Me* ?
While we're in search for such a Place,
If Wants should multiply apace,
Cou'd Miss live any *Where*, and any *How*,
And live as easy too as Now,
In a Cellar or a Garret,
On a Potatoe or a Carrot,
Added to Nuptial Love for Love,
And Thoughts intent on *Things above* ?
Things that beget Seraphic Joys ;
Not Earthly Lusts, not Earthly Toys,
Not Money, Meat, or Drink, or Cloaths,
Not any such-like Things as *those* }
Seraphic Happiness compose :
But perfect *Truth*, and perfect *Love*,
And perfect Happiness *Above* ;
And *These*, if All cou'd practice *These* but *so*,
Are perfect Happiness *Below*.
There's still a weighty Question more :
(I should have ask'd it long before :)
Suppose I want the *Irish* Skill,
Can Miss be brought to say (*I will*)
Without much Fuss or much Ado,
And that within a Month or two ? }
Or else, say I, *Adieu ! Adieu !*
P. S. After these many *Queries*, She
To you will make this *Repartee* :
(*To be continued.*)

From a Gentleman beyond-Sea, to his Lady in ENGLAND, who thought him negligent in writing to her, the Letters being detained by contrary Winds.

WHY will my better part complain,
That I (tho' distant far)
Have us'd her with unjust disdain,
And wag'd a silent war?
Sure heaven eminently just,
Can ne'er conceive a false distrust.

II.

Uninjur'd fair! your plainings cease,
Propitious prove and kind;
Heart-vexing jealousies appease,
And blame th' inconstant wind.
My paper-envoys all shall prove,
My faithful soul is nought but love.

III.

See how the sweet enamell'd spring
All nature makes more blest;
The humble valleys laugh and sing,
In gay apparel drest.
Then why should you exempted be,
Unless she stole her charms from thee.

IV.

Let love and genial warmth succeed,
And with the sun increase;
Then like the bee from winter freed,
I'll various beauties trace;
'Till you, my fav'rite flow'r, I meet,
From whom I'll ravish ev'ry sweet.
Obsequious winds, be this your care,
And waft it to my heav'nly fair;
Nor longer loud, or boist'rous prove,
Unless to kindle Kitty's love.

To Mr JAMES ROYSTON.

JOY to thee ROYSTON! still we find thy name
In URBAN'S Magazine appearance claim:
Tho' oft so earnest *No-wits* to appear,
A spite to *SYL eclips'd thy lustre there.
Who would not at the land of promise meet,
To drink thy choice old mountain, dry or sweet?
But still, methinks, I tremble for thy fame,
Lest some mistaken term impair thy name:
That — ready money — inauspicious word!
May shed a baleful influence o'er thy gourd:
Alas! if this the rule, thy name must die,
Poets ne'er drink with thee — they cannot buy;
And if life-giving poets can have none,
With paper-blue pull'd off, thy name is gone.

Add therefore to thy lines one sentence more,
--- Note, Poets are allow'd to drink on score. ---
So may thy vaults with the best wines be stor'd,
And all but poets the prompt pence afford;
May ev'ry hoghead bring thee fourteen pounds,
And every forty gallons forty crowns.

YARICO.

* Alluding to the Information sent from Bristol, that Mr Royston's Advertisement, and several others, were covered by printed Papers pasted on them by the Publisher of the London Magazine: An ingenious Artifice practis'd on all the Gentleman's Magazines that pass'd thro' his Hands last Winter. How small Encouragement is given to Merit by this degenerate Age, which, after such a Proof of this illustrious Editor's Virtue and Abilities, can suffer Seventy Thousand Magazines to lye rotting on his and Partners' Hands!

STREPHON and CÆLIA:
Or, COURTSHIP display'd.

YEAR after Year fair CÆLIA reign'd,
With Adamantine heart;
And smiling, cry'd, that she disdain'd
Young CUPID's fatal dart.
Thus always sung the haughty maid,
While yet no lover came;
Their absence was but ill repaid,
By words too mean to name.
At last young STREPHON mov'd his suit,
And wail'd his love-sick woe;
The coming nymph at first was mute,
And scarcely answer'd --- No.
He tells the am'rous pains he felt,
Still begging to be blest;
Her frozen heart soon learn'd to melt,
And flutter in her breast.
But STREPHON, always prone to change,
Forsakes the willing fair;
And she who thought that love so strange,
Now sinks in sad despair.
Learn hence, ye swains, a woman's truth:
Our sex they but pursue;
To love they learn from our false youth,
And first to change from --- you.
Thus weather-cocks will constant prove,
Thus always wond'rous kind;
From one fixt point they never move,
Unless first moves the wind.

Æ N I G M A.

COME all ye Nine in masquerade,
Lend an audacious Nymph your aid
To blind the fair ---- and, if you can,
To puzzle that vain creature Man.
I arose from mother Earth,
(All to nature owe their birth)
But how brought to this perfection,
By what hand, or whose direction,
Or why I my race excel,
'Tis yours, Enigmatists, to tell.
Think not, sirs, my name abstruse,
I'm of universal use;
Rich and poor, if I'm away,
Mourn my absence ev'ry day.
Of my kindred (fam'd for truth)
Some will aid misguided youth;
And by frequent use are made
Great encouragers of trade.
All the Elements combin'd,
To make me perfect in my kind;
From Earth, thro' Etna's mouth I pass'd,
Then in Ocean's womb was cast;
Many other hazards ran,
Ere my present state began:
But the wond'rous charm you prize,
Seems from lambent air to rise,
Which to determin'd distance goes,
And returns from whence it flows.
Long I diff'rent masters try'd,
Was in dirty work employ'd;
But kind fate procur'd a friend,
Fraught with Virtue for my End;
Who kiss'd me often, and perspiring,
Lest me something worth admiring.
Now, like Turk, I strut among
Nun'rous beauties, bright and young;

Becke

*Beckon to the willing she,
Chosen out to pleasure me ;
Tall, or slender, plump, or hollow,
She's oblig'd my call to follow,
And as eagerly embraces,
Nor the least herself disgraces.*

MUSIDORA.

The WORCESTER LANDSKIP.

(Written by a young Gentleman about 17)

From green retreats, * *Wigornia*! that surround
Thy glitt'ring domes, with pompous beau-
ties crown'd ;
Where fair † *Sabrina* rolls her gentle tide,
And views thy tow'rs in their increasing † pride ;
From meadows bord'ring on her silver streams,
Thence spring my numbers, and arise my themes.
Hail ! gentle monarch of thy neighb'ring floods,
With plenty crown'd, and tall aspiring woods ;
Tho' here, obscur'd, thy waters glide along,
Nor rais'd, nor honour'd by the poet's song ;
On *Thames*'s bank not fairer groves appear, [clear ;
His fields not wealthier, nor his streams more
Not swelling *Nile*, that num'rous regions laves,
And renders fruitful by his powerful waves ;
Not foaming *Tyber*, whose fam'd current strays
Thro' spacious realms, and pompous *Rome* surveys,
Can boast such pastures, or luxuriant fields,
Or various race thy plenteous water yields.

Let *Windfor-Forest* boast her silver scenes,
The flow'ry landscape, and surrounding greens ;
Nor envy these, whose shades exclude the day,
And verdant meads their flow'ry blooms display.
Here lofty woods their tow'ring honours rear,
There thinner trees their annual verdure wear ;
Here, interspers'd, stupendous mountains rise,
And lose their cloudy summits in the skies :
Not fam'd *Parnassus* yields a nobler sight,
Than twi-fork'd *Malvern* ‡ his tow'ring height ;
There humbler fields of yellow waving corn,
The fruitful plains, and ample meads adorn ;
There the mix'd product of the ploughman's plains,
And *Albion*'s peace proclaims a ' *Brunswick* reigns.

Not thus it look'd almost a cent'ry ** past,
By native foes, and civil wars laid waste ;
When barb'rous troops, led on by lawless pow'r,
Did all our blessings, and our hopes devour ;
In vain our cries, or bold attempts t' oppress
The proud oppressors, or our wrongs redress ;
O'er fertile fields were rang'd battalions led,
And arms display'd where bearded harvests spread ;
The conscious swain, with wild affright, survey'd
His fruitful land, the field of battle made ;
Sees groves of lances, and the glitt'ring spear,
Where lowing herds, and bleating flocks appear ;
Amaz'd and trembling, now beholds, from far,
The dire destruction that attends the war,
The ratt'ling drums, and distant tumult hears,
And burst of cannon thund'ring in his ears ;
Alas ! no more the hills resound his strains,
No more re-echo to the woods and plains ;
The tuneful vales no more his ear salute,
With the soft language of the sweet-mouth'd flute ;
His toil he sees on fruitless works employ'd,
His labour frustrate, and designs destroy'd ;

Shuns the rich pastures which he fought before,
His hope, his glory, and his joy no more !
Here too *Wigornia* view'd the dismal scene,
And stood the shock of adverse lines in vain ;
Her walls she saw involv'd in rolling fire,
Her tow'rs demolish'd, and her sons expire ;
From their extended limbs, the gushing blood
Distain her pavement with a crimson flood ;
There *Cromwell* ent'ring with victorious arms,
And *Stuart* tremb'ling at his bold alarms.
But cease, my Muse, nor more attempt t' explain
The dismal series of th' ungrateful scene.
Let *Britain* now be heaven's peculiar care,
Nor more the seat of an intestine war ;
See now her cities and her towns increase,
The beauteous emblems of descending peace ;
While she (blest Goddess !) views her olives spring,
Beneath the blessings of the wisest King.

WORCESTERSHIRE,

October 20, 1736.

J. W.

An ANSWER to the Welch Curate's Satire on his
native Country. See MAG. for March, p. 155.

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit. ——— OVID.

O Wretch ingrate ! to spurn the earth
That heard thy cries, and gave thee birth ;
All men beside, as Ovid sung,
Are fond of climes from whence they sprung.
Th' Hibernians praise St Patrick's strand,
Tho' full of bogs, they boast the land :
E'en northern loons would seem to mourn
For Scotia, tho' they ne'er return.
Their smoky huts the Indians prize,
And foreign palaces despise ;
Transported Moors seek passage back,
Tho' their own sun-beams burn them black :
Counter thou run'st to all the rest :
Bad is the bird that fouls its nest.
Art thou a poor Welch parson's son ?
He had too many sons by one ;
Tho', if the truth might be confest,
Nor thou, nor yet thy sire, was priest.
Thou art some imp that writes for bread,
Whose belly smarts for fault of head ;
A spurious brat, devoid of grace,
Nurs'd clancular, near Snowden's base ;
* Snowden that rears its head so high,
Losing its summit in the sky.
Here climbing oft the pendant rocks,
Thy feet, unshod, felt grievous knocks ;
Hence ev'ry mountain pains thy sight,
And stands the object of thy spite.
What talk of goats and stirs you keep,
When Cambrian hills are stor'd with sheep.
You deprecate confinement home,
Heard is the wish, and chang'd the doom.
Sentenc'd, depart to Greenland's coast,
Where six long months the day is lost ;
Where glitt'ring icy mountains wear
A snowy mantle half the year ;
Where shaggy bears, with hideous yell,
Shall haunt thy subterranean cell.
Here live on bones and oil of fish,
For leeks and bacon vainly wish ;
In vain of Wallia's dainties dream,
E'en Cardigan shall Eden seem.

* The City of Worcester. † The River Severn.

† At this Time there are several Churches repairing and beautifying. ** Alluding to the Fight at Worcester in the Reign of King Charles the Second.

* A Hill in Caernarvonshire, called by Camden, the British Alps.

LOVE preferable to LIBERTY.

To the Tune of the Inconstant Swain. See page 209.

B Right *Chloe*, innocent and fair,
Of wit divine, and heav'nly a r,
Chaste, sprightly, gay and free;
Upon young *Thirsis* cast an eye,
Which made the love-sick shepherd cry,
Adieu, ma Liberte.

II.

No more the youth with jocund song,
Attracts the merry laughing throng,
With all his wanton glee;
But pensive sits beneath the shade,
While thus resounds the ech'ing glade,
Adieu, &c.

III.

No more from fair to fair he roves,
No longer with a loose he loves;
But, full of constancy,
He for bright *Chloe* only sighs,
By her o'ercome poor *Thirsis* cries,
Adieu, &c.

IV.

The Nymphs, who now his passion know,
With pity mixt with envy glow;
While unattentive he
Thinks only of his *Chloe's* charms,
And musing cries with folded arms,
Adieu, &c.

V.

Yet would the smiling maid approve
My first desire, my constant love,
Still would I faithful be;
With joyful heart I'd marriage try,
With joyful heart would *Thirsis* cry,
Adieu, ma Liberte.

A H Y M N.

I F e'er I felt victorious Grace,
Or made thy Love my Care;
Oh let me view thy glorious Face,
Thou everlasting Fair.

When thro' the Regions of my Soul
Insidious Passions stray,
Thy Voice can all their Arts controul,
And drive those Fiends away.

Wing'd by thy Love, my tow'ring Mind
Can reach ethereal height;
Leave Darkness, Doubt, and Fear behind,
And rest in endless Light.

Oh could I stretch my Wishes high,
On Pinions of my own;
Ope the blue Heavens, and point my Eye
Beyond fair GABRIEL's Throne.

I pant to quit these earthly Bands,
And soar beyond the Skies;
There my triumphant Saviour stands,
And ev'ry Wish supplies.

From the GREEK. An EPI TAPH.

Sunk with old age, and penury's hard load,
Whilst not one pitying hand relief bestow'd;
Trembling I crept into my Sepulchre,
And scarce cou'd find an end of mis'ry there.
Others, when dead, their Tomb receive: but I,
Oh hard reverse of fate! first bury'd die:

VENUS REVENG'D.

STREPHON, with native freedom blest,
No passion long cou'd move;
No gentle flame glow'd in his breast,
Nor ever thought of love.
Whene'er he view'd the shining fair,
'Twas coldly and uncharm'd;
Nor shape, nor feature, nor an air,
His icy bosom warm'd.
Oft did he bid his fellow swains
Of dang'rous love beware;
And often, in unhallow'd strains,
Profan'd the tender fair.
But VENUS, zealous to assert
Her honour without stain,
Bid LOVE prepare a chosen dart,
To wound the savage swain.
Now STREPHON loves the coldest maid,
That ever gave despair;
The earth is nightly all his bed,
His covering the cold air.
PYGMALION thus, as poets tell,
Was doom'd, by sentence just,
For like profaneness and despite,
To love a marble bust.

*The GENTLEMAN'S Answer to the LADY
Complaint. See VOL. III. p. 263.*

I.

HOW blest is the Fate of fair Woman-kind
For Conquest, for Love, and for Pleasure
[design'd]

Indulg'd by a Parent until they are Wives,
Ador'd by a Husband the rest of their Lives.

II.

If fondly you love, you need not complain,
Bright Eyes speak a Language that ne'er fues
vain;
We love you, if kind, and pursue when you fly;
You smile, we're in Raptures, you frown, and
we die.

The Pecvish QUADRILLER.

WHEN at Quadrille *Celeno* plays,
Her ev'ry look her hand betrays:
If an unasking game she holds,
She knits her brows and inward scolds:
If *Mattadores* and Kings are there,
How much she's pleas'd her smiles declare:
Three Kings, and yet uncall'd! O heav'n!
The stars can hardly be forgiv'n:
But Oh! her pain can't be express'd,
If her *sans-prendre* hand you beast:
Sighs rend her breast, her eye-balls roll,
We laugh to see her lose a *Voal*.

P.

Ne'er a Barrel the better HERRING.

THREE dowagers (*Philautis* said) I know,
Who unlamented to their graves will go;
Not one false onion-tear all three are worth,
Right (*Sly* reply'd) --- but, Madam, who's
fourth?
W. M.

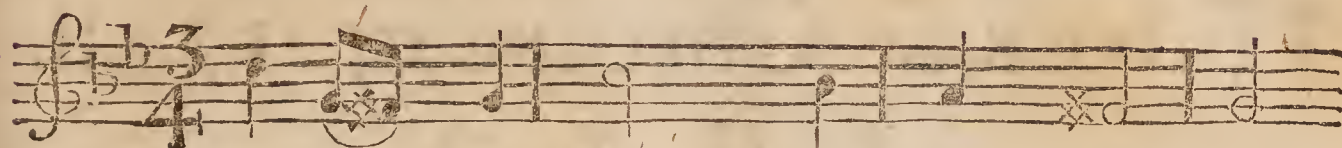
N. B. *The Verses sign'd Misoclerus, p. 212, plain, but covert, Contempt and Sneer upon Eugene for his Deistical Book; They are one continued Ill-thoughtout, otherwise we should not have print them; and therefore no Answer need be inserted.*
A Description of the Choir of St Peter's Church in Leeds, Yorkshire, signed R. M. will be inserted in our next.

For the Month of JULY, 1738.

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An ODE on SOLITUDE. By Mr Pope, in his 10th Year.

For two Voices: By Mr STANLEY.



Hap—py the Man whose wish and care,



Hap—py the Man whose wish and care



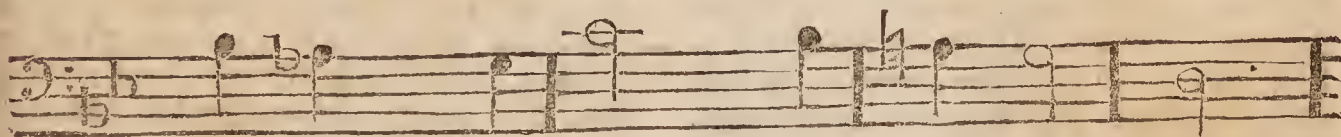
A few Pa—ter—nal Acres bound ;



A few Pa—ter—nal Acres bound ;



Con—tent to breathe his Na—tive Air



Con—tent to breathe his Na—tive Air



In his own Ground.



In his own Ground.

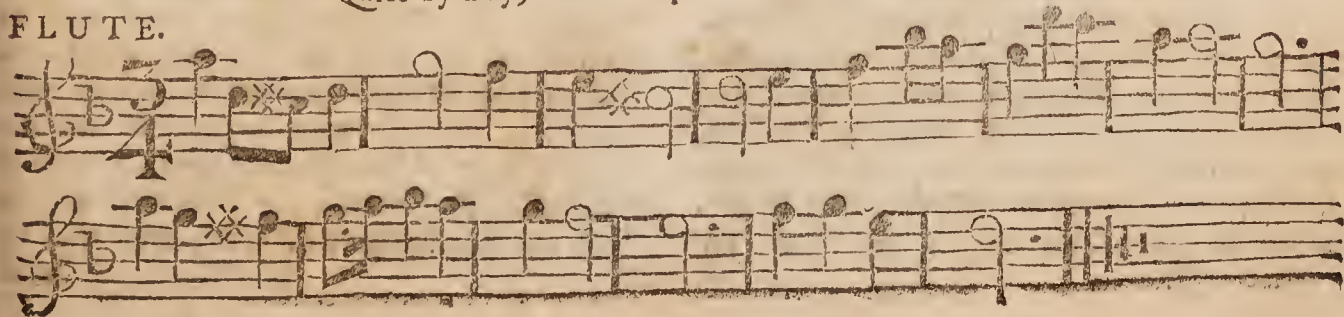
Whose Herds with Milk, whose Field ~~W~~ Bread,
Whose Flocks supply him with Attire ;
Whose Trees in Summer yield him Shade,
In Winter Fire.

Sound Sleep by Night, Study and Ease
Together mixt, sweet Recreation
And Innocence, which most does please
With Meditation.

Blest who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, Days and Years slide soft away,
In Health of Body, Peace of Mind,
Quiet by Day,

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown ;
Thus unlamented let me die ;
Steal from the World, and not a Stone
Tell where I lye.

FLUTE.





Historical Chronicle, 1738.

J U L Y.

Saturday, JULY 1.



AS a dreadful Fire at Mess. Kid and Harbin's Sugar Houses near *Queen Hith*; which burnt and damaged above 20 Warehouses and Dwellings, with Mr Hill's Meeting-House, Damage 10,000 *l*.

The *Hector* and *Blandford* Men War With Gen. *Oglethorpe* and the Transports, sailed from *St Helen's* for *Georgia*.

— Was issued out at the Mint Royal at the Tower a great Number of two Guinea Pieces and 5 *l*. Pieces newly coined.

Sunday, 2.

A *Romish* Priest, lately turn'd *Protestant*, preached at 5 Oratory at *Newport-Market*, against the Errors and Impostures of the Church of *Rome*, which so exasperated the *Papists*, that they assembled in great Numbers about the Oratory, and in a riotous Manner threatened to stab, shoot, or pull the Preacher to Pieces; but some Justices going to his Assistance, read the Proclamation, sent for a Party of Guards, and with great Difficulty dispersed the Mob.—Some pretend to make it appear, that this Preacher is doing the Work of the *Papists*, and that their Threatning him, as well as his Preaching against them, is but a Feint to deceive unwary *Protestants*.

Bath. Thursday 6. Was laid the Foundation-Stone of the intended General Hospital of this City, with the following Inscription: *This Stone was the first which was laid in the Foundation of the General Hospital at Bath, July 6, A. D. 1738. God prosper the charitable Undertaking.*

Friday, 11.

His Majesty order'd the Parliament to be prorogued from the 27th Instant to the 7th of September.

Wednesday, 12.

Was held a Court of Common-Council to consider the Affair of the Mansion-House; when Debates arising about the immediate contracting with the *Masons*, it was mov'd that it be reterr'd to the Committee, to contract with the Brick-layer at the Rate of 5 *l*. 3 *s*. 6 *d*. per

Rod, and with the Carpenter for 1240 *l*. whose Proposals were approv'd by the Common-Council last June. And Mr *Dance*, the City Surveyor, being called in, declared that no *Masons* Work was necessary for the Foundation, and that it would be beneficial to the Superstructure to have the Foundation laid early. But the previous Question being insisted on, the Court divided, and there appeared for the Question 69, against it 110; so that the Erection of the said House is postpon'd for a Time, but the Model thereof, which is a compleat Piece, is to be seen at the Royal Exchange.

Exeter, July 12. A strange Fish was taken just without *Exmouth* Bar, by *Robert Heath*, (the Person who caught 2 Fishes by People in general called *Mermaids* in September and May last,) supposed by many to be the *Triton*, or *Merman*, of the Antients, being four Feet and a half in Length, having a Body much resembling that of a Man, with a Genital Member of a considerable Size; together with jointed Legs and Feet, extending from his Belly 12 or 13 Inches, with Fins at his Thighs, and larger ones, like Wings, in the Form of which those of Angels are often painted, at his Shoulders; with a broad Head in uncommon Form, a Mouth 6 Inches Wide, Smellers, or kind of Whiskers, at his Nostrils, and two Spout Holes behind his Eyes, through which he ejected Water, when taken, 30 and 40 Feet high.

Thursday 13.

AT a General Meeting held at *St Bartholomew's* Hospital Mr Alderman *Barber* took the Chair for the first Time since he was chosen President of that House, on which Occasion he expressed himself in the following Manner, viz. 'Gentlemen, I take this first Opportunity to give you my hearty Thanks for the great Honour you have done me in choosing me President of this most ancient and Royal Foundation, which will remain to After-ages a glorious Monument of 5 Munificence and Charity of the English Nation. A Charity! which by the Providence of God, and the liberal

beral Benefactions of worthy Men, both of the past and present Age, is so extensive, as to be allowed to be one of the most considerable Hospitals in Europe. The good Oeconomy the House is now under by the Vigilance of the worthy Treasurer and Governors, who daily give their Attendance, as well as the great Reputation of the several Gentlemen who have the immediate Care of the Patients, will make my Task very easy. — The publick Spirit that the worthy Governors and others daily shew in their Subscriptions towards compleating the new Building with a Magnificence suitable to the Dignity of this great City, is what I cannot better recommend, than by following their Example, in making a further Subscription for the present; and at the same Time assuring you, that I shall embrace every Occasion of promoting the Good of this House, which I am persuaded is the best Way to preserve your Friendship and Esteem.' — After which Speech the President subscribed 200 l. towards compleating the new Building, which was followed by the Subscription of 800 l. more by several worthy Governors.

Tuesday, 14.

At a Board of Admiralty were sent in Commission the *Lenox* Man of War, 70 Guns, Capt. *Min*; the *Lion* and *Superb*, 60 Guns each, Captains *Hildersley* and *Hervey*; and the *Portland* of 50 Guns, Capt. *Long*.

Tuesday, 18.

The Printer and Publisher of the *General Evening Post* attended the Court of Aldermen, by Order, to answer for printing the List of Aldermen, &c. who voted for the Mason's Work of the Mansion-House to be done at the highest Price (See p. 321.) He acknowledged printing the Paper, but would make no Submission. And tho' a certain Alderman moved to resolve that the said Paper was false, scandalous, and malicious, the Majority insisted on the previous Question, upon which he withdrew his Motion, and the Printer and Publisher were dismissed without the least Reprimand. But the Matter did not end here; for several Letters were published in the *Daily Advertiser*, calling upon that Alderman to justify his Conduct in this Respect, and his Principles in declaiming for the Liberty of the Press in National Affairs, yet notoriously attempting to destroy it in those of a Corporation only.

Wednesday, 19.

Ten Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, out of 15 condemn'd the two last Sessions; among whom were *Joseph*

Hodgson for stealing a Bank-Note of 500 l. and *William Newington*, for forging and publishing a Note for 120 l. of *Tho. Hill*, with an Intent to defraud Sir *Francis Child*.

Tuesday, 25.

About Noon a dreadful Storm of Thunder, Lightening, and Hail, happened at *Dunstable*, which put the whole Town in the utmost Consternation. A House opposite to the Sign of the Sugar Loaf was fir'd and shatter'd to pieces by the Lightening; the People were apprehensive of the Fire spreading throughout the Town, and brought forth the Engine; but no farther Damage was done: except the shattering a great many Windows by the Hail-stones, which were as big as Walnuts. At *Uxbridge* the Hail-stones being bigger, wounded several People, and broke not only the Windows, but the Tiles of the Houses, and tore off the Branches of Trees. This Storm was felt also at *Watford*, *Bushy*, *St Albans*, and places adjacent in *Hertfordshire*. Between three and four a-Clock in the Afternoon, they had a like Storm of Hail, about *Bungay*, in *Suffolk*, preceded by an uncommon Clap of Thunder. The Windows of the Churches were shatter'd, the Corn laid flat, Turkeys and other Poultry kill'd in great Numbers.

The same Evening seven Expresses being dispatch'd from the Admiralty Office; 'twas concluded that a Storm would soon break on the Spaniards. A strict Impress for Seamen began, and no Protections were allow'd, 150 Men from 5 Regiments in *Ireland* were order'd to *Gibraltar*, and proper Fortifications and Outworks to be added to *Portmahon*. The Rulers of the Waterman's Company were commanded to raise 1000 Sailors for the Ships of War fitting out, and impress Warrants sent to all the Lord Lieutenants of Counties.

There appear'd an universal Joy among the generality of the People, upon the Hopes of a War with the Spaniards, to revenge the Robberies, Murders, and Insults committed on the British Subjects for many Years past.

Monday, 31.

Since the Commencement of the Gin Act, there have been 4896 convicted in the 100 l. Penalty; and Claims of 10 l. each Person have been made at the Excise Office for near 4000 sent to the *Bridewells* within the Bills of Mortality, to be paid out of the 100 l. Penalties; besides, upwards of 3000 have paid the 10 l. Penalty: So that there have been about 12000 in all convicted within the Bills of Mortality only.

The *Winchester East-India Ship*, arrived this Month, having aboard the Capt of the *Suffex*, and all his Sailors, except 16 who chose to tarry in the leaky Ship, and 'tis said have sav'd her: However a Chest of Gold, weighing 400 l. and 146 Shoes of Gold, value near 40 l. each, and other Treasure conceal'd, has been seiz'd on board the *Winchester*.

Aylesbury. A Boy in eating of Goosberries swallow'd a Fishing Hook, He endeavoured to pull it up by the Line, but it was fast: Surgeons were called, but could give no Relief, till a small Hole being made thro' a Leaden Bullet, and the Line put thro' it, the Boy swallowed the Bullet, which running down the Line, and by its Weight loosing the Hook, both were drawn up with Ease.

From *New York*, That the Governor had published a Proclamation to forbid any of his Majesty's Subjects supplying the People at *St Augustine* with Provisions, Ammunition, or warlike Stores; the *Spaniards* having prepared a Body of Forces there for an Expedition against *Georgia* or *Jamaica*.

From *Boston* in *New-England*, That a Man had inadvertently swallowed up two Embryos, of which his Wife had lately miscaried, and to preserve them, had put it in a Phial of Rum.

From *Barbadoes*, That in *March* last there were upwards of 3000 Persons in that Island down in the Small-Pox; where Inoculation is practised with great Success. They add that there is a Prospect of a fine Crop of Sugar throughout all the Islands.

Amsterdam. That the famous Baron *Theodore* went lately on board a Frigate of 52 Guns and 250 Men, which some private Men had freighted for him in the *Texel*, and carries a great Quantity of Ammunition. — That the *Dutch* had taken 248 Whales this Season.

The *Parnambuco*, or *Brasil*, Fleet, which arriv'd at *Lisbon*, the 10th, in 82 Days, consisted of 28 Merchant Ships and two Convoys, their Cargo being 7600 Chests of Sugar, 7000 Cow-Hides, 70,000 Hides of Leather, 9000 Quintals of Wood, and a Million and half in Gold.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

June 25. Countess of *Peterborough* deliver'd of a Daughter.

July 2. Lady *Bridges*, Relict of Sir *Brook*, and Wife to Hon. Capt. *Fielding*, Brother to the E. of *Denbigh*,—of a Son and Heir.

8. Lady of *Hanbury Williams*, Esq; Member for *Monmouthsh.* Daughter of late Earl *Cummingsby*,—of a Daughter.

11. N. S. Q. of *Poland*,—of a Prince.

12. Lady of Sir *John Rushout*,—of a Son and Heir.

Dutchess of *Nissenholt*, Sister to the Princess of *Wales*,—of a Son.

23. Lady *Anne Stroud*, Sister to the E. of *Salisbury*,—of a Son and Heir.

27 Lady of *Ld Visc. Gallway*,—of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

June 29. **L** D *Wm Fitz-Maurice*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Kerry*, MARRY'D to Lady *Gertrude Lambert*, eldest Daughter of the E. of *Cavan* in *Ireland*.

30. E. of *Orrery*, to Mrs *Margaret Hamilton*, of *Tyrone*, in *Ireland*, one of the largest Fortunes in *Europe*.

July 1. *Coventry Carew*, Esq; only Son of Sir *Wm Carew*, Knight of the Shire for *Cornwall*,—to Miss *Bamfylde*, Daughter to the late Sir *Copplestone Warwick Bamfylde*, Fortune 40,000 l.

4. *Tho. Hope*, Esq; of *Needwood Forest*, *Staffordshire*,—to Miss *Cecil*, Daughter of *Charles Cecil*, Esq; of *Surrey*, decd.

6. *Edmund Ball*, Esq; a Paymaster of Exchequer-Bills,—to Widow *Buckeridge* of *Ware*, 30,000 l.

Benjamin Seward, Esq; Merchant,—to Miss *Slaughter* of *Spittlefields*, 18,000 l.

9. *Godfrey Clarke*, Esq; of *Chilcot*, *Derbyshire*,—to Miss *Pole*, Daughter of *German Pole*, Esq; with 100,000 l.

13. Sir *Robt. Austen*, Bt, Member for *Romney*,—to Miss *Dashwood*, Niece to the E. of *Westmoreland*, 40,000 l.

21. Dr *Stanley* a blind young Gentleman, Skilful in Musick, and Organist of *St Andrews Holborn* and the *Temple*,—to Miss *Arnold*, with 7000 l.

Mr *John Simpson*, Son of Mr *Simpson*, Merchant of *London*,—to Miss *Henrietta Staples*, 10,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

July 2. **R**OBT *Waltham Bowes*, of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Esq; Rogers, of *Ruslop*, *Hertfordsh.* Esq; of bruising a Finger, & mortify'd.

6. Rev. Mr *Fox*, Vicar of *St Mary's*, in *Reading*, worth 300 l. per Ann. the Gift of the Lord Chancellor.

8. *John Ellis*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for *Middlesex*, aged 95, immensely rich.

Freeman, Esq; of a great Estate at *Chebunt*, *Hertfordshire*.

Lady of *Roger Mainwaring*, Esq; a Director of the *S. Sea Company*.

10. *Wm Atkinson*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

Samuel Pit of *Crickett*, *Somersetshire*, Esq; of 2000 l. per Ann. and 100,000 l. personal Estate.

12. Hon. *Robt Shirley*, Esq; Brother to the E. of *Ferrers*.

Rich. Turner, Esq; *Italian Merchant*.

15. Capt. *Lorimer*, of *Wood's Fusiliers*.

16. Capt. *Jos. Nelson*, Commander of a Man of War.

17. *Rich. Chicheley*, Esq; Dr of Laws, Master of the Faculties, and Secretary to the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Dr *Fabricius*, a celebrated Professor of Rhetoric, at *Leyden, Holland*.

19. *Wm Williams*, Esq, at *Cardiff*.

21. *Charles Saunders*, Esq; of *Cheneys, Bucks*.

Brigadier *Cockburn*, in *Kingstreet, St James's*, suddenly, after eating Cucumbers and drinking Cyder.

Capt. *Bailey*, of *Anstruther's Reg.* of Foot.

22. Major *Griffith* in *Covent Garden*.

23. *Robert Guidott*, Esq; youngest of the Rolls Registers in Chancery, a Place upwards of 300 l. per Ann.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

EARL of *Abercorn*, Sworn one of the Privy Council.

D. of *Kingston*, appointed Master of the Stag-Hounds, which Place has lain dormant near 40 Years, its Income is very considerable.

Ld *Walpole*,—Master of the Harriers and Fox-Hounds, in room of late E. of *Carlisle*.

Wm Fortescue, Esq; Baron of the Exchequer, made a Justice of the Common Pleas, in room of

Justice *Comyns*,—Ld Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in room of Ld Chief Baron *Reynolds*, who is retired.

Serjeant *Parker*,—a Baron of the Exchequer.

Erasmus Owen, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs in *Milford Haven*.

Earls of *Morton*, *Bute*, *Berkeley*, and Ld *Dunmore* made Knights of *St Andrew*.

Samuel Armytage of *Kirkcaldy, Yorkshire*, created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Joseph Richardson, Esq; appointed a Commissioner for Taxes, in room of *Rich. Aldworth*, Esq; decd.

John Gough, Esq;—Comptroller of Excise in *Scotland*, in room of *Christopher Rhodes*, Esq; now one of 3 Commissioners.

Mr *Thomas Jones*,—Comptroller of the Treasurer of the Chambers Office, in room of *Edward Seymour*, Esq; decd.

Earl of *Granard*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, appointed Commander of a Squadron design'd for the *West Indies*.

Capt. *Wallis*,—Capt of the *Port Mahon* Man of War on the *Irish Station*, in room of the former Capt. who resign'd.

Ld *John Sackville*, made a Capt. in the Royal Dragoons.

Capt. *Tho. Bing*,—Capt. in the Royal Artillery.

Capt. *Newton*,—Capt. Lieut. in room of

Capt. Lieut. *Hodges*, made a Col. in the 2d Reg of Guards, in room of Col. *Eaton*, decd.

Capt. *Perry Mayn*,—Commander of the *Worcester Man of War*.

Ld Chancellor, chosen High Steward of *Bristol*.

Sir *Robt. Walpole*,—Steward of *Lynn*.

Mr *Higinson*, a *London Merchant*,—Comptroller and Surveyor of the Customs in *Charles Town, South Carolina*.

John Ranby, Esq;—Surgeon in ordinary to the King's Household.

Wm Whitaker, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; Barrister at Law appointed by the present Sheriffs County-Clerk of *Middlesex*, from which he had been remov'd by late Sheriff *Russel*.

Wm Westbrook, Esq; being chose one of the Sheriffs for *London and Middlesex* for the Year ensuing, has at last comply'd.

Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Kt, Master of the Rolls, elected a Governour of the *Charter-house*, in room of Vis. *Townshend*, dec.

Joseph Donny, Esq; first Clerk in the Registers Office appointed Rolls Register in room of *Robert Guidott*, Esq; dec.

The D. of *Marlborough* and Ld *Delaware*,—Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, in room of the Ld *Wm Manners*, and E. of *Tankerville*, who resign'd, E. of *Jersey*,—Gentleman of the Bedchamber in extraordinary.

Commodore *Matthews*,—Commander of a Squadron of 12 Men of War design'd for the *West-Indies*.

Sir *Robert Laurie* of *Maxxwelton*, Bart, elected Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Dumfries, Sanquhar, &c.* in room of *Wm Kirkpatrick*, Esq; now one of the principal Clerks of Session.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr *Kendrick*, presented to the Vicarage of *Guivale* in *Cornwall*.

Mr *Taylor*,—Curate of *St James*, in room of Mr *Bonney*,—Clerk in Orders of the same.

Mr *Bentham*,—Vicar of *Abbersford, Yorkshirc*.

Mr *Williams*,—Vicar of *Elmeston Hardwich, Gloucestershire*.

Bishop *Gooch* translated from *Bristol* to *Normich*, in room of Dr *Butts* translated to *Ely*.

Mr *John Peirse*, presented to the Living of *Great Bursted, Essex*.

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Monthly BILL of Mortality, from June 27. to July 25.

Christned	{ Males 582 } Femal. 519 }	1101
Buried	{ Males 803 } Femal. 791 }	1594
Died under 2 Years old	---	592
Between 2 and 5	---	166
Between 5 and 10	---	38
Between 10 and 20	---	40
Between 20 and 30	---	129
Between 30 and 40	---	173
Between 40 and 50	---	156
Between 50 and 60	---	133
Between 60 and 70	---	81
Between 70 and 80	---	59
Between 80 and 90	---	21
Between 90 and 100	---	6
100 and 105	---	1594

Buried.

Within the walls	124
Without the walls	400
In <i>Mid.</i> and <i>Surry</i>	684
City and Sub. <i>West.</i>	386
	1594

Weekly Burials.

July 4. —	446
11. —	369
18. —	408
25. —	371
	1594

Peck Loaf, Wheaten—20d.
 Wheat 30s. per Quar.
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 new Act.

F O R E I G N A F F A I R S.

VIENNA. The Judgment of Count *Sackendorff* is reduced to the following Conditions, viz. "That he be confined 6 Months either at *Prague* or *Breslau* which he shall chuse, and to have the whole Town for his Prison. That he neither directly nor indirectly revenge himself upon his Enemies. That he solemnly engage not to serve against the Emperor nor Empire: And that as it will be expressly forbidden throughout the Empire to talk of his Affair, so he shall be obliged not to mention it himself."—The exact Discipline and prudent Regulations of the *German* Army promise a successful Campaign, and especially the following Order against Cowardice, "If any Regiment fail in its Duty in any Action or Siege, all the Soldiers of that Body shall be decimated; the Officers shall be cashier'd with Infamy, and ignominiously punished, and that the Shame of such Body may be buried in Oblivion, its Colours or Standards shall be thrown into the Fire."

The Imperial Army having taken the Field, march'd to relieve *Orsova* and by the way to retake *Meadia*; being arrived near the latter, they were attacked by the *Turks* with a great deal of Fury, on the left, and in the Center: But after a very hot Fight of 4 Hours the *Turks* were forced to quit the Field with considerable Loss; the *Germans* had about 1000 Men killed, among them a Colonel and 40 inferior Officers. The Consequences of the Advantage were the sur-

render of *Meadia* at the first Summons, and raising the Siege of *Orsova*, & the *Turks* quitted with great Precipitation, leaving 30 Pieces of Cannon, and great Quantities of warlike Stores and Provision, which they had poisoned. This Action was on the 23d of June. The *Turks* behaved with such Resolution that they broke the *German* left Wing also their Centre, and penetrated to the Great Duke of *Tuscany's* Tent in order to Seize him, and there cut off his Surgeon's Head.

After the Surrender of *Meadia*, Deputies came to the Camp from the Inhabitants of *Almas*, to declare their Sorrow for having been obliged to take Arms against the Emperor. Upon an Examination it appeared, that they had been guilty of the basest Treason; because, in Defiance of the Duty which they owed to the Emperor as his Subjects, they declared for the Enemy at the Beginning of the Campaign, gave them Directions how to take *Meadia*, and made Incursions into the Bannat of *Temeswaer*, killing and slaying all the Emperor's Subjects who were for persevering in their Loyalty. Such a criminal Behaviour being reckon'd worthy of the severest Punishment, Coll. *Heisrich* was sent with a Detachment of the Duke of *Tuscany's* Regiment of Foot into the Territory of *Almas*, to cut off all the Inhabitants, without Distinction of Age, Sex or Quality; in order to keep the rest of the Bannat of *Temeswaer* in their Duty, and deter them from shewing the least Favour to the Enemy.

A Body of 6000 *Turks*, after the late Defeat, came before *Rani*, a small Post, defended by 40 Men under Baron *Kotwitz*, who being summoned to surrender, refused, and sustained the Attack so briskly, that he kill'd 500 of the *Turks*; which so irritated the *Aga*, that possessing himself of the Place, he put the Baron and his Soldiers to the Sword, but quitted the Place.

From *Belgrade*, that during the Siege of *Orsova*, when the Enemy had made a great Breach in the Place. the Baron *de Cornberg* who commanded there, did not fire so much as one Cannon for 3 Days; which made the *Turks* believe that his Ammunition began to fail; but they were undeceiv'd with a Vengeance, when, after the ineffectual Storming of that Fortress, they found that of 3000 Men that made the Attack, there came but a small Number back, the rest having been kill'd on the Spot by the Artillery which the Baron *de Cornberg* had caused to be planted on both Sides of the Breach, and which was powerfully seconded by the small Arms of the Garrison. This Disaster added to the Advice that they received at the same time of the Defeat of the *Turks* near *Media*, occasion'd such a Consternation among them, that they thought of nothing more than to retire in the best manner they could.

Letters from the *Polish Ukraine* say, that about the close of last Month was, great cannonading heard, which seem'd to come from the Neighbourhood of *Bog*, that 'twas supposed the *Russian* Army was then passing that River. The Bashaw of *Bender*, who is incamp'd with 50,000 Men along the *Niester*, to watch the Motions of the *Russian*, having receiv'd Orders from the Grand Signor to give Army Battle, if it offers to pass $\frac{1}{2}$ River.

From *Breda*, That the Prince of *Orange* had order'd publick Prayers for the Princess's happy Delivery.

From *Hildersheim* in *Germanany*, That by a Storm on the 16th of *May*, there were drowned 12 Men, 34 Women, 26 Children, 37 Horses, 254 Black Cattle, and 85 Porkers; that 37 Houses were wash'd away, 274 others extreamly damaged, 3 Salt Springs stopped up, and 78 Gardens ruined by the Torrents,

From *Milan*, That the King of *Sardinia* has dropp'd his Pretensions on the Fiefs of the Prince of *Doria*, on Condition that they remain under the Jurisdiction of the *Tortoneze*. So that the German Troops drawing together against his *Sardinian* Majesty's, are countermanded. See p. 337.

Advices from *Tonquin* in *China*, re-

late, that four Jesuits who arrived there in *February* last to preach the Gospel, were put under Arrest by Order of the Governor of that Province; and required to trample the Crucifix under Foot on pain of being put to Death; they chose to kiss the Crucifix on their Knees, and were condemned to be beheaded.

There's nothing more remarkable from the *French* Court, than that the Ladies appearing at *Chantilly* without Hoop-petticoats, the King express'd such a Pleasure in the Figure they made without them, that he ordered them to wear no more there; so that probably this will become the Mode.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Petersbourg. We just hear that the Ottoman Fleet, composed of six Men of War, and a great Number of little armed Vessels, attacked the *Russian* Flotilla in the Sea of *Asoph*: But that Admiral *Bredal*, who commands it, judged proper to gain the Coasts, and plant Batteries there, which obliged the *Turks* to retire.—We have the Melancholy Account from *Finland* of the entire Destruction of the City of *Wyburg*, except 3 or 4 Edifices, by Fire.

Vienna, It is confirmed that the *Turks* who had with so much Precipitation abandoned the Camp, at *Orsova* the 10th, returned again the 13th to it, cut some Imperial Hussars there to pieces, and recovered their Artillery and Baggage. And that on the 15th, about 30 or 40 thousand of them attack'd the main Body of the Imperialists near *Meadia*, but after a sharp Encouuter were repulsed with the Loss of 3000 Men, the Imperialists losing but 12000 and having taken 1 Horse-tail, 33 Colours, 3 Drums, and a great Booty. The Return of the *Turks* was so sudden that they were very near intercepting two Regiments sent to relieve the Garrison of *Orsova*, and other Troops that would have left the Place were obliged to remain there.

Francfort, Advices from *Vienna* report, that in a Council of War held in the Imperial Army near *Meadia* it was resolved to return to *Caransabes*, because of the Difficulty of subsisting in the Mountains for want of Forage, This News wants Confirmation; and indeed, if true, will make it probable, that the Success of the Imperialists has not been so great on that Side as given out; or that they are in Pain for some other Quarter. It is also to be consider'd, that all the Accounts are of their own drawing up, and that the *Turks* may relate a very different one of the same Transactions.

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T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
 A U G U S T, 1738.

D E B A T E S in the S E N A T E of L I L L I P U T.

A DEBATE as to Order, or the Manner of Proceeding in the House of Clinabs, with regard to the Bill debated in our Last.



OR the better Understanding this critical Debate, it will be necessary first to shew the Rise and Progress of this Bill.

On the 103d Day from the Beginning of the Session, Urg; Pulnub moved the House, that the 6th and 8th Sections of an Act passed in the Sixth of the late Empress, entitled, An Act for the better securing the Trade of the Kingdom, by Cruisers and Convoys, and also the second Section of an Act of the same Session, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to Columbia, might be read; which being read, the said Gentleman and others, in short Speeches, demonstrated the Reasonableness of having an Act passed of like Tendency; and thereupon, agreeable to a Motion he made, Leave was given to bring in a Bill "For the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Lilliputian Subjects." And that the Urgs Pulnub and Snodsy, with the Prætor of Mildendo, prepare and bring in the same. On their next Sitting, being two Days after, the Bill was brought in and read the first Time, and the Day following a second Time; and the House resolv'd to go into a Committee of the whole House upon it, on the next Day but one, which was the 108th from the Beginning of the Session. But other Business intervening, this Committee, and the Report of the Coal Bill, were both put off to the 109th Day in the Morning.

This Day Urg; Pulnub came, with his Friends, early to the House, which began daily to be thinner and thinner, the Session drawing to an End, and many Members having retired to the Country; and about twelve o'Clock, before any other Business (except the reading a Private Bill) came on, he moved for reading the Order of the Day, to go into a Committee on his Bill, and was seconded by Salvem Snodsy, Urg; This Motion surprized many in the House, and especially as the Prime Minister was not come. However, there was a general Murmur from such of his Friends who were present at this Proceeding. Upon which the Prolocutor spoke to this Effect:

G E N T L E M E N,

A Motion so unexpected as the present makes it difficult for me to determine in what Manner to behave: It has never been the Custom in this House to call for the Order of the Day till two o'Clock at soonest, because by that Hour Gentlemen are all present in the House, and thereby have the fairer Opportunity of knowing the Sense of the House upon the Business of the Day: But as this Motion has been made by an honourable Gentleman, and regularly seconded by another, it is my Duty, if the Motion is not retracted, to take the Sense of the House upon it. And Gentlemen I hope won't be offended, if previous thereto I acquaint them with my Thoughts of the Matter. It is always my Custom, Gentlemen, before I take the Chair, to digest in my own Mind the Manner in which the Affairs of the Day may be best carried on,

on, both for the Ease of Gentlemen, and the Dispatch of Business. Gentlemen know very well that this Day they are to have a Conference with the *Hurgoes* about some Amendments to the Bill for the more effectual securing the Payment of Rents to Landlords, and preventing Frauds in Tenants. As I believe the Conference will not continue very long, perhaps not half an Hour, and very little of our Time will be spent in the reporting it, I thought the most proper Way of proceeding on the Business of the Day was, first to consider the Amendments of the Coal Bill, then go to the Conference, and when Gentlemen are return'd from the Conference, which may be about half an Hour after two o'Clock, to call in the Order of the Day, for which the present Motion is made. This, Gentlemen, was the Scheme which I had digested with myself, and I wish it may be agreeable to the House.

The next who spoke was Urg; Pulnub, who express'd himself thus.

SIR, When I made the Motion, it was not with a Design to put the House to any Inconveniencies, or to interrupt the other Business of the Day. But since the Session of the Senate is now so far advanced, that if I am rightly informed it will continue but three Days longer; and since this Bill is of the greatest Consequence to the Trade and Welfare of the Nation; and if we do not go through it to Day in the Committee, it is in Danger of being dropt entirely, I thought it necessary to press the Consideration of it. The Coal Bill, I know, tho' of less Importance, will, when we enter upon it, engross much of our Time, of which part may be saved, by putting off the Report for a Day, because Gentlemen will have Leisure to concert the Amendments among themselves, and the House will perhaps escape the Trouble of a Debate. But the Bill in my Hand is of a different Nature, it is a Bill in which we are all equally concerned, a Bill for which the Public is anxious, and

which claims all the Attention we can give; Gentlemen can never be more usefully employ'd than in seriously examining how it may be amended or alter'd, so as best to answer the Ends for which it is calculated. For these Reasons, Sir, I shall beg Leave to insist upon my Motion.

He was answered by Tsfahom Wintinnong, Urg; to the following Effect:

SIR, I do not believe that there is a Gentleman in this House who remembers a single Instance of the Order of the Day being called for before two o'Clock. It has always been the Method of this House to receive Reports before any other Business was engag'd in, and I have now, Sir, in my Hand the Report of a Committee upon the Amendments to a Bill, on which this House has bestowed more Time and Consideration than upon any Bill that has been before it this Session. I shall not dispute the Importance of the Bill which the Hon. Gentleman has in his Hand; but surely, Sir, its warmest Advocates have no reason to complain of the Reception it hath yet met with from the House. It has been twice read and order'd to be committed in as short a time as any Bill could be, at the End of a Session, and amidst such a multiplicity of Business; it is therefore, Sir, I think, but reasonable, that the Report I have in my Hand be now receiv'd, and that the Bill for which the hon. Gentleman interests himself, take its turn in a regular Way.

Here Urg; Wintinnong sitting down the Prolocutor repeated the Substance of what he said before, upon which Urg; Pulnub rose and spoke as follows:

SIR,

THO' I might very well be excused from retracting the Motion I have made, yet your Judgment, Sir, shall always have great Influence with me. If therefore Gentlemen will be pleased to agree to your Proposal, am content that the Report which the Hon. Gentleman has to make be now received.

No

No Reply being made to this, Urg; Wintinnong read the Report from the Committee on the Coal Bill, and the House went thro' the first Amendment; which occasioning some Debate, employ'd them till two o'Clock, the Hour appointed for the Conference. In the mean time, the Prime Minister and many other Members coming into the House, Urg; W. moved that the further Consideration of the Amendments should be resumed when the Conference was over. Upon this, Urg; Pulnub rose up and spoke in Substance as follows:

SIR, If there is either Faith, Honour, or common Justice amongst Gentlemen, this Motion ought not to be agreed to. I appeal, Sir, to every Gentleman who was in the House, when I moved for the Order of the Day, if I did not retract my Motion, from a Deference to your Judgment, which influenc'd me to agree to what was contrary to my own. You was pleased, Sir, to inform us how you had digested the Business of the Day in your own Mind; and, in consequence of your Proposal, we were, immediately after the Conference, to enter upon the Order of the Day. This, Sir, I agreed to, and not one Gentleman express'd his Dissent. With what Face then can Gentlemen make a Motion so contrary to what they agreed to scarce an Hour ago! This Manner of proceeding, Sir, tends to dissolve all the Ties of Honour and Faith that ought to subsist amongst Gentlemen; and for that Reason, Sir, were it for no other, I hope this House will never agree to so pernicious a Precedent.

He was answer'd by Urg; Wintinnong, in the following Terms:

SIR, I know not how just a Construction the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last has put upon your Words, but I am sure I understood them in a Manner quite different from what he seems to have done. It never enter'd, Sir, into my Head to think that we were to leave the Coal Bill abruptly, and not proceed again in it, when

the House comes from the Conference. I could wish indeed that Gentlemen had met with no Difficulties in the Amendments, that we might have gone into a Committee upon the Hon. Gentleman's Motion, when we returned from the Conference. But, Sir, as this is a Bill of very great Consequence to the Cities of Mildendo and Belfaborac, I hope Gentlemen will be pleased to consider, that if they should postpone it now, it perhaps may not be ready for the Royal Assent this Session; and that before the next, Extortion may proceed to greater Enormities, and the Grievance become too heavy to be born. A Man, Sir, must always be the best Judge of his own Intentions, and I declare I never had the least Intention of leaving this Bill unfinish'd, in order to proceed upon another, which, however fond some Gentlemen are of it, may perhaps, when carefully examined, not be found of such Importance as they imagine.

He was answered by several Clinabs of the High-beel'd Party, particularly by Salvem Snodsy, Urg; the Hurgo Polgurth, and Sir Wimgul Gumdahm, who all declar'd that they apprehended the House was to proceed upon the Coal Bill till the Time appointed for the Conference, and that when the Conference was over, they were immediately to resolve into a Committee upon the Bill mov'd to be considered. At the same Time they called loudly upon the Prolocutor to inform the House, if that was not his Meaning, if he did not understand that it was upon that Assurance that the Motion made by Urg; Pulnub was retracted.

The Prolocutor seeming unwilling to give any positive Decision, the Prime Minister rose, and spoke to the following Purpose:

SIR, I own myself a little unfit to speak in this Debate, because I was not present when the hon. Gentleman made the Motion that gave Rise to it. But, I think, Sir, neither the hon. Gentleman himself who made the Motion, nor any of his Friends who have since given the House their

Sense of the Matter, have affirmed, that the hon. Gentleman who opposed the Motion dropt one Word, from which it could be inferred that he should be willing that the House should leave the Bill upon which we now are, without compleating it, in order to examine another Bill, only because it is so much a Favourite of the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, that rather than omit any thing that could tend to promote it, he chose to act in a Way somewhat dark, artful, and suspicious, by moving for the Order of the Day at a very unusual Time, when by the well-known Form of the House, the Preference was to be given to other Business.

This, among Gentlemen, is an uncommon Way of acting, and like gaining a stolen March upon a dreaded Adversary.

If, Sir, one Gentleman has a Fondness for a Bill which has, perhaps, cost him some Trouble in preparing and bringing into the House, sure it is very reasonable to indulge another Gentleman in the same Partiality for one that has cost the House so much Time and Trouble in examining, canvassing, and amending, as the Bill now under our Consideration has done.

For this Reason, Sir, I am for resuming the Consideration of this Bill, and when we have gone thro' it, I shall, with all my Heart, agree to our examining the other Bill, if the House shall think proper. In the mean Time, Sir, I cannot see with what Reason the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion should accuse Gentlemen of a Breach of Faith, Honour, and common Justice, for not understanding your Words in the very same Manner with himself: Nor indeed do I think a Matter of this Importance ought to have taken up so much of our Time: Nobody opposes our going into a Committee upon his Bill, only let us do it at a convenient Time, without postponing other Business that ought to have the Preference. I therefore, Sir, I am entirely of Opinion, that we ought to resume the further Consideration of the Bill now before us.

WIMGUL PULNUB, *Urg; spoke next to the following Effect:*

SIR, from what was last spoken, I can easily foresee the Fate of the Bill I have now in my Hand: I can discern, thro' all these thin Disguises, that some Gentlemen have Recourse to, a mean Expedient to hinder us from considering a Bill against which no Shew of Reason or Argument can be advanc'd. I hate, Sir, all Expedients, and I disdain all Ministers who use them. Some Ministers, Sir, there are, who live upon Expedients, and who cannot do their dirty Work without them. Expedients, Sir, in the Hands of weak Ministers, are the Instruments of defeating the most beneficial and of promoting the most destructive Measures. Some Ministers know, Sir, that the Bill for which I now stand up, is a Bill that leaves no room for cobweb Negotiations, inconsistent Treaties, or mock Expeditions for the future; and that, Sir, is the Reason why this Method is made use of to undermine it. If I had been capable of acting as the hon. Gentleman who spoke last has suggested, I might have had many Opportunities of taking the Advantage of a thin House, either to bring in or throw out Bills of the greatest Consequence. I appeal to every Gentleman who hears me, if it has not been many times in my Power to have dropt in, even upon a Land-Tax Bill, with half a Dozen of my Friends, and to have thrown it out. But, Sir, I have always disdained these Arts. The Bill, Sir, for which I have laboured, will, I hope, recommend itself to every Gentleman who has a just Sense of his Country's Honour; and if it is decreed that it must fall to the Ground, I shall at least have the Satisfaction of doing my Duty honestly as a *Lilliputian* and a Member of this House. One good Consequence I am persuaded will attend it: My Countrymen will learn by the Fate of it, what they are to expect; they will learn, Sir, whether we are tamely to submit to Insolence and

and Oppressions, or bravely to seize the Means of redressing them.

This Speech put the House into some Confusion, and being personally levelled against the Minister, he thought proper to make the following Answer :

SIR, tho' the Manner in which the hon. Gentleman who spoke last delivered himself — may well excuse me from saying any thing in Answer to a Speech so very unsenatorial and so very inconsistent with all the Rules of common Decency ; yet I think I ought to shew so much Regard to the House as to declare, that I abhor dirty Expedients as much as the hon. Gentleman would be thought to do. As for his common-place Railing against Ministers, it gives me very little Trouble, so long as I am conscious I do not deserve to have it apply'd to me. Were I ambitious of shewing my Wit, I might have a fair Opportunity of doing it by railing against Mock-Patriots as much as the hon. Gentleman has been pleased to do against corrupt Ministers, and both perhaps might be equally instructive to the House. But Railing of all Kinds, Sir, has always been look'd upon as the last Expedient of disappointed Ambition, and a poor Expedient it is. Were I one who for many *Moons* had unsuccessfully endeavoured, by all the Arts that Malice and Falshood could suggest, to work myself into those Posts and Dignities that I outwardly affected to despise, I know not how far, Sir, my Temper might be sowerd as to make Use of such an Expedient ; but really, Sir, if I did, I should make but a very poor Figure in the World. Why the hon. Gentleman should suppose there was any premeditated Design in the Ministry to throw out his favourite Bill, I cannot comprehend. I believe every Gentleman here will in his own Mind acquit the Ministry of any such Design, when he reflects upon the Circumstance that gave Rise to this Debate. For my Part, Sir, I doubt not but I shall be able, without having Recourse

to any other Expedient than Reason and Argument, to shew that the Bill for which the hon. Gentleman so earnestly pleads, is a very bad Bill, that it is a Bill with a specious Title, but of a destructive Tendency. But, Sir, as it depends principally upon you to clear up the Facts that gave Rise to this Debate, I shall take the Libery to beg that you would inform the House how the Matter stands, and for my own Part I shall very chearfully acquiesce in your Decision.

When the Prime Minister sat down, the House almost unanimously cry'd out, *The Chair ! The Chair !* Upon which the Prolocutor spoke to the following Effect :

GENTLEMEN,

I AM extremely sorry that any thing which fell from me should have given Occasion to a Debate of this Kind, and it is a very disagreeable Business to be obliged to declare my Opinion in the present Case : However, Gentlemen, as you call upon me so loudly, and so unanimously to do it, I will, without Regard to any Persons, or to any Distinctions, inform the House of my real Sentiments. When I made this controverted Proposal, I thought there was but very little to do in the Coal Bill, and that it might have been easily over before the Hour appointed for the Conference ; and indeed I must, in Justice to the hon. Gentleman who made the first Motion, declare, that, as I understood it, he retracted his Motion upon the Supposition that the House complied with the Terms which I proposed. These Terms were, that we should, after the Conference was over, immediately go into a Committee upon the hon. Gentleman's Bill ; as no Objection was made to what I suggested, either by the hon. Gentleman who made the last Motion, or any of his Friends, I did, indeed, take it for granted that the Terms of my Proposal were actually agreed to. However, I shall be very proud, if what I am now going to suggest can contribute to make up this Breach. The Conference will proba-

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bly be over in half an Hour, during which Time all Proceedings on Business in this House are at a Stand, and Gentlemen may thereby have an Opportunity of preparing Matters so as to render it easy for the House to dispatch the Coal Bill in a very short Time. I shall therefore take the Liberty to propose, that after Gentlemen are returned from the Conference, the House shall proceed for half an Hour upon the Coal-Bill, and then resolve into a Committee on the other. If the Coal-Bill cannot be dispatched in half an Hour, I hope Gentlemen will be pleased to agree with our meeting tomorrow; and if they will come early, I believe we shall have Time enough for going thro' the Coal-Bill, and receiving the Report of the other Bill.

Upon this Urg. PULNUB rose and spoke to the following Purpose:

SIR, I own the Warmth of my Temper transported me, when I spoke last, into some Expressions, for which I am now very sorry. But what Man, treated as I was, could have avoided some Excess. As you, Sir, have been so candid as to inform the House of the Truth of the Matter, and so kind as to propose the Method of our Proceeding, I entirely agree with your Proposal. I hope it is fully understood by Gentlemen, and that there will be no Mistakes about it when the proper Time comes.

There being no Objection made to this Proposal, the Names of the Gentlemen appointed to manage the Conference were called over, and after they had been gone about half an Hour, they returned; upon which every thing was carried on according to the Prolocutor's Scheme.

Here followeth

A short Account of what passed on presenting the PETITION to the House of Clinabs, from the Merchants trading to Columbia, concerning the Iberian Depredations.

On the 39th Day from the Beginning of the Sessions, after some private Bills had been dispatched, the Senate being pretty full, Macgia Peerur, Urgy (one of the Representatives for Mildendo, of which City he was also one of the superior Magistrates, and a very considerable Merchant) presented to the House a Petition from divers Merchants, Planters, and others, trading to, and interested in the Lilliputian Plantations in Columbia, and introduce it in the following Manner.

Mr PROLOCUTOR,

I Have, Sir, in my Hand a Petition to this House from a very great and useful Body of Men, I mean, Sir, the Merchants of Lilliput trading from Mildendo to Columbia. As the well known Justice of this House, Sir, leaves them no room to doubt of their being favourably heard, and receiving what Satisfaction the Representatives of Great Lilliput can give; so the dutiful and as they think prudent Steps they have hitherto taken in this Affair, give them reason to hope that they shall meet, from the other Parts of the Legislature, with the Indulgence that is their due, in the Capacity either of loyal Subjects, or injur'd Merchants. Had it, Sir, been possible for them to have proceeded in this Affair in any other Manner than by a Petition, in which the Proof of their Allegations will probably take up a good Part of your Time, they would willingly have spared the House an Application of this Nature. But, Sir, the repeated Losses, which encrease with their Patience, the Indignity that is done to his Majesty, whose Honour is wounded thro' their Sides, and the Insults offer'd to their Country, whose Interest must suffer in Proportion as her Trade decays, calls too loudly for a Parliamentary Redress, to be stifled by any Consideration.

The Petition, Sir, sets out with a Truth that I believe is fresh in the Memories of many Gentlemen in this House; which is, that an Application

of

of the same Nature with the present was made ten *Moons* ago to this House of Representatives, holding then their first Session as the seventh Parliament of *Magna Lilliputia*, and the House came to the following Resolution, *viz.* ‘ That from the Peace concluded at *Ultralt*, in the 12th of the late Empress, to this Time the *Lilliputian* Trade and Navigation from the several *Lilliputian* Colonies in *Columbia* has been greatly interrupted by the continual Depredations of the *Iberians*, who have seized very valuable Effects, and unjustly taken and made Prizes of great Numbers of *Lilliputian* Ships and Vessels in those Parts, to the great Loss and Damage of the Subjects of this Kingdom, and in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.’

This Resolution, Sir, produced an Address of the House to his Majesty, to insist on a Reparation; but notwithstanding his Majesty’s most gracious Endeavours, the *Iberians* still continued their Depredations, and no Satisfaction was obtained: Whereupon, in the third Sessions of the said Senate a farther Application was made to this House, which produced a Resolution to address his Majesty, ‘ That he will be graciously pleased to continue his Endeavours to prevent the Depredations of the *Iberians* for the future, to procure full Satisfaction for the Damages already sustained, and to secure to the *Lilliputian* Subjects the full and uninterrupted Exercise of their Trade and Navigation to and from the *Lilliputian* Colonies in *Columbia*.’

Some other Steps were also made in this Affair, but of these, Sir, this Petition takes no Notice, because as the House then came to no Resolution as to the Relief which the Sufferers ought to have, what then passed cannot be said to be the Sense of the House; but, Sir, I believe something fell in our Debate on that Occasion, which, if Gentlemen are pleased to recollect, will justify the present Application.

The Petition, Sir, proceeds to set forth, that the *Iberians* paid so little Regard to his Majesty’s most gracious Endeavours, that they have continued their Depredations almost ever since the Treaty of *Sebfule*, and that their Insolencies had since risen to a greater Height than they ever had done before, I must here, Sir, beg Leave to make one Observation, which is, that for some Time before the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Sebfule* there was a Cessation of their Depredations: From what this Forbearance proceeded, or whether we owed it to some favourite Points which the Crown of *Iberia* hop’d to gain by that Treaty, is what I shall not take upon me to determine; but be that as it will, the Petition proceeds to set forth, and I believe the Fact is not to be doubted, that the *Iberians* have arbitrarily seized several Ships, with their Effects, belonging to his Majesty’s Subjects, on the High Seas, in the destin’d Course of their Voyage, to and from the *Lilliputian* Colonies, amounting to a very considerable Value, and that the Captains or Masters of some of the said Ships were, according to the last Advices of the Petitioners, and are, as the Petitioners believe, at this Time, confined by the *Iberians* in *Western Columbia*, and the Crews are now inhumanly treated as Slaves in *Iberia*, and that that cruel Nation makes it their Practice to attack and board all *Lilliputian* Ships they meet with in the *Columbian* Seas, arbitrarily deeming their Cargoes contraband, or not; contrary to the Law of Nations, and in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns. The Petition, Sir, farther shews, That these unjust and violent Proceedings of the *Iberians* have rendred the *Columbian* Trade so unsafe and precarious, that on these Accounts, Insurance is greatly risen, and that unless a speedy and effectual Remedy be applied, the *Columbian* Trade and Navigation, and consequently the Revenue arising to the Crown therefrom, must be very much diminished, if not entirely lost.

It further represents to the House, Sir, that tho' his *Iberian* Majesty has, by the Treaty of *Sebule*, and by a subsequent Declaration, stipulated, that Reparation should be forthwith made ^A to the unhappy Sufferers, yet there is no Instance of its having been done: So far from it, that whilst the *Lilliputian* Subjects have been amused with vain and fruitless Hopes of Satisfaction, the *Iberians* have committed farther Insults and Depredations upon them, and still continue the same unjust Practices; and that the *Cedulas* or Orders given by the Court of *Iberia* to their Governors in *Columbia* are only calculated (as the Petitioners by Experience have great Reason to apprehend) to evade giving Satisfaction to the *Lilliputian* Subjects; for there has never been one of these *Cedulas* complied with, nor any Governor recalled nor punished for his Disobedience, as the Petitioners ever heard; and that for any Nation to assume the Power of detaining or rummaging the *Lilliputian* Ships upon their lawful Voyages in the *Columbian* Seas, under Pretence of searching for contraband Goods, is in Effect (as the Petitioners conceive) claiming and exercising the sole Sovereignty of those Seas; and that, if the *Iberians* be suffered to act in this injurious Manner, to insult the Persons of his Majesty's Subjects, or to plunder them of their Property, the Petitioners apprehend the same will be attended not only with a great Obstruction to this valuable Branch of our Commerce and Navigation, but also with Consequences very fatal to *Great Lilliput* itself. And therefore, as the Measures hitherto pursued have proved ineffectual, the Petitioners pray the House to take the Premises into their mature Consideration, and provide such timely and adequate Remedy, for putting an End to all Insults and Depredations on them and their fellow Subjects, as to the House shall seem meet, as well as procure such Relief for the unhappy Sufferers, as the Nature of the Case, and the Justice of their Cause require; and that they may be heard by themselves *and* Counsel thereupon.

It was ordered that the Petition should be referr'd to a Committee of the whole House; and the Gentleman who presented it, then moved, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do admit the Petitioners to be heard, if they think fit, by themselves and Counsel.

Mr Gulliver observes, that this Motion for admitting the Merchants to be heard by themselves and Counsel, might probably have pass'd without Opposition, had not the Prolocutor oppos'd it. This occasion'd a Debate, whereof I shall give the Reader an Account, that he may the better form an Idea of the Dispositions with which all Parties entred into this Affair. The Prolocutor took Notice to the House of the Word and, being used instead of or, after this sort:

GENTLEMEN,

TH O' my Office, while I am in the Chair, deprives me of having any Share in your Debates, yet it obliges me to declare what are the Forms of the House: As I conceive this to be a Point of Form, it is my Duty to acquaint you, that so far as I have yet observed, it never was the Method of this House to admit Parties to be heard by themselves *and* Counsel. The Motion that is always made in such Cases is, that the Petitioners be admitted to be heard by themselves *or* Counsel. If therefore the Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion is not satisfy'd that I put the Question, Whether it is your Pleasure that the Petitioners be heard touching the Matter of this Petition, by themselves *or* Counsel, I must beg Leave to take the Sense of the House with regard to the Terms in which I am to put the Question upon the present Motion.

The Prætor of Mildendo standing up, seconded the Motion in Words to this Effect:

S I R, I do not pretend to be so well acquainted with the Forms of the

the House, as to give my Opinion whether the Petitioners ought to be heard by themselves AND Counsel, or by themselves OR Counsel: But, Sir, I know that this Petition is founded on Facts, and I should be sorry to see the Design of it defeated by a scrupulous Adherence to any Points of Form whatsoever. The Request of the Petitioners, Sir, however as to Form it may be extraordinary, yet in Point of Reason, in my Opinion, is justifiable. Most of the Petitions upon which Counsel is prayed to be heard at the Bar of this House, are against Bills depending before the House; and Gentlemen, in the Course of such Bills passing the House, have Opportunities of making themselves Masters of the Case; so that the Counsel have little else to do but to prove from Facts that the Bill depending is either unjust in itself, by affecting the Property of the Persons that petition, or by clashing or being inconsistent with some former Law. But Sir, the Case of the present Petitioners is widely different; the repeated Losses they have met with, and the Injuries they have sustained in their Trade can never so well be understood from the Mouth of a Lawyer, as from their own; because, Sir, it is impossible for the ablest Lawyer either to be so well instructed in the Interests and Claims of the several Petitioners, or to explain the several Terms of Commerce and Navigation that must necessarily occur in this Affair, so as to be understood by Gentlemen unacquainted with these Matters. Therefore, Sir, I humbly think it will be a Hardship upon the Petitioners to deny them a Request of so little Importance as the present, merely because it interferes with a Matter of Form. I beg Leave to say, Sir, that Forms cannot be better known than by Precedents, and I believe it will puzzle any Gentleman to find a Precedent of a Case parallel to the present, whether we consider the long Course of Injuries which some of the Petitioners have sustained, the melancholy Situation to which others of

them are reduced, or its Importance to the Trade, the Honour, and Safety of *Great Lilliput*. Therefore, Sir, I am of Opinion we ought to make no Difficulty of agreeing to the present Motion.

The Prolocutor still insisting, that he look'd upon it contrary to all Forms of Proceeding in that House, to allow the Petitioners to be heard before the Committee by themselves and Counsel, Wim-gul Wumdahm, Hurgolen, spoke to the following Effect :

I Think, Sir, that Gentlemen are extremely obliged to your Care, in putting them in mind of the usual Form of Proceeding, and I am entirely of your Opinion with regard to the present Motion. I believe no Gentleman here can suspect that I have not as warm a Sense of the Injuries our Merchants have sustained, as any Gentleman here; but, Sir, I think we ought to proceed in a Senatorial Method, and not make any Innovations in our Forms, except where it is absolutely necessary. For my own part, Sir, in the present Case, I judge it is so far from being absolutely necessary, that it would do the Petitioners a Prejudice. As to what my hon. Friend mentioned about a Counsel's not being able to put mercantile Affairs in such a Light as to be thoroughly understood by Gentlemen, I am entirely of his Opinion; but then I think the Petitioners ought to appear at our Bar not as Counsel, but as Evidences, for themselves. Th's, Sir, will effectually answer all the Ends that my hon. Friend proposes, and will preserve our Method of proceeding in its ordinary Form. — If therefore, Sir, the Counsel shall advance a Fact that requires Proof, or touches upon a Point that wants Explanation, I think it is highly just that the Petitioners should be admitted as Evidences, and be allowed to answer such Questions as shall be proposed either by Gentlemen or by their Counsel. This, I conceive, Sir, is but fair, and would inspire our Merchants with a Confidence in the Justice of

of this House, and let the World see that we are resolved to leave no Means untried which may contribute to give us right Information in an Affair that so nearly concerns the Properties of our Fellow-Subjects, and the Dignity of the Nation.

The Prime Minister spoke next to the following Purpose :

SIR, I must humbly beg Leave to differ in my Sentiments on this Affair from both the hon. Gentlemen. The Judgment, Sir, which in my Opinion we should form in this Case, ought to be grounded on Facts as they are fairly represented, not as they are artfully aggravated. Every Gentleman, Sir, I believe, from his bare Reflection on the Injuries our Merchants have received from the *Iberians*, feels within his own Breast an Indignation arise, which there is no Occasion to increase by the Power of Eloquence, or the Arts of a Lawyer. When Gentlemen, Sir, see an Affair thro' the Mist that Passion throws before their Eyes, it is next to impossible they should form a just Judgment. I believe there is scarce any Gentleman here who is not acquainted with as much Geography, and so much of the History, both of *Lilliput* and *Iberia*, as may enable him, from a plain Representation of Facts, to judge whether the Allegations in this Petition be true or false. Now, Sir, are not the Merchants themselves the most proper Hands for giving in such a Representation? Are they not most immediately interested in the Facts? Where then is the Necessity, Sir, of having Counsel to do this? Or what Occasion, Sir, is there to work upon the Passions where the Head is to be inform'd? I believe, Sir, every Gentleman will find his Heart as much affected by the artless Accounts of the Sufferers themselves, as by the studied Rhetorick of the most eloquent Counsel. However, Sir, I shall not take the Liberty to make any Motion on this Head, but entirely submit it to Gentlemen's Consideration.

Retrob Gwillitom, Urg; answered in Substance as follows :

SIR, I think the Petitioners ought to have Liberty to be heard, not only by themselves and Counsel, but if it were possible that we could indulge them in other Advantages, we ought to do it. To talk of working upon Passions — Can any Man's Passions be wound up to a greater Height, can any Man's Indignation be more raised than every free-born *Lilliputian's* must be when he reads a Letter which I received this Morning, and which I have now in my Hand. This Letter, Sir, gives an Account that seventy of our brave Sailors are now in Chains in *Iberia*. Our Countrymen in Chains! and Slaves to *Iberians*! Is not this enough, Sir, to fire the Coldest? Is not this enough, Sir, to rouse all the Vengeance of a national Resentment? And shall we, Sir, sit here debating about Words and Forms, while the Sufferings of our Countrymen call out loudly for Redress?

The Hurgo (or Lord) *Trinocleug* then rose up and spoke as follows :

SIR, I think these *Iberians* are very impudent Fellows, and I think that we have not these fifty Years been in so great Danger as we are at present, except from the Rebellion in the 15th Moon of the 18th Cycle; and, properly speaking, we are in greater Danger now than we were then. In short, Sir, we ought to shew the *Iberians* no Favour, and if any of them fall into the Hands of our Merchants, I should not wonder if they broil them alive. * * * * *

[Mr GULLIVER here remarks, that this Chasm was occasion'd by a Murmur of Applause, which hinder'd the rest of this Speech being heard. A Case which he frequently laments.]

After this Debate the Question was put and it was ordered, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee that they do admit the said Petitioners to be heard if they think fit, by themselves or Counsel before the said Committee.

Tha

The same Day several other Petitions were presented upon the same Subject : One from *Broslit*, the second City for Trade in *Lilliput*, and two private Petitions from the Owners of trading Vessels ; one of which Petitions set forth, That no less than seven Memorials, address'd to his Majesty, had been delivered to a noble Nardac, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, since the 28th Moon of the present Cycle ; each Memorial and Petition setting forth the unjust Capture and Seizure of their Ship and Cargo by the *Iberians*, in her Way betwixt *Ghineac* and *Zhamegol*, after the Pacification betwixt the Crowns of *Great Lilliput* and *Iberia* was not only agreed on, but notified to the respective Governments in *Columbia*. They farther represented, that the Value of the said Ship and Cargo, as appeared from the Oaths of the Master and People that belonged to the said Ship, amounted to ten thousand Sprugs * and upwards, besides the Loss of Interest for 9 Moons [their Years] ; and that in all these Memorials and Petitions, & Petitioners most humbly besought his Majesty's Favour and Protection in recovering their Loss and Damage. Yet notwithstanding his Majesty's Goodness in endeavouring to obtain such Satisfaction, it plainly appears to the Petitioners that the Cédulas obtained from the Court of *Iberia* for that Effect, are no more than Delusions and a Shew of Justice. For notwithstanding the Application his Majesty was pleased to make, both by sending several Ships of War to demand Restitution of the said Ship and Cargo, and by his Minister at the Court of *Iberia*. And notwithstanding several Orders from the K. of *Iberia* to his Royal Officers in *Columbia*, whereby his *Iberian* Majesty allows the Ship to be an unjust Capture, and orders his said Officers to cause immediate Restitution to be made ; and notwithstanding its being contrary, as the Petitioners apprehend, to the second separate Article of the Treaty of *Sehsule*, and those made by his Majesty's Royal Predecessors, particularly the 14th Article of the Treaty for accommodating Differences, and preventing Depredations between *Lilliput* and *Iberia*, and confirmed by subsequent Treaties, particularly that of *Ultralt* ; by which 14th Article it is stipulated, that, if Justice is denied, or unreasonably delay'd, it shall be lawful for that King whose Subjects have suffered, to take any Rules and Methods, according to the Law of Nations,

* *A Gold Coin, about the Value of a Pound Sterling.*

till Reparation be made to the Sufferers ; yet no Satisfaction could be obtained. The Petition proceeds to shew, that 4 Moons ago the Petitioners again address'd his Majesty in Council, and that in Consequence of their Petition his Majesty, by Advice of his Council, ordered his Minister at the Court of *Iberia*, to represent to the *Iberian* King, & his Majesty look'd upon himself as obliged to insist that the *Iberian* Court do forthwith cause Reparation to be made to the Petitioners ; upon which another Order was dispatched to the *Iberian* Governors in *Columbia* to make such Restitution ; by which the Factors of the Petitioners received two thousand three hundred and sixty Drups, which did not exceed the twentieth Part of their Loss. The Petitioners therefore finding that nothing more is to be expected out of *Columbia* after nine Moons Solicitation and Expence, as appears by their several Letters, Copies of which, as they came to Hand, were delivered into the noble Nardac, who is now Secretary of State : Therefore, since his Majesty was graciously pleased to lay the several Papers relating to this Capture before the House, the Petitioners in the last Session, brought their Petition into this House, which was read, and on a Motion made, was ordered to lie upon the Table ; but that the Petitioners have received no farther Satisfaction, either from *Columbia* or *Iberia* for their great Loss, which is too heavy for them to bear, and which is attended with this aggravating Circumstance that his *Iberian* Majesty allows it to be an unjust Capture : Therefore the Petitioners crave such Relief as the House shall seem meet.

This Petition and the other three being referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House, and it being ordered that it be an Instruction to the said Committee that they do admit the Petitioners to be heard, if they think fit, by themselves or Counsel, before the said Committee, Urg; *Palmub* rose, and spoke to the following Effect :

SIR, we have now before us an Affair, in which, tho' it is solicited by the Merchants only of one Denomination, yet there is not a Merchant in *Great Lilliput* who in some Degree or other may not be said to be concerned. It is not, Sir, as has been suggested, an impotent Clamour of a few Smugglers, whose Effects have been justly sequestered for carrying on an illicit Trade ; but an humble and a just Remonstrance of a very considerable

rable Body of the best Friends both to the Interest and Constitution of their Country. It would wrong the Honour and Justice of this House, Sir, to suspect, that if the Petitioners prove the Allegations contained in their several Petitions, they shall not receive all the Relief that it is in our Power to give. But, Sir, there are other Places where an effectual Redress for their Injuries must be solicited. I shall not, Sir, go about to accuse any one before I am certain that the Allegations exhibited in the Petitions are true; but one Petition that has been now read, makes a very extraordinary Impression upon me. The Petitioners, Sir, pretend that his *Iberian* Majesty's Officers in *Columbia* have dared to disobey the most positive Orders obtain'd from their Master at his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Instances. Can any Gentleman, Sir, imagine, that the *Iberian* Officers durst have acted in this Manner without the Connivance of their Court, or that their Court would have presumed to trifle in such a Manner with any Ministry but one which they thought wanted either Courage or Inclination to resent such Treatment? As I said before, Sir, I shall not take upon me to give my Judgment of the Affair till I have heard the Allegations in this Petition made out. If they cannot be made out, Sir, I think the Petitioners deserve the Censure of this House for so gross an Imposition. But if they are proved, Sir, which I think we have too good Reason to expect, I cannot help saying, that I think our Ministry have been guilty of a scandalous Breach of Duty, and the most infamous Pusillanimity. In the mean Time, Sir, as the Affair itself has on all Sides been confessed of the greatest Importance, and it is highly requisite that every Gentleman, who has the Honour to sit in this House, should be present while it is in Agitation, I think, Sir, we ought to subject every one, who is absent without indispensable Necessity, to the severest Censure we can inflict; Therefore I humbly move, that the House be called over the 13th Day from the present.

Urg; *Plemahm*, Brother to the noble *Nardac* mentioned in the Petition, spoke next to the following Effect:

SIR, I do not rise up to oppose, but to second the hon. Gentleman's Motion; and, Sir, as he has been pleased to give us his Thoughts upon this Affair as it now appears to him, I hope I may be indulg'd in the same Liberty. It is a Liberty, Sir, which I should not have asked, were I not apprehensive, that if something is not said with regard to what fell from the hon. Gentleman, it might too much anticipate the Judgment which Gentlemen may form upon the present Affair. I have, Sir, heard of the Case which the hon. Gentleman has hinted at, and I do not doubt of the Truth of the Allegations contained in the Petition. But, Sir, supposing them true, how do they affect the Characters of those concerned in the Ministry? Must his *Iberian*, or his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Ministers be answerable for the Conduct of their Governors in *Columbia*, and for every wrong Construction which these Governors may make of the Orders they receive from their Principals? It appears upon the Face of one of the Petitions, that our Ministry were as active as Men could be in demanding Satisfaction for the Petitioners. If their Instances had not the desired Effect, the Blame cannot be laid at their Door; for upon the delaying of Justice one of these two Ways must have been taken: They must either have acted as they have done, or declar'd Hostilities must have commenc'd betwixt the two Crowns. Now, Sir, I believe, the Gentlemen who talk so much of entering on this Affair with Vigour, would have been cautious, had they been Ministers, of engaging in a War upon the Transaction of a single Governor or Officer contrary to the Will and Intention of his Sovereign. If upon the Representations that were made by his Majesty's Ministers at the Court of *Iberia*, the *Iberian* Ministers had answered that the Capture was just, and that they were resolved to seize all other *Lilliputian* Ships

Ships trading in the same Manner : This, Sir, being look'd upon as the Sense of their Court, might have afforded very good Grounds for a Rupture. But it appears, Sir, from the Petition, that the Thing was quite otherwise, and that the Ministry were only blameable for not attacking his Iberian Majesty, because his Officers either did not understand, or would not obey his Orders. I agree with the hon. Gentleman, as to the Necessity of our making a strict Enquiry into this Affair ; and I think the Motion he has made is highly reasonable. But, Sir, I believe that Enquiry will produce a different Effect from what is expected by the hon. Gentleman. I have Reason, Sir, to be confident, that it is the Interest of the Ministry we should examine the Allegations contained in these Petitions ; for I am persuaded, that thereby they must be cleared from every Imputation of acting either a cowardly or a negligent Part ; and let the Blame fall where it will, I dare say it cannot justly fall upon them.

Upon this the Motion was agreed to, but the Call of the House was put off when the Day appointed came, because it was rightly judged that when the Call was over, many Members would drop off, whereas, if it was delayed from Day to Day, it would be a Method to detain them in Town.

We shall now, for the better entertaining the Reader, vary the Scene from the House of Clinabs, to the august House of Hurgoes. And (passing over, for the present, Mr Gulliver's Preliminary Discourse on the Power, high Privileges, hereditary and other Honours of this antient Body of Lilliputian Nobility,) shall come at once to the Proceedings and Debate on the proper Number of Forces necessary to be provided in the Session and Senate before-mention'd. But it will be necessary to retain what our Author premises, That in Lilliput, as in Britain, the only Opportunity the House of Hurgoes (or

Lords) have of taking the State and Number of the Army into their Consideration, is when the Bill for punishing Disobedience and Desertion in the Army comes before them.

On the forty fifth Day of the Session, when the Bill had been read a second Time, the Hurgo Quadrert, who was of the High-beel'd or Antiministerial Party, stood up, and spoke to the following Effect :

My LORDS,

BILLS of this Nature have frequently gone thro' this House ; sometimes they have met with Opposition, and sometimes with none. Sometimes the State of Affairs abroad made it proper to keep up such a Body of Forces, as the Government thought necessary for securing us against our foreign Enemies ; and sometimes our unhappy Divisions have rendered a regular Body of Forces the only Means of suppressing Faction and Rebellion. I think, my Lords, that the best Friends of a Standing Army have ever allowed it to be a dangerous Instrument in the Hands of a Prince who reigns over a Free People ; and that nothing can justify its being kept up in Time of Peace in this Kingdom, but an absolute Necessity arising from one of the two Reasons I have already hinted at ; I mean the State of Affairs Abroad, or the Disposition of the People at Home. So that, my Lords, a Standing Army is not, professedly at least, as yet, become an indispensable Part of our Constitution. And I hope the Number of Forces propos'd by the present Bill will not be agreed to by this House, before we are acquainted with the Reasons for which they are to be kept up at a Time when I conceive they can have no Influence upon Affairs Abroad ; and can serve no Purposes but bad ones at Home. We are intitled to such Information, it is our Right, it is our Privilege, and a valuable one too : We have asserted it upon Occasions of far less Importance to the Liberties of the Nation, and

and I hope we never shall depart from it while we have the Means of exerting it : Therefore, my Lords, till I am informed of the Nature and Tendency of the Reasons for our keeping up the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill, I must be against it ; and I beg Leave to lay before your Lordships my Reasons, which I hope will be sufficient to justify a Motion I afterwards shall take the Liberty to make.

When I reflect, my Lords, upon the different Events that have lately happened in the Affair of *Degulia* ; when I compare the Interests of her several Princes arising from these Events, I cannot help believing, that there is not the least Probability of any one Power's attempting to disturb the present Tranquillity abroad. And when I consider the Conduct of the Princes of *Degulia*, since the breaking out of the Wars that have lately happened in *Pol-drant*, *Itlascu*, and *Allemannu*, I think I may almost with Certainty conclude, that the Princes of *Degulia* look upon every Step that may tend either to obstruct the Prospects of Accommodation now on foot, or to create new Matters of Difference betwixt one another, as extremely impolitic. *Blefuscu*, that aspiring active Neighbour of *Lilliput*, seems to be too sensible of the happy Effects of Peace to give us any Disturbance. The Improvement of her Manufactures, the Extending of her Commerce, and the Steadiness of her Councils, have given her Advantages greater than any she could have hoped for from the most successful War. It is true, my Lords, it may sometimes happen, that a lasting and an honourable Peace can only be gained by entering into a bloody and expensive War ; and that a Minister, zealous for the Honour of his Prince and the Interest of his Nation, may sometimes hazard that dangerous Expedient in order to increase both. But, my Lords, a prudent Prince, or a discerning Minister, will be contented when he has once gained these Ends ; and not risque them by pressing vanquish'd Enemies too closely. This seemed to be the Case of

Blefuscu in the late War ; for she had no sooner reduced the Emperor of *Allemannu* to accept of such Conditions as were consistent with her favourite Views at that Time, but she gave up all the Advantages she might have pretended to by continuing a hitherto successful War, rather than risque Acquisitions she was sure to make by concluding a Peace. This, my Lords, to any Man who considers the Conduct of *Blefuscu* at that Juncture, must appear to be her Motive for concluding a Peace which put her in Possession of so valuable an Addition of Power as was that of *Laurania*. At the same Time, my Lords, when I view the cool sedate Minister of *Blefuscu*, by the Purity of his Manners, and the Dignity of his Person, reconciling the almost boundless Power of a favourite Minister under an absolute Prince, to the Love and Esteem of his Subjects, I cannot help being persuaded but that every Man who loves his Country, applauds and approves his pacific Measures. It is true, my Lords, that *Blefuscu* may not always be blest with so wise and able a Minister, and that by the Course of Nature, another, ere long, must fill his Place. But, my Lords, the Influence he has in his Master's Councils, where he so successfully presides, leaves no room with me to imagine that his Successor will not tread in his Steps, and pursue those pacific Plans which he must perhaps leave unaccomplish'd. If we may form a Judgment, my Lords, from what is probable, the *Allemannu* Court the beginning of the last Campaign in *Hungruland* was sensible of this Truth. It can never be reasonably supposed that the Emperor of *Allemannu* would have rejected the advantageous Offers made him by the *Korambets* before that Campaign was opened, had he not been convinced that *Blefuscu* was too much in love with Peace to seize even that favourable Opportunity of breaking with him while his Arms were divided. Accordingly he plunged himself into a bloody and an expensive War ; every one knows, Sir, how fatally the last Campaign

Campaign ended, and that a broken Army, and an exhausted Treasury, gave that Emperor Leisure to repent of the Measures he pursued. On this Occasion, *Blefuscu*, my Lords, ^A gave a new Proof of her Love for Peace, by offering her Mediation, which was willingly accepted of by the Emperor of *Allemannu*. I think, my Lords, what I have said, is sufficient to prove to your Lordships, that ^B the two Princes of *Degulia* who are greatest in Power, and most opposite in Interest, can never be suspected of any Designs to disturb the Tranquillity abroad. The Conduct of the one shews that he has no Inclination, and the late Losses of the other deprive him of ^C the Power to take such a Step. I shall now, my Lords, make some Observations on the Conduct of the other Party in the late Wars in *Degulia*, I mean the Empress of *Mausqueeta*. The Success of this Princess against the *Koranbecs* ^D seemed, in some measure, to counter-balance theirs against the Emperor of *Allemannu*. Even the Power and Policy of the *Blefuscudians* yielded to her superior Fortune, nor was that intriguing Nation able to gain her favourite Point ^E of giving a King to the *Poldrands* who was disagreeable to her: yet at a Time when it might be supposed that she was elevated with Success, at a Time when she was Mistress of the finest Army commanded by the ablest Generals ^F in *Degulia*, she did not discover the least Inclination to protract a War she has so successfully begun. It was, indeed, below her Dignity to propose a Peace to the *Koranbecs*; but when, to the Surprise of all Men, her Court and that of *Blefuscu* became united; they ^G seemed to have forgot their late Animosities in a mutual Desire for Peace; and, with a Policy more than *Mausqueetan*, she accepted the Mediation offered by *Blefuscu* betwixt her and the *Koranbecs*, and thereby, my Lords, submitted to treat about that Peace, which, had she pleased, she might have com- ^H manded.

If, my Lords, we should turn our Eyes to other Powers of *Degulia*, we

have nothing to apprehend from them that may disturb the present Tranquillity of Affairs abroad. The King of *Dankram* is wisely employing himself in laying out new Plans for improving the Trade and Navigation of his Subjects; this seems to give Bounds to his Ambition at present, and in all Probability we shall have more Reason to check the Progress of his Trade, than that of his Arms. The King of *Sweete*, a People lately formidable under a brave, but a headstrong Prince, is closely united with the Interests of *Blefuscu*; we have therefore at present no room to think that he will pursue any other Measures than those which ^C she shall dictate. Besides, my Lords, it is now no longer in the Power of a King of *Sweete*, be his Ambition never so great, to put *Degulia* in a Flame; his Power is now circumscribed; his People having recover'd their Liberties, and his Senate its Authority. Thus, my Lords, I hope I have made it appear, both from Reason and Experience, that we have nothing to fear from *Blefuscu*, from *Allemannu*, or any of our Northern Neighbours. I shall now beg Leave to say a Word or two with regard to the present Situation of Affairs in the South. The only Power which can in that Quarter be formidable to *Lilliput*, is the King of *Iberia*. But, my Lords, have we not lately given the Ambition of that People a timely and seasonable Check? Had we suffered their Designs upon *Lusitania* to have taken effect, we might with good Reason indeed have look'd upon them with a jealous Eye. But, my Lords, the timely Assistance we ^G sent to that Crown, I believe, convinced the *Iberians* how fruitless every Attempt of that Kind must prove, while we remain Masters of the Sea. As for the King of *Lusitania*, his own Interest, were he under no other Ties, must bind him to us. He sees that the Moment he breaks with *Lilliput*, he exposes himself as an easy and cheap Prey to *Iberia*. The next Power I shall upon this Occasion particularly mention, is a younger Branch of the Royal

Royal Family of *Iberia*. Our Councils, my Lords, in some measure, set the Crown on this Prince's Head; our Fleets introduced him into *Itlasco*; and our late Neutrality in the Affairs of *Degulia* has given him an Opportunity of settling himself on his Throne. After so many repeated Obligations, my Lords, after laying him under so many Ties of Gratitude, can it be imagined we have any Thing to fear from this new King? But, my Lords, were not that the Case, the Cares that an infant Monarchy requires, the inconstant Genius of his Subjects, and an exhausted Treasury, no doubt find him too much Employment at home, for him to entertain any ambitious Views abroad. As to the other Powers in the South, my Lords, their Interests are too much separated, their Dominions too remote, to give us Uneasiness; and their Weakness must free us from every Apprehension of their disturbing the present Tranquillity of *Degulia*.

The only Shadow of an Argument, my Lords, that I have yet heard, for our keeping up the proposed Number of Forces, is some *piratical Practices* of the *Iberian* Guarda Costas in *Columbia*; I call them *piratical Practices*, my Lords, because I am persuaded they never were authorized by that Court. Without doubt, my Lords, Numbers of these Fellows have been hung up at their Yard-arms, by order of the *Iberian* Governors, for these Depredations. These Guarda Costas, my Lords, are not Ships belonging to the King of *Iberia*, they are fitted out by private Men, who take the Advantage of their Superiority of Strength to act as Free-booters on these Seas. I shall not deny, my Lords, but it may sometimes happen that a Governor may go shares in such Practices, but in that Case, he is as much a Pirate as the Master of the Guarda Costa himself, and I dare say, were he convicted, would be treated as such by the Court of *Iberia*.

Another Reason, my Lords, why I call them *piratical Practices* is, because I am convinced no Minister at

this Court either would or durst have made one Step in Friendship with the Court of *Iberia*, before ample Satisfaction had been made, or the Sense of the Parliament been known, had she by any public Act of hers given Countenance to these Depredations. I say, my Lords, no Minister of *Lilliput* durst have presumed to have corresponded with that Court, after such a Violation of all the Laws of Nations and Treaties betwixt the two Crowns. But, my Lords, admitting the Court of *Iberia* to be at the Bottom of these Practices, is it by a Standing Army that we are to repress her Insolence? Are we to embark our Regiments of Horse and Foot, and to make a Descent upon *Iberia*, or are we to keep up an Army in Expectation that the *Iberians* are to make a Descent upon us? Indeed, my Lords, 18,000 Men would, in the first Case, make but a poor Figure against the Forces of *Iberia*; and if ever we suffer ourselves to be invaded, we keep up a Fleet at a vast Expence to no Purpose. Our late Sovereign, my Lords, whose Authority in this Point must be allow'd to be unquestionable, made a considerable Reduction of his Land Forces, in the fourth Moon of his Reign. He told his Senate, my Lords, on that Occasion, that he had made such Reduction, because he conceived that his naval Force was sufficient to check the Views of the *Iberian* Court. This was at a Time when an actual War subsisted betwixt us and *Iberia*, and yet no bad Consequences attended that Reduction; far from it, my Lords, for by exerting our natural Strength, we humbled this Enemy so much, that they have never yet recovered the Blow then given them by our Fleet. My Lords, our natural Strength is our Fleet, his Majesty is now enabled to fit out one, which I believe all the Maritime Force now in *Degulia*, tho' united, could not withstand; and while our Country has such a Bulwark, I may venture to affirm, if it is under proper Management, that we are secure against all

all Invasions, that we are able to protect our Trade from all Depredations, and that we are in a Capacity to force the *Iberian* Court, however inclined to encourage these Insults, to do us Justice. Therefore, my Lords, Land is not the Element on which we must humble our Enemies, nor is it the Element on which they can injure us; and, my Lords, our keeping on foot such a Body of Forces as proposed by this Bill, can never contribute in any Degree, either to obtain Satisfaction for past, or to secure us from future Insults.

I shall now, my Lords, beg Leave to be indulg'd a Word or two with regard to the Necessity we are under of keeping up the Forces mention'd in the Bill, on account of the Situation of our Affairs at home. The only Reason, on this Head, my Lords, which I think can be alledg'd for so large a Number, is, because it may be thought impossible for the Civil Magistrate to enforce the Execution of the Laws, without the Assistance of a regular Body of Forces. My Lords, I should very readily admit this to be a good Reason, did not daily Experience convince me that our Army is very ineffectual for that Purpose. Last Session I had the Honour to move for an Enquiry into one of the most bare-fac'd Insults upon Government that ever was committed. And, my Lords, when we had spent much of our Time in examining a great Number of Evidences concerning that Affair, did it not appear that the Murder was committed within almost a Stone's Throw of a numerous Body of regular Forces? If, my Lords, any Time was a proper Time for exerting themselves in Support of the Laws which they are supposed to be in Readiness to protect, surely they ought to have exerted themselves on that Occasion; and yet upon the strictest Enquiry, we found that they were either unwilling or unable to suppress that Riot, or Rebellion, as some affected to call it, tho' manag'd by a very inconsiderable Handful of Conspirators. The Rea-

son, my Lords, why they did not suppress it, might likewise in a great Measure be owing to that very Bill that is now before us, which in some Degree ties up an inferior Officer from acting with any discretionary Power, let the Occasion be ever so urgent, contrary to the arbitrary Command of a Superior. And had not the commanding Officer there, my Lords, been pinned down by a Letter from his superior Officer, there is Reason to think that he might have forced his Way into the City of *Edina*, and dissipated the Conspirators before they had perpetrated their inhuman Design. If, my Lords, we look not many Weeks back, and take a View of the Riots that have been committed in our own Capital, within the Verge of the Court, and even in Sight of this very House, we shall find that Murders have been perpetrated upon the Persons of his Majesty's Subjects; that Insults have been offer'd to his Government, and that his Officers of Justice have not dared to put the Laws in Execution; while your Soldiers have been either tamely looking on, or actually assisting the Rioters. To what, my Lords, can this be owing, but to a general Spirit of Licentiousness obtaining among the Soldiers themselves, or to their not being under proper Regulations and Discipline? I believe there are some noble Lords here, who were Witnesses to what a Height the popular Fury rose about three Days ago: when the Mob fell upon a Man whom they took to be an Informer, and had certainly murder'd him, had not a noble Lord generously given him Refuge in his own House. My Lords, I should be glad to know one Instance of our regular Forces being of any Service to the Quiet of the Subjects in general: Perhaps they may be of Service in securing some Branches of the Revenue, and in suppressing a Handful of Smugglers; but, my Lords, is it necessary that for this we should keep up a Body of 18,000 Men? This, my Lords, I think is not the Method of securing to his Majesty the Love and

and Affection of his Subjects; for I dare say it was the general Opinion of the Subjects, when they read his present Majesty's first Speech from the Throne, that the regular Forces were to be reduced, and, consequently, their Taxes diminish'd, as soon as the Posture of Affairs abroad would permit.

His Majesty, like a true Father of his People, then declared, *That this was what he very much wish'd*; and, my Lords, the same Disposition that was then in his Majesty, for reducing the Number of Forces, and diminishing the Taxes, no doubt, still subsists; I am sure the Reasons why both should take Effect are rather stronger now than they have been at any Time since his Majesty's happy Accession.

The Affairs of *Degulia* are in a profound Tranquillity, and our Situation at Home may by these popular Measures be render'd happy and easy. But, my Lords, who can answer for the Effects that contrary Measures may produce? I am sure, my Lords, they have as yet produc'd no good ones. If we have kept and are still to keep on Foot the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill to intimidate any of our Neighbours, I would gladly know what Influence they have had upon any of the late Transactions in *Degulia*. Will any Lord say that if we had reduc'd our Forces, *Poldrand* would have receiv'd another Monarch? Would *Blefuscu* have been one Whit more or less powerful on the Continent than she is at present? Or would the Emperor of *Allemannu* have been forc'd to accept of worse Terms from the *Koranbecs*? And should the present Number be continued, will the *Iberians* give over their Depredations? Will *Blefuscu* give over her destructive Designs upon our Trade and Navigation? Or would the true Religion in *Degulia* be more secure against the Arts and Power of the *Pontiffans*? I believe no Lord will pretend that either our reducing or continuing the present Number of Forces can affect any of these important Points. But on the other

Hand, my Lords, the Advantages that must attend our reducing them are many and great. The present Enemies of our Religion and Government will thereby lose one of their greatest Clamours against both; and the real Friends of our present happy Establishment will rejoice to see such a Step taken towards making effectual those invaluable Blessings, we promised ourselves by the late glorious Revolution. Those, my Lords, are Consequences from which the Government will receive great Strength and Security, but there are other Consequences that arise to our Country in General, that ought to have no less Weight with every Lord in this House. The Ease which the Subjects will receive from their being freed from the Burthen of having Soldiers quarter'd on them; the Diminution of Taxes, and preventing us from contracting new Debts, or encroaching upon the Fund set apart for the Payment of our old ones, are the natural Effects of such a Reduction. Besides, my Lords, the intrinsic Wealth of a People consists in the Number of their Hands employ'd in Agriculture, Manufactures, or Commerce; and every Soldier, my Lords, if he is not a Soldier, must be either a Labourer, a Tradesman, or a Sailor. So that in Proportion as we diminish the Number of our Army, we encrease the Wealth of our Country. But, my Lords, I shall not take up your Lordships Time by giving these Arguments all the Weight they are capable of receiving; my principal View in what I have now laid before your Lordships, is to prove, that, by the present Situation of Affairs both at Home and Abroad, we are under no Necessity of continuing the present Number of Forces; that they are insufficient for securing us against foreign Invasions, and ineffectual for preventing domestic Riots; Therefore I humbly move,

That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that the Number of Forces to be employ'd in the Land Service for the *Moon* ensuing, do not exceed 12,000 Men.

The noble Nardac, mention'd in several Parts of my History to be Secretary of State, answer'd Hurgo Quadrert, to the following Purpose.

My Lords,

AS the noble L---d who spoke last, has given us his Reasons why we should agree to his Motion; I hope your Lordships will indulge me while I give you my Reasons against it. Perhaps what may fall from me on this Head, may not deserve equal Regard from your Lordships with what was urg'd by the noble Lord; but that can not be owing to the Weakness of the Argument I would maintain, but to the Unskilfulness of the Speaker. However, my Lords, my Reasons, such as they are, are sufficient to convince my private Judgment that we ought not to agree to his Lordship's Motion; and this, my Lords, I hope will acquit me from the Imputation of differing with the noble Lord from any other Motive than that of a sincere Regard for the Honour and Safety of my Country.

Before I proceed to answer the several Arguments insisted on by the noble Lord, I shall beg Leave to observe, that his Lordship has not given the House any one Reason of Weight, which did not equally subsist last Session as it does this; and yet, my Lords, I remember very well, we then had neither any Debate nor Division upon this Bill. If, as his Lordship observ'd, this Bill has sometimes pass'd without any Opposition, I could wish his Lordship had inform'd us why it is oppos'd this Session, and yet in the last pass'd without Debate, and that he had been pleas'd to point out the Alteration in our Affairs since last Session, which has made an Opposition to this Bill necessary in this Session. His Lordship has, my Lords, been pleas'd to enter into a Disquisition of the Interests of the several Powers in *Degulia*, and has inform'd your Lordships that there is not the least Likelihood of any one Prince breaking the present Tranquil-

lity. I am glad to have this from so good Authority as is that of the noble Lord: I say, I am extremely glad to understand that the late Endeavours for preserving the Peace of *Degulia* have taken so happy a Turn, and been so successful in their Event. The noble Lord has been pleas'd to give it as his Opinion, that the Court of *Blesfescu* has at present no other Views but what are pacific, but, my Lords, how are we sure of this? Has it not been often observ'd of that Court, that she has cover'd the most ambitious Designs under the most peaceable Appearances? And that she has taken Advantage of the Security into which these Appearances had lull'd us, to attempt to involve *Degulia* in Confusion and War, the better to promote her favourite Views? There are, my Lords, so many Instances, both from our own Experience and from History, of this her Conduct, that it is wholly unnecessary for me to take up your Lordships Time in proving so incontestable a Truth. I must own, we have indeed at present no Reason for suspecting that the Court of *Blesfescu* has any such Intentions, because, while we keep up the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill, we are able to make good our Engagements with our other Allies, for preserving the Tranquillity of *Degulia*; but, my Lords, should we, by the Reduction that the noble Lord has propos'd, weaken our Hands, can any Lord assure us, that the pacific Dispositions of the *Blesfescudian* Court will not give way to the flattering Prospect of enlarging her Power abroad, and that too, perhaps, by giving us Disturbance at home? My Lords, I readily agree with the noble Lord, as to the Character he has been pleas'd to give us of the Prime Minister of *Blesfescu*, and am heartily glad that the noble Lord has become a Convert to what I have many Times, in this House, deliver'd as my Sentiments of that Minister. Some Sessions ago, my Lords, I gave it as my Opinion, that his Eminence was an honest and peaceable Minister, but

at that Time several Lords, I believe the noble Lord was one of the Number, (I beg Pardon if I am mistaken, but I think I am not) took Occasion to declare that they thought him a very dangerous and designing Minister. By what Means this great Person has since that Time reconciled himself to the good Graces of that noble Lord, is what I am at a Loss to comprehend. I dare say that the noble Lord was far from intending to throw any oblique Reflection upon the Conduct of some Ministers nearer home, by the Panegyrick he so justly bestowed upon his Eminence. But, my Lords, tho' I have the Honour to agree with the noble Lord as to the Character of this great Minister, yet I cannot agree with him, that, if he should die, as by the Course of Nature he soon must, there is the highest Probability of the Court of *Blefuscu's* pursuing his pacific Measures. In *Blefuscu*, my Lords, as in all other Kingdoms, there are powerful Cabals and Factions against the Minister, be his Merit ever so great, and against his Schemes, be they ever so well design'd; it is therefore impossible to know the Inclination and Genius of his Successor. It is impossible to know if he shall tread in the same pacific Steps, or if the Situation of his Affairs will suffer him to reconcile the Peace of his Country to her Interests. As to the valuable Acquisition which *Blefuscu* has made, by having *Laurania* annexed to her Crown, I think, my Lords, it was a cheap Expedient for purchasing the Peace of *Degulia*. It is well known that that Territory has in effect been long in the Hands of the *Blefusculian* Monarch, that it was still in his Power to fill it with his Troops, and that its capital City was obliged to receive a *Blefusculian* Garrison. Therefore, my Lords, the giving to the *Blefusculian* Crown the Reversion of the Succession to that *Nardacy*, took away a perpetual Source of Dissension among the Princes of *Degulia*, and in Reality gave but a very small Accession of Strength to *Blefuscu*. The no-

ble Lord has very justly observ'd, that in the late War betwixt the Grand Emperor and *Blefuscu*, the last Power gave a Peace at a Time when she ought to have commanded it. But, my Lords, was this the Effect purely of the *Blefusculian* Generosity and Love of Peace? I believe if the noble Lord were to enquire impartially into the Reasons of this Conduct, he would find that other Causes contributed to that Event. He would find it to be owing to the wise Conduct of our Court at that Juncture, that the Grand Emperor was not stript of a considerable Part of his Dominions, and that the Balance of Power in *Degulia* is yet preserv'd. But, my Lords, had we before that Time reduced the Number of our Forces, had we put it out of our Power to have given the necessary Assistance to the Ally in whose Favour we might have thought proper to determine ourselves, can it be supposed that we could have preserv'd our Influence with the contending Powers? And if, by agreeing to the present Motion, we should for the future put ourselves in that weak Situation, I should be glad if the noble Lord would inform us what a Figure we should make, were the Balance of Power in *Degulia* again to be in Danger. In that Case, my Lords, I should not be surprized to hear the Party in *Lilliput*, which is now so violent against our keeping up the present Number of our Forces, declaim as loudly against the Government for being destitute of the Means of acting with Dignity and Weight. We should then have our Weekly Retailers of Defamation painting the Government in the blackest Colours, and our Gentlemen in the Opposition haranguing against the Ministry, for betraying the Interests of *Lilliput* and *Degulia*. In the mean time our Enemies abroad, by fomenting our unhappy Divisions at home, would take such an Advantage of our Weakness, that the Evil might soon be past Remedy, and we left to bewail the Measures now in our Power to prevent.

The other Monarch the noble Lord was pleased to mention on this Occasion, is the Grand Emperor of *Alle-mannu*. It is true, my Lords, the last Campaign was very fatal to that Prince's Troops, but not so fatal as to put it out of his Power to continue the War rather than accept a Peace imposed upon him by the professed Enemies of his Country and Family. He indeed accepted of the Mediation of *Blefuscu*, and submitted ^B to treat with the *Koranbecs*; but, my Lords, by all that I can learn of the Conferences, there is but little Appearance of an End being put to the War. If, my Lords, it should be continu'd, who knows in what Manner *Blefuscu* would determine herself? Who knows but she may be unwilling to suffer the *Allemannuan* Arms, if successful, to make too great a Progress against the *Koranbecs*? And if they are unsuccessful, who knows but that she may be tempted, by the favourable Opportunity which the *Alle-mannuan* Weakness shall put into her Hands, to renew her Pretensions in that Empire. In such an Event, my Lords, would it be proper that *Lilliput* should be deprived of the Means of acting the Part of a powerful Mediator? or be found to stand an idle Looker-on, while the Liberties of *Degulia* are swallowed up? Would it be then proper, my Lords, that *Lilliput* should be destitute of every other persuasive Argument but what shall be contained in the Remonstrances and ^F Memorials of her Ministers?

The noble Lord was next pleased to make some Observations upon the Conduct of the *Mausqueetan* Empress at the Conclusion of the last Campaign. His Lordship observed that notwithstanding her Highness's Success, yet when *Blefuscu* offered her Mediation, she accepted it, contrary to the former Maxims and Practice of the *Mausqueetan* Government.

[Here the Nardac was interrupted by the Hurgo Quadrert, who stood up and said, 'My Lords, I beg Leave to in-

'pression was, WITH A POLICY ' MORE THAN MAUSQUEETAN.' Whereupon the Nardac went on in his Speech to the following Purpose.]

^A I am obliged to the noble Lord for giving me his own Words, for they are much better than any I could have used in their room. But, my Lords, I must beg Leave to observe, that that Empress did not accept of the *Blefuscudian* Mediation, till the Season of the Year had disabled her Troops from acting longer in the Field. Nor do we yet know, my Lords, how far this Mediation will be successful; for my Part, I expect every Post to hear, that the Conferences betwixt the Plenipotentiaries of that Prince, and those of the *Koranbecs*, are broken up. And then, my Lords, we must expect to hear of that Quarter of the World being again covered with Arms. As to the other two Powers in the North, the noble Lord has been pleased to say of the one, that we ought to be more jealous of the Progress of his Trade than of his Arms. My Lords, we have no Reason to doubt that his Majesty and the Ministry will take effectual Care not to suffer that Prince, or any other in *Degulia*, to extend the Commerce of his Subjects beyond what is settled by Treaty, or to carry on any Navigation inconsistent with the Rights of our Commerce. The noble Lord has been pleased to tell us, that the other Power, I mean the King of *Sweete*, is under such Engagements with *Blefuscu*, that his Conduct will be regulated by hers. My Lords, twenty *Moons* have not passed, since the *Sweeten* Monarch, tho' unsupported by any other Power, was formidable even to *Lilliput*. - And, my Lords, if ^G *Blefuscu* has so firm an Ally, who will be ready at her Call, ought we not to be so much the more upon our Guard?

The foregoing SPEECH to be concluded in our next. And

^H This Account of Political DEBATES to be Continued.

Crafts

Craftsman, August 5, N° 630. and August 12, N° 631.

THE Comparison of *great Persons* having generally been well received, I flatter myself, that the Publick will not be displeased with a Parallel between the late Queen MARY and Queen CAROLINE, of blessed and immortal Memories. But in all Comparisons, of this Kind, some Allowances must be made for the different Circumstances of *Times* and *Persons*, to which they relate. Thus, for Example, in the Case of these *two Queens*, who are the Subject of this Paper, there are several Particulars, which will not suit *both*, tho' in general they agree. — One sacrificed her *natural Affection* to the Cause of *Liberty* and *Religion*. The Other refused an *Imperial Diadem*, on the same Account — One was a *Queen in her own Right*, and gave the Crown to her *Husband*. — The other was only *Queen Consort*, and was obliged to the King for her Crown — One administer'd the Government in Time of *War*, whilst her *Royal Consort* was defending the Liberties of *Europe* abroad. The other executed the same Office, whilst his *present Majesty* was employing himself in *peaceful Negotiations* and *Treaties* — One was cut off in the full Prime of her Age, and had the Misfortune to leave no Issue. The other lived to a much longer Term, and was bless'd with a numerous Offspring; who, I hope, will for ever reign over us, with the *Hearts* and *Affections* of the *People*, upon which their Throne is establish'd — But in other Respects, they were so much alike, that (if we may credit *two reverend Authors*, who have written their Characters) they seem to be almost *one* and the *same Person* — I will therefore give the Reader some Extracts from *both*, and leave him to judge of the Similitude between them.

An ESSAY on the Memory of the late Queen MARY, by Bp BURNET.

An ESSAY towards the Character of her late Majesty Queen CAROLINE; by the Reverend Dr ———

Their BIRTH and EDUCATION.

I WILL say little either of her Rank or of her Person. The Dignity of the one, and the Majesty of the other, were born with her. Her Sphere was great, and she was furnished with Advantages proportion'd to it. She maintained her Authority with so becoming a Grace, and inspired so particular a Respect, that in this Regard only she was absolute and despotic, and could not be resisted.

Their NATURAL ABILITIES.

The Clearness of her Apprehension, the Presence of her Mind, the Exactness of her Memory, the Solidity of her Judgment, the Correctness of her Expressions, had such particular Distinctions in them, that great Enlargements might be made on every one of these, if a Cloud of Witnesses did not make them less necessary. None took Things sooner, or retained them longer. None judged truer, or spoke more exactly. She wrote clear and short, with a true Beauty and Force of Style. She discovered a Superiority of Genius, even in the most trifling Matters, which were considered by her only as Amusements, and so gave no Occasion for deep Reflections. An Happiness of Imagination, and a Liveliness of Expression, appeared upon the commonest Subjects, on the sudden, and in the greatest Variety of Accidents.

HER Majesty was great by Birth and Education; for she was of the House of Brandenburg, one of the most antient and illustrious Families in Europe; and received her Education from the late Queen of Prussia, to whom she was indebted for many of those Advantages, which opened the Way to the Honours and Distinctions, that were afterwards paid to her singular Merit.

She had a ready and quick Apprehension, a lively and strong Imagination, with a large Compass of Thought. She excelled in an uncommon Turn for Conversation, assisted by a natural Vivacity, and very peculiar Talents for Mirth and Humour; and, by her Skill in several Languages, had an Art of compounding Words and Phrases, that were more expressive of her Ideas than any other, and a great Proof of the Power and Force of her Genius. — Her Memory was very good, and of singular Use in her high Station — She had so penetrating and searching a Genius, and so true an Understanding of the Nature and Manners of the World, that she seldom failed of making a true Judgment of the Characters of those, who came within the Reach of her Observation — In Matters of the highest Moment she had so intire a Command of herself, that when-

ever she pleased, she seemed to enjoy even Trifles, as if she was quite unbent, and had nothing else to attend — She had a Strength of Understanding, and a Presence of Mind, which accompany'd her in all her Actions, and secured her against being surprized with sudden Events, or behaving unequally under them; of both which she hath given many unexampled Proofs.

Their

Their PRUDENCE and JUDGMENT.

A *Quickness of Thought* is often superficial. It catches easily, and sparkles with some Lustre ; but it lasts not long, nor does it go deep. A *bright Vivacity* was here joined with *searching Diligence*.

and *Calmness of Mind*, that was inexpressible, and is hardly ever accompanied with such an uncommon Share of *Vivacity*.

Their RELIGION.

She had a generous and a sublime Idea of the *Christian Religion*, and a particular Affection to the *Church of England* ; but an Affection, that was neither *blind* nor *partial*.

the *Rights of Mankind*, in Opposition to *Tyranny* of every Sort.

Their LEARNING.

Her *Age* and her *Rank* had deny'd her Opportunities for much Study ; yet she had gone far that Way, and had read the best Books in the *three Languages* ; that were almost equally familiar to her. She gave the most of her Hours to the Study of the *Scriptures*, and of Books relating to them. It were easy to give amazing Instances of her Understanding in Matters of *Divinity*. She had so well considered our Disputes with the Church of *Rome*, that she was capable of managing *Debates* in them, with equal Degrees of Address and Judgment ; nor was she unacquainted with those *unhappy Divisions*, that have distracted us ; and had such just as well as large Notions about them, that they would have laid our *Animosities*, and compos'd our Differences, if there had been Temper enough, of all Sides, to have hearken'd to them.

Their BENEVOLENCE and GOOD-NATURE.

Her *Chearfulness* maybe well term'd innocent ; for none was ever hurt by it. No *natural Defects*, nor *real Faults*, true or false, were ever the Subjects of her *Mirth* ; nor could she bear it in *others*, if their Wit happened to glance that Way. — She was *quick*, but not *hasty* ; and even without the Advantages, that her *Condition* gave her, she had an *Exaltation of Mind*, which *subdued*, as well as *charm'd*, all who came near her.

Their SINCERITY.

An *open* and *native Sincerity*, which appear'd in genuine Characters, in a free and uncommon Manner, did easily persuade those, who saw it, that all was of a *Piece*. A *constant, uniform Behaviour*, when that which is *within* does not agree with the *Appearances*, seems to be a Strain above our Pitch ; nor could any Person find any other Reason to suppose that it was otherwise in *this Instance*, but from the secret Sense that every Man hath of some *latent Corruption*, and the stolen Insinuations of *Pride*, that he feels within himself, which may make him conclude that the whole Race of Mankind is so tainted, that nothing can be intirely freed from those Infirmities which do so naturally beset us.

And tho' it generally requires much Care and Resolution to govern any extraordinary Degree of *Life* and *Spirit*, she had no Pains of that Sort to overcome ; having been blest'd with a *natural Serenity*.

In all her Words and Actions, she declared herself to be, on the most reasonable Conviction, a *sincere Christian*, a *zealous Protestant*, a *real Friend* to the *Church of England*, and a constant Protector of

She was frequently engaged in reading such Books as are rarely attempted but by Persons of much Leisure and Retirement, whose Thoughts are not taken up with any of the Cares and Sollicitudes of the World ; and we are assured by a *great Authority*, that her Knowledge was very *particular and uncommon*, even in *Matters of the nicest and most abstract Speculation*.

She was capable of managing such Affairs, that she was capable of managing *Debates* in them, with equal Degrees of Address and Judgment ; nor was she unacquainted with those *unhappy Divisions*, that have distracted us ; and had such just as well as large Notions about them, that they would have laid our *Animosities*, and compos'd our Differences, if there had been Temper enough, of all Sides, to have hearken'd to them.

She lov'd a *Repartee* ; was happy in making one *herself*, and bearing it from *others* ; and as *this Talent* was rendered not only inoffensive, but amiable by the *greatest Good-nature* and *Chearfulness of Disposition*, which are somewhere very properly stiled the *Ornaments of Virtue* ; she was (without respect to the Dignity of her *Rank*) the Life of every Company, and the Delight of all who had the Honour to approach her.

I am sure I speak the Sense of every one who was admitted to any Degree of Confidence with her, in saying that what appeared to some to be *meer Art* and the *Address of a Court* flow'd from her *natural Humour*, and that there never was a Person of a more *undisguised Temper* in these Articles, or that was more of a *Piece* through all the Varieties of *Life* ; for the same Softness of Behaviour, and the same Command of herself, that appeared in the *Drawing-Room*, went along with her into her *private Apartments*, and gladden'd every body, that was about her, down to the *meanest Attendant*.

Their

Their D R E S S.

Few of her *Sex*, not to say of her *Rank*, ever gave less Time to *Dressing*, or seem'd less curious about it. Those Parts of it, which required more Patience, were not given up intirely to it.

Their C H A R I T Y.

Her *Bounty* and her *Compassion* had great Matter given them to work upon; and how wide soever her Sphere may have been, she went in this rather beyond her Strength than kept within it.—She would never limit any from laying proper Objects of *Charity* in her Way; nor confine that Care to the Ministers of her *Almshouse*. She encouraged all, that were about her, or that had free Access to her, to acquaint her with the Necessities, under which Persons of true Merit might languish; and she was never uneasy at Applications of that Kind; nor was her *Hand* ever scanty, when the Person was *deserving*, or when the *Extremity* was pinching.

Their Secrecy in bestowing Alms and Bounties.

But She was so exact to the Rule of the Gospel, of managing it with deep Secrecy, that None knew what, or to whom She gave, but Those, whom she was forced to employ in it. When it was to fall on Persons, who had Access to Her, her own Hand was the Conveyance. What went through other Hands, was charged on Them with an Injunction of Secrecy.

Their CONJUGAL VIRTUES.

In her Character ordinary Things, how singular soever she might be in them, must be thrown into the Heap. She was a gentle Mistress, a kind Friend, (if this Word is too low for her State, it is not too low for her Humility,) and above all, she was so tender and respectful a Wife, that she seem'd to go beyond the perfectest Ideas, that Wit or Invention hath been able to rise to. The lowest Condition of Life, or the greatest Inequality of Fortune, hath not afforded so perfect a Pattern. *Tenderness* and *Complacency* seem to strive which of them should be the more eminent. She had no higher Satisfaction in the Prospect of Greatness, that was descending on Her, than that it gave Her an Occasion of making HIM a Present worthy of Himself; nor had Crowns or Thrones any Charms in them, which were so pleasant to HER, as that they rais'd HIM to a Greatness, which he so well deserv'd, and could so well maintain. She was all Zeal and Rapture, when any Thing was to be done, that could either express AFFECTION, or shew RESPECT to HIM. She obey'd with more Pleasure than the most ambitious could have, when They command,—This Subject is too hard to be well set out, and so it must be left in general and larger Expressions.

At certain Hours, she gave herself up to the Amusement of a Court; but was so totally void of all Concern for the Ornaments of Dress, that it could hardly be said to take up any Portion of her Time.

Her Charities were more numerous, and larger in Proportion, than most of those, that have been so extravagantly celebrated thro' the World; and all her Income, over and above the necessary Expences of her Family, was laid out in employing great Numbers of the poorer Sort in Works of very different Kinds, or in relieving the various Distresses of Life.—To every Kind of Indigence, that had the least Plea of Merit join'd to it, her Hand and her Heart were always open; for she knew of no Value in Money, but what arises from the present Use of it, and was never more obliged to any one than for a noble Occasion of exerting her Liberality.

She avoided all Appearance of Show and Ostentation so much, that many Persons, who subsisted by her Bounty, were wholly ignorant of their Benefactor; and she was so liberal in her Charities, that her publick and private Lists, with the occasional Sums expended on the same Account, amounted to near a fifth Part of her whole Income.

But the Tenderness, which the Queen had for her Royal Offspring, together with all other Regards, were swallow'd up in her CONJUGAL VIRTUES, and her Devotion to the KING. Her Soul was entirely possess'd with her Duty, Affection, and Attachment to HIM; and such was her whole Conduct, that it was hardly possible to distinguish, at any Time, whether she was consulting his Inclinations, or her own. She declared Herself under the highest Obligations to Him, for having made Her the happiest Woman in the World; and that though her CHILDREN were entirely dear, They were not as a GRAIN OF SAND to Her, in Comparison of HIM. For all her Thoughts were bent on promoting his SATISFACTIONS, and easing the Cares of his ROYAL BREAST. All her Actions were directed with a View to HIS HONOUR, and all her Hours were given up to HIS DISPOSAL.

Their

Their POLITICAL CAPACITIES.

Yet after all, This cannot be so properly called a *female Government*. Tho' Sovereignty was in *Her*, it was also in *Another*. Her Administration supply'd the *Other's* Absence. *Monarchy* here seem'd to have lost its very Essence; it being a Government by *One*. But as the Administration was only in *One*, at a Time; so They were more *One* than either *Esponsals*, or a *Joint-Tenure of the Throne*, could make them. There was an *Union of their Thoughts*, as well as of their *Persons*, and a concurring in the *same Designs*, as well as in the *same Interests*. Both seem'd to have *one Soul*. They look'd like the different Faculties of the *same Mind*. Each of them having *peculiar Talents*, They divided between them the *different Parts of the Government*, as if they had been *several Provinces*. While *He* went abroad with the *Sword* in his Hand, *She* stay'd at home with the *Scepter* in hers. *He* went as the Arbiter of *Europe*, to force a *just*, as well as a *general Peace*. *She* stay'd to maintain *Peace* and to do *Justice* at home. *He* was to conquer *Enemies*, and *She* was to gain *Friends*. *He*, as the *Guardian of Christendom*, was to diffuse Himself to All; while *She* contracted her Care chiefly to the Concerns of *Religion* and *Virtue*. While *He* had more *Business*, and *She* more *Leisure*, *She* prepared and suggested what *He* executed.

This sovereign Command of her *Thoughts*, *Words*, and *Actions*, had its Foundation in an Heart always devoted to *great* and *noble Designs*. Her Genius tower'd over all; for by many Circumstances it is evident that *She* had a Capacity for executing *grand* and *Princely Schemes*; and when his Majesty's Command required an Application of *these high Qualities* to the Government of a Kingdom, *She* join'd to them a Skill and Prudence, that would have adorn'd the Character of the *most able* and *experienced Statesman*.

They look'd like the different Faculties of the *same Mind*. Each of them having *peculiar Talents*, They divided between them the *different Parts of the Government*, as if they had been *several Provinces*. While *He* went abroad with the *Sword* in his Hand, *She* stay'd at home with the *Scepter* in hers. *He* went as the Arbiter of *Europe*, to force a *just*, as well as a *general Peace*. *She* stay'd to maintain *Peace* and to do *Justice* at home. *He* was to conquer *Enemies*, and *She* was to gain *Friends*. *He*, as the *Guardian of Christendom*, was to diffuse Himself to All; while *She* contracted her Care chiefly to the Concerns of *Religion* and *Virtue*. While *He* had more *Business*, and *She* more *Leisure*, *She* prepared and suggested what *He* executed.

The CAUTION of both Authors.

It is true a Veil ought here to be drawn over That which is SACRED. The *Secrets of Government* are so; and must not break out till the proper Time comes of recording them, and of delivering them down to Posterity; and then We know what a Figure *her History* must make.

SON, whose History we hope is reserved to a very distant Period of Time.

Their Contempt of PRAISE and GLORY.

In most Persons, even Those of the truest Merit, a *studied Management* will sometimes appear with a little too much Varnish, like a *nocturnal Piece*, that hath a Light cast thro' even the most shaded Parts. Some Disposition to *set one's self out*, and some Satisfaction in being *commended*, will at some Time or other shew itself, more or less. Here we appeal to great Multitudes, to All, who had the Honour to approach Her, and particularly to Those, who were admitted to the greatest Nearness and the most constant Attendance, if at any one Time any Thing of this Sort did ever discover it self.—So intire a Deadness to the *Desire of Glory*, which even the Philosophers acknowledged was *the last Thing that a wise Man put off*, seem'd to be somewhat above human Nature, and nearly resembling that State of absolute Perfection, to which *She* hath now attain'd. The Desire of *true Glory* is thought to be the noblest Principle, that can be in *Sovereigns*; which sets Them on, with the most constant Zeal to procure the Good of Mankind. Many have thought that a zealous Pursuit of the *one* could not be duly animated and maintain'd without the *other*. It was a Part of $\frac{1}{2}$ Felicity of our Times, that We have seen the most active Zeal for the Publick, and a constant Delight in doing Good, join'd with such *unaffected Humility*, so regardless of *Applause* or *Praise*, that the most critical Observers could never see Reason to think that the secret Flatteries of *Vanity*, or *Self-Love*, did work inwardly, or had any Power over Her.

And it must also be consider'd that some of her most amiable Qualities cannot be freely described, nor represented in their proper Light, for Want of *such Circumstances* and *Facts* as belong'd to her *private Life*, and are too nearly intermix'd with the Concerns of that SACRED PERSON.

Most of the distinguish'd Characters in History owe their Ornaments and Graces to a Thirst of *Fame*, which was the probable Reason of their most celebrated Actions. But when the Virtues of *this Princess* come to be seen in their true Light, *She* will be found to have been so void of *this Passion*, that on the contrary she sacrificed all her Interests with the *Great*, and her Reputation with the *Many*, to her Duty to the *King*, her Love to her *Children*, and her Regard to the *publick Welfare*.—*She* preferr'd the inward Approbation of her *own Mind* to the *Applause of the World*; and valued Things as they appear'd to Her in the Eye of *Reason*, and not according to the Rate, that was set upon them by *Others*.

Their Foresight and Contempt of DEATH.

She apprehended She felt, once or twice, such Indispositions upon Her, that She concluded Nature was working towards some great Sickness; so She set Herself to take full and broad *Views* of *Death*, that from thence She might judge how she should be able to encounter it. But she felt so quiet an Indifference, upon that Prospect, leaning rather towards a Desire of a *Dissolution*, that She said, *tho' She did not pray for Death, yet She could neither wish nor pray against it. She left That before God, and referr'd Herself intirely to the Disposal of Providence. If She did not wish for Death, yet She did not fear it.*

do for her own; and said, *She thought it was worth while to endeavour to preserve Life, that She found was so dear to his Majesty, and his Royal Issue.*

Their BEHAVIOUR during their Illness.

She only was calm, when all was in a Storm about Her. The dismal Sighs of *All*, that came near Her, could not discompose Her. She was rising so far above *Mortality*, that even *He*, who was more to Her than all the World besides, and to all whose Thoughts She had been, upon every other Occasion, intirely resign'd, could not now inspire Her with any Desires of returning back to Life. Her *Mind* seem'd to be disentangling itself from her *Body*, and so She rose above that *Tenderness*, which went deeper in Her than all other earthly Things whatsoever. It seem'd all, that was *mortal*, was falling off, when *That* could give Her no Uneasiness.

Their DEVOTIONS in their last Moments.

Prayer was then her constant Exercise, as oft as She was awake; and so sensible was the Refreshment, which her Mind found in it, & She thought it did Her more Good, and even gave her Body more Ease, than any Thing, that was done to Her. Nature sunk apace. She resolved to furnish Herself with the great VIATICUM of Christians, the last Provisions for her Journey. She received the *blessed Sacrament* with a Devotion, that inflamed, as well as melted, all Those who saw it. After that great Act of Church Communion was over, She deliver'd Herself up so intirely to *Meditation*, that She seem'd scarce to mind any Thing else.

The Affliction of their ROYAL CONSORTS, and the PEOPLE's Duty upon such Occasions.

We are not quite abandoned, God doth still preserve HIM to Us, by whose Means only, considering our present Circumstances, We can hope either to be safe or happy. The Duty and Respect, which was before divided, does now center all in HIM. All, that We paid HER, does now devolve to HIM, by a Title, that becomes so much the juster, because We have all seen (I wish We may not feel it!) how deep a Wound this made on HIM, whose Mind hath appeared hitherto invulnerable; and where Firmness seem'd to be

From the general Turn of her Conversation, a few Months pass'd, as well some remarkable Expressions, that she used, and an uncommon Thoughtfulness which, as it were stole upon her Countenance more frequently of late; it look'd as if She apprehended that her Life would not be of long Continuance; which evidently grew to be her fix'd Opinion, as her Illness increased upon Her. She did not manifest the least Desire of Life, from the Beginning of her Confinement; but when She observed the Anxiety of her Friends she resolv'd to do That for *their Sake*, which She could not be prevail'd upon to do for her own; and said, *She thought it was worth while to endeavour to preserve*

Her Calmness and Quietness of Spirit (the milder Beauties of her Character) remain'd the same, through all the Changes of her Distemper, and enabled her, with the greatest Constancy of Mind, and Composure of Behaviour, to discharge the Duties, that were nearest her Heart, while every one around Her was transported with Agonies of Grief and Confusion.

Her Thoughts were frequently lifted up to Heaven; and She pour'd out Her Soul several Times in a Day, in the most reasonable, devout, and affecting Terms. Her Prayers were generally pronounced in an audible Manner, and shew'd such Clearness of Understanding, such Strength of Mind, and such Judiciousness in the Choice of Matter, that she seem'd to be wholly undisturb'd with her Pains, as if She had been quite at Ease, and deliver'd from the Fetters of the Body.

She deliver'd Herself up

But what sums up her Character, is the Royal Testimony, that is borne to her by HIM, who for above thirty Years admir'd her Virtues, lived with Her in the strictest Ties of Affection and Friendship, and now considers Himself as deprived of ONE, that really divided the Cares, and more than doubled the Joys of his Life. —His Heart swells with every tender Image of her Perfections, which are perpetually before his Eyes. He takes every Opportunity of recounting her Virtues, and does it in a Manner, that shews

be the peculiar Character. It is, indeed, but natural that HE, who knew her best, should value HER most. The best Tribute, that we can offer to the Ashes of our *blessed Queen*, is to double our Duty and our Zeal to HIM, whom She loved so intirely, and in whom her Memory is still so fresh, that though, for our own Sakes, We must be concern'd to see it sink so deep; yet, for his Sake, We cannot but be pleased to see how much his Character rises by the just Acknowledgement He pays HER, and by that deep Affliction for her Loss, which hath almost overwhelm'd a *Mind*, that had kept its Ground in the hardest Shocks of Fortune, but lost it here.

self to feel all the Agonies of Death, when the last Glimmering of Hope was gone; if it were possible for all This to be fully and freely described, it would be a stronger Motive than any, that hath yet been urged, to engage the most affectionate Wishes and Prayers of his Subjects for the Preservation of a *Prince*, who hath added to his confess'd Virtues of *inflexible Probity, Justice, Honour, and Truth*, the most amiable Proofs of his *Humanity, Tendernefs, and Goodness of Heart*.

The GENERAL LAMENTATION, occasion'd by their Deaths.

Her Death hath, indeed, spread a *melt-ing Tendernefs*, and a *flowing Sorrow* over the whole Nation, beyond any Thing We ever saw; which doth, in some measure, bear a Proportion to the just Occasion of it. How dismal soever this may look, yet it is some Satisfaction to see that just Respects are paid *her Memory*, and that our *Mourning*s are as deep as they are universal. They broke out in the solemnest, as well as in the decenterest Manner. Those *august Bodies*, that represent the Whole, began them; and from *Them* they have gone round the Nation, in *genuine and native Strains*, free and not emendicated.

Some Reflections upon their ENEMIES.

Oh, could any be Enemies to *such Virtue*, and to so *pure and angelick a Mind*! — Could *She*, that was the Glory of her Sex, the Darling of human Nature, and the Wonder of all that knew Her, become the Subject of *Hatred* or *Obloquy*?

Party-Rage; which, like the *Inquisition*, puts every Virtue to the Question, and racks and tortures the most amiable Qualities of the human Mind. — To *Her*, indeed, the *Day of Death* was *better than the Day of one's Birth*; for it carry'd Her beyond the Strife of *Tongues*, or the malicious Strokes of *envenom'd Pens*. — And even her *Enemies* (whom God forgive!) were for once ashamed.

C O N C L U S I O N.

THE Reader will perceive, from the foregoing Citations, that the *two Queens* did not only resemble one another, in most Particulars, but their *Panegyrist*s insist so much on the very *same Topicks*, and sometimes almost in the *same Words*, that if the Learning and Abilities of *both Writers* were not well known, one would be tempted to think that the *latter* stole the greatest Part of his *Essay* from the *former*. In some Respects, indeed, They differ, as well as the *great Persons*, whose Characters are the Subjects of their Pens. — One give us all the Indications of writing from his *Heart*, and shews a real Concern for the Memory of the *Dead*. The *Other* discovers too much of a *little Pickthank*, who endeavours to curry Favour with the *Living*. — One laments the *unhappy Differences of the Times*, in which He lived, and modestly expresses his Grief that so *shining a Pattern of Virtue* should have any *Enemies*. The *Other* insults, vilifies, and throws about his Dirt at Random; which

is very impolitick, as well as indecent, in *funeral Eulogiums*.—But it must likewise be consider'd that *One* was in Possession of a good *Bishoprick*, at the Time when he wrote; and, perhaps, the *Other* may want one. What chiefly inclines Me to think so, is the following Passage, which I have reserved for this Place, as it shews the true Spirit of the *Man*, and seems to be lugg'd in on Purpose to flatter *Those*, who have the Disposal of *Rewards* and *Preferments* in their Hands.

“The general Disregard of *Order* and *Decency*, which is the growing Evil of our Days, hath gradually worn out a due Sense of all *Subordination* throughout the Kingdom, and exposed the *best* and *most sacred Names* to the Scorn and Insult of the *avow'd Enemies* of our *Happiness*.——And it were to be wish'd, says He, that these Disorders had not betray'd our Countrymen into *such outrageous Freedoms* of *Behaviour* and *Speech*, as must soon root out the *very Foundations* of *PUBLICK LIBERTY*, without some speedy Change in their Conduct,”—That is, in plain *English*, if the People will not yield an implicit Submission, both of Soul and Body, to all the Measures and Dictates of *Men in Power*, They must be subdued by *Force*, and the *very Foundations* of *PUBLICK LIBERTY* rooted out.

I was, at first, somewhat at a Loss to guess who could be the Author of *such profligate Doctrines*, and concluded that it must come from one of the *Spur-gall'd Hackneys* in the *GAZETTEER*, who had pick'd up *Bishop Burnet's Essay*, and thought to make his Fortune, by vamping it up for the *present Times*. But, upon a little Enquiry, I was inform'd that it was the Production of a *spiritual Sycophant*, who got a little Reputation, at his first setting out in the World, by two very odd and luckily Accidents. He happen'd, it seems, to be of the *same Name* with a very *eminent Divine*, and in his *Person* resembles the *greatest Poet of our Age*; But he hath now scribbled himself into his *genuine Character*, and is beneath all farther Notice. I shall therefore conclude with a Distich from Mr *Pope's* last Poem, which seems to fit him pretty well.

The PRIEST, whose Flattery bedropt the CROWN,
How hurt He You?—He only stain'd the GOWN.

Mr URBAN,

AS I am a near Relation to the worthy Family of *§ Dumplings*, and am convinced they are most abominably misrepresented (See p. 295.), I hope you will allow me to be an Advocate on their behalf, and that before you form a Judgment in this Cause, you will be so candid and considerate as to remember that wise proverbial Expression, viz. that the *Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating*.

I think it no Reflection on the Family of the *Dumplings* to allow, with this Author, *§* a few Years ago they were in a lower Condition than at present. They certainly did not so abound in Riches, or enjoy so much of the *Fat of the Land*, as the *Puddings* who were the elder Branch; and this is generally the Case of all younger Families in *Great Britain*: But this is a Circumstance so far from reflecting on the Family, that it is the highest Panegyrick on their present Industry and Abilities. Can our Author produce any Instance wherein they have ever disgrac'd their Original, or deviated in their Conduct from the Rules of Honour and Integrity? As for that scurrilous Story about one of the *Dumplings* being sent to the House of Correction for some little pilfering Tricks, the Libeller knows very well that it was nothing more than a mere malicious Prosecution, principally contrived and carried on against him by

the *black Puddings*, who at that time ruled the Roast, and bore him an implacable Hatred, because he would not sit still, and suffer them to persecute every other Species of *Puddings* in the Kingdom, and plunder them of every bit of *Fat* and *Plums* that belonged to them.

I fear the Libeller does great Injury to the known Temper and Moderation of the *Dumplings*, when he says that they *breath nothing but Revenge*, and the Destruction of the *Pudding Family*. I know indeed that the present Ring-leader of the *Puddings* did once upon a certain occasion vow the utter Ruin and Destruction of the *Chief of the Dumplings*. But these latter are of a quite different Disposition, and the *Head* of them, tho' his Enemies represent him as a very hungry Dog, yet I am satisfied he will never condescend to eat *dirty Puddings*.

Whether *Jack Pudding* be really so much superior in Wit to *Diddle Dump-ling*, as his Partizans pretend, is another Point likewise that may reasonably be contested. Those who know *Jack* thoroughly, know him in the main to be a very *empty superficial Creature*, he is a Fellow of great *Levity*, and oftentimes appears more like a *Honeycomb* than a *true Pudding*, whereas *Diddle* is a Person of much *Weight*, and is always *plain, solid, and consistent*. This is certain, that *Diddle* has more Wit in his Anger (as the Proverb

Proverb says) than *Jack*: For *Jack* is so extremely passionate, that upon the least Disappointment he will not scruple to vilify the *oldest* and *truest* *Friends* he ever had in the World, to throw dirt in their Faces, and play a thousand such frantick Actions, insomuch that he commonly goes by the name of the *hasty Pudding*; and indeed it is evident from their manner of Joking, that *Diddle* is the wiser Man, and plays his Cards the best, for *Jack* always laughs on the wrong side of his Mouth, and *Diddle* on the right.

The Circumstance of *§ Dumplings* endeavouring to foment Differences between the *plain Puddings* of the Country, and the *plum Puddings* of the City, is absolutely without Foundation. I am satisfied the *chief Dumpling* would carefully avoid embroiling either of them in any Disputes or Difficulties. On the contrary, he is glad of every occasion of serving them both, to the utmost of his Ability; and when, not long ago, a *Renegado Pudding* of the City had invented a Project to distress his *Brother-puddings*, and to reduce the Number of their *Plums*, He generously *stept forth in Pudding-time*, and delivered them from the Dangers they apprehended.

With equal Malice and Falshood does he insinuate that the *Dumplings* were instrumental in working up an irreconcilable Quarrel between the *Black Puddings* and the *Quaking Puddings*; when all the World knows that these two Parties have an antient hereditary Aversion to one another, and hated on both Sides as intensely before the Affair he hints at, as ever they have done since. The *Quaking Puddings* gave Offence to the *Blacks*, by refusing to be *uncover'd*, or to shew them any Tokens of Respect, and were continually opposing their *inward Light* to the other's *outward Darknefs*; on the other hand, the *Black Puddings* were but too apt to molest and provoke the *Quaking*, as being naturally very *hot* and *fiery*, and of a Make and Disposition more *bloody* than any other kind of *Puddings* whatsoever; and to these Causes only their present Animosities ought to be referr'd, and not with any justice to the Intrigues or Practices of the *Dumplings*.

In short, Sir, all these Accusations and Complaints are in truth nothing more than the Result of mere Party Spite and Prejudice. It is not long ago that the Chiefs of both Parties were united in the strictest Friendship and Confederacy. The *Dumplings* were then a Set of very honest Fellows, and every Thing went extraordinary well; but unhappily, at last,

the *Chief Pudding* took it into his Head, that he had Occasion for a *longer Bag*, and because the *Chief Dumpling* opposed his Pretensions, and thought his Bag was already big enough for any *Pudding* of his Species and Dimensions, he immediately *boil'd over* with great Violence and Fury, and has ever since continued an implacable Enemy to the *Dumplings*.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

POT-BALL.

Mr URBAN,

*Errors, like Straws, upon the Surface flow,
They who would search for Pearls, must dive below.* Prol: to one of Dryden's Plays.

I Have often admir'd a Passage in the Tragedy of *Cato*, which those, who have judiciously pointed out a great many particular Beauties in that excellent Play, have pass'd by in silence; I mean, the Words of *Cato*, after having stab'd himself, and just expiring:

--- I'm sick to Death--O when shall I get loose
From this vain World, th' abode of Guilt and
Sorrow! ---

--- And yet methinks a Beam of Light breaks in
On my departing Soul. Alas, I fear
I've been too hasty. O ye Powers that search
The Heart of Man, and weigh his inmost Thoughts,
If I have done amiss, impute it not ----!
The best may err, but you are good, and--Oh! [dies.

If we look no farther than the Surface, we shall see nothing in these Lines very shining or excellent. But it is the Design of the Poet, that in this Place more particularly deserves our Encomiums.

The Author, in the Person of *Cato*, designing a perfect Character; having shew'd what every true Patriot should be, and set before us (as it were) a lively Image of Virtue, was oblig'd, in Compliance with *History*, to make his *Hero* die by his own Hand; and after so fair a Picture of Greatness and true Honour, this excellent Person leaves the World in a Manner, not so agreeable to the rest of his Character; and his last Action (however palliated) is no less a Crime than *Self murder*.

This was a Difficulty, which necessarily grew up with the Subject; and which could no ways be avoided.

Many would have thought it sufficient, in vindication of *Cato's* Conduct in this particular (and not without Reason) to have answer'd, that *Self-murder*, on the like Occasion, was ever held in the greatest Esteem amongst the *Romans*; and to fall upon their own Swords, rather than become a Slave to the Enemy, was so far from being dishonourable, that

that it was always a distinguishing Mark of the Brave.

The Poet has managed this Difficulty, with admirable Nicety, and superior Strength of Judgment. He wisely fore-
 saw, that this indecent Catastrophe of his *Hero* (however excus'd in the foregoing Paragraph) would have been in some measure to have countenanc'd this Practice, and to have patroniz'd *Self-Murder*; which Action, whatever Applause it might have met with in a *Roman Theatre*, could never expect any great Commendation from a Christian Audience. The Poet therefore, when *Cato* is near expiring, and the Soul just upon the Wing, has very ingeniously (I had almost said piously) contriv'd, to make *Cato* himself renounce this last Action, and by a kind of divine Inspiration, and superior Ray of Knowledge, then first understand that *Self-Murder* (which he had ever esteem'd honourable and sacred) was a Crime. Thus *Cato* :

--- *A Beam of Light breaks in*
On my departing Soul.---Alas, I fear, &c.

I should not have given you this Trouble, had I not lately heard \S Poet call'd to the Bar, for this ill Conduct of *Cato*, in his last Minutes; by those, who, to their much greater Honour, are better Judges of Right and Wrong, than of the Rules of the *Drama*. They must remember when they read *Cato*, that those Hours which fled 1800 Years ago, are then present; that they tread not *British* Fields, but the Sands of *Africa*; not guided by the Blaze of Revelation, but the Glimmerings of Reason; and lastly, that *Cato* falls not by the Poet's Quill, but by his own Dagger.

The Reader will easily perceive, that it is not my Design to vindicate the Conduct of the *Roman*, in this particular, but to applaud the Skill of the Poet, whose Reputation, I am very sensible, is not more out of my Power to raise, than it is of others to depress it. C. A.

MR UREAN, I send you an Abstract of Dr MORTIMER's Account of a Remedy for the Bite of a Viper.

JUNE 1735, William Oliver, Viper-Catcher of Bath, was, in Presence of many, bit by an old black Viper or Adder, brought by one of the Company, upon the Wrist and Joint of the Thumb of the Right-hand, so that Drops of Blood came out of the Wounds. He said, that he immediately felt a violent Pain and Shooting from the Wounds, both to the Top of his Thumb, and up his Arm, e-

ven before the Viper was loosened from his Hand; soon after, he felt a Pain, like that of Burning, trickle up his Arm; in a few Minutes his Eyes began to look red, and fiery, and to water much: In less than half an Hour he perceived the Venom seize his Heart with a prickling Pain, which was attended with Faintness and Shortness of Breath; whereupon he fell into violent cold Sweats: In a few Minutes after this, his Belly began to swell, with great Gripings and Pains in his Back, which were attended with violent Vomitings and Purgings. During the Violence of these Symptoms, his Sight was gone, he said, twice, for several Minutes at a Time, but that he could hear all the while. He said, that in his former Experiments he had never deferred making use of his Remedy longer than when he perceived the Effects of the Venom reaching his Heart; but this Time, being willing to satisfy the Company thoroughly, and trusting to the speedy Effects of his Remedy, \S had never failed him when used in Time, he forbore to apply anything till he found himself exceeding ill, and quite giddy.

About an Hour and Quarter after the first of his being bit, a Chafing-dish of glowing Charcoal was brought in, and his Arm, the Cloaths being stript off it, was held over it as near as he could bear it, while his Wife rubbed in with her Hand the *Sallad Oil*, turning his Hand continually round, as if she would have roasted it over the Coals. He said that the Pain soon abated, but the Swelling did not diminish much; most violent Vomitings and Purgings soon ensued, and his Pulse became so low, and so often interrupted, that it was thought proper by the Physicians present to order him a Repetition of Cordial Potions. He said he was not sensible of any great Relief from these; but that a Glass or two of *Olive Oil* drank down, seemed to give him some Ease. Continuing in this dangerous Condition, he was put to Bed as soon as one could be got ready for him, where his Arm was again bathed with his Remedy over a Pan of Charcoal set by the Bed-side: But continuing to complain much of his Back and Belly, Dr Mortimer advised his Wife to rub them likewise with *Sallad Oil*, heated in a Ladle over the Charcoal; which she did accordingly: Whereupon he declared he found immediate Ease, as tho' by some Charm; and he had not above two or three Reachings to Vomit or Stools afterwards, but made Water plentifully, which was not discoloured; Then he soon fell into a pro-

profound Sleep; and, after about nine Hours sound Rest, awaked about five or six the next Morning, and found himself very well: But in the Afternoon, on drinking some Rum and Strong Beer, so as to be almost fuddled, the Swelling return'd with much Pain, and cold Sweats; which abated soon on bathing the Arm as before, and wrapping it up in brown Paper soaked in the Oil.

If, Mr Urban, this cheap and easy Antidote, which is only common Oil of Olives, should prove of equal Efficacy against the canine, as it is against the serpentine Venom, how happy a Discovery is here made! Your inserting this Hint may occasion it to be used in the Bite of a mad Dog; the Success of which, when tried, ought to be sent to you to make public. I assure you I have found common Sweet or Sallad Oil apply'd warm, an immediate Remedy against a Poison which has made me extremely uneasy for three or four Days, and in some People has occasion'd dangerous Sores. What I mean is the Bite of a Bug; so dreaded by many, and so difficult to be avoided. I should be glad to find it a Remedy against Gnats, a Venom, which to me is almost intolerable. I recommend it also to our Travellers, when plagued by the Musquito Fly,

I am, Sir, your Hearty Well-wisher.

P. S. One Circumstance in the foregoing Relation may help to account for some surprising Cases in Canine Venom; I mean when Persons have been seemingly cured by the usual Remedies, yet have relapsed, and dy'd barking, &c. a whole Year after the Bite; as did the Drawer at a Tavern near St. Paul's. The proper Enquiry in this Case, is, whether these Persons did not drink hot and spirituous Liquors, which, like the Viper-catcher's Rum and strong Beer, might rekindle the venomous Fire.

Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 7.

A Letter-writer, who signs Urbanus Sylvan, challenges Theophilus, (whose Letter concerning Milton we inserted in our Mag. for March last, See p. 124 G) to produce some Passages from PARADISE LOST, to prove his Assertion that MILTON had adopted the Arian Principle into that Poem: If this is not done in three Months, Theophilus must pass for some conceited Popish Tool, whose Aim was to deter well-meaning People from reading a Poem wherein the Idolatry and Superstition of the Heathens and Papists are exposed with all possible Strength and Beauty, by branding the Author with the odious Mark of a Heretic.

Fragment of an Altar to Serapis, in a Wall at Kirkby Thor, in Westmoreland.



The above Figure is a Fragment of a Roman Altar to Jupiter Serapis, lately taken out from the Back of an Oven at Kirkby Thor in Westmorland, and now plac'd in a Stone Wall in the Town Street; by the Asterisks placed at the Top, the Deity having such a Mark in the Egyptian Ceremonies, the Dedicator seems to have been an Egyptian, train'd up at Rome; 'tis a small portable Altar, and, I believe, the only one dedicated to that Idol in Britain.

The following is in the Wall of a House at the same Place, but the Inscription is common tho' imperfect.

Fragment of a Roman Altar to the Great Jupiter, found in the same Place, in the Wall of a House.



Village, yet, retains the Name of the Saxon Idol Thor, from whence Thursday is call'd, is remarkable for a very considerable Vestige of a Roman Camp, and several other Inscriptions and Ruins, which I had not Leisure to examine, but may be the Subject of some future Attempt.

Yours, CARLEOLENSIS.

Common Sense, Aug. 5. N° 79.

Turpe Senilis Amor. OVID.

THO' I am an old Fellow, yet I am never so well pleased as when I find myself in the Company of an agreeable Woman.

Woman. To confess the Truth, I am of a very amorous Constitution, and, at this Instant, I am, *to the best of my Knowledge and Belief*, most desperately in Love. Wherefore, I cannot but condemn the *Latin Poet*, whom otherwise I admire as a great and happy Genius, for his injurious Reflections on old Age, and for branding a Grey-Headed Lover with that coarse and indecent Epithet, which you read at the Head of my Paper. But, howsoever unfashionable it might have been among the *Romans* for an Old Man to profess himself a Lover, it is certain, that, in our Age, a more just and elegant Way of Thinking has prevailed in all polite Nations.

When I was in *France*, there was scarce an Old Gentleman in that Kingdom without a Mistress, nor a Married Woman, who had not her *Compere* as well as her *Galant*: The first was in Love with her, and she was in Love with the other. One was for her Convenience, the other for her Use: For, in all Parties of Pleasure, the *Compere* was at the whole Expence of the Entertainment; and besides was daily presenting his Mistress with Toys and Jewels, ever ready to pay her Play-Debts, and furnish Money for all her Occasions. This laudable Custom has some Time since been introduced into *England*, and it is to be hoped, in a few Years more, it will be universally observed by all Persons of Figure and Distinction. For what can be more commodious for the Fair Sex? Or what Sort of Lover can be so desirable as an Old One, who makes no Terms for himself, but, at first Sight, subscribes to a *Carte Blanche*, and resigns his Liberty and Property, his Body and Spirit, into the Hands of his Mistress? I think it has been agreed by the Poets and Philosophers of all Ages, who have studied the Nature and Manners of Women, that their predominant Passion is the Love of Power. And this can never be so effectually attained as by captivating the Heart of some Old Monarch, his Lieutenant, Prime Minister, or Vizir.

As often as this happens, (almost as often as a Sovereign Prince attains to his Grand Climacteric) we may expect to see a more surprising Metamorphosis than any of those which *Ovid* has recorded. Are we not assured, that the wisest Man, and one of the greatest Kings the World ever saw, was such a Slave to Beauty, in his old Age, that he deserted his God to please his Mistress? And *Mark Anthony*, when he was an old Soldier, lost all his Courage and his Honour, and lost the World too, because he would not deprive himself of *Cleopatra's* Company for a

few Days. I often please myself with reading *M. de la Motraye's ANECDOTES*, a Book which has been of great Use to me in my *Political Dissertations*, and from which I have transcribed the following Story.

A King of *Persia*, in his 63d Year, grew so dotingly fond of his Concubine, named *Roxana*, that he obliged himself, by a solemn Oath, never to refuse her any Thing. The Lady made her Advantage of this Monarch's Weakness, and every Day, by some new and extravagant Demand, took Occasion to gratify her Ambition, Avarice, or Revenge. During the Career of her Power, a certain *European* Merchant, who had sold her some Jewels, to ingage her Interest and Protection at Court, made her a Present of a beautiful little Dog, taught to dance, and play a thousand antick Tricks. In a short Time, *Roxana* became as fond of her Dog, as the King was of her: Only she lamented, that the little Creature was not indowed with Speech, and could not therefore make a proper Reply to those endearing Expressions she used, as often as she caressed him. One of her Eunuchs told her, she need not grieve on this Account; for he knew a Philosopher, named *Hali*, then living in the Suburbs of *Ispahan*, who had learned his Art from a *Grecian* Sage, and could teach her Dog to speak the *Persian* Language as articulately as he spoke it himself: *Hali* was immediately sent for, made acquainted with his Business, and required to attend the next Morning to give the Dog his first Lesson. 'Twas in vain for the poor Man to remonstrate against the Possibility of such an Undertaking. He was answered, it was the King's Command, and must not be disputed: That if he performed what was enjoined him, in the Space of thirty Days, he should be amply rewarded: If he failed, he should lose his Head.

Hali considered the King's Command as the Artifice of his Enemies, and as a Trap lay'd for his Life. He communicated his Distress to his eldest Son, a Youth of nineteen, who had a ready Wit and excellent Parts, well cultivated and improved by his wise Father's Instructions. He had besides a most engaging Manner of Address, a great Sweetness of Temper, and a beautiful Person. *Mirza* (for that was the Young Man's Name) burst into Tears, when he heard the King's Orders: But, recovering himself, he told his Father, he had thought of a certain Method to divert the Danger which threatened their Family.

For

For this Purpose, he desired *Hali* to present him next Morning to the chief Eunuch, as his Daughter, and a Person well instructed in her Father's Art, and who would ingage, at the Hazard of her own Life, as well as his, to execute the King's Injunction, and thereby merit his Grace and Favour. *Hali* look'd on his Son with Amazement, and persuading himself, that he spoke by the Inspiration of the Prophet, who had taken their House under his Protection, complied with his Request.

Accordingly, next Morning, *Mirza*, disguised in a Virgin's Habit, was conducted to the Chief Eunuch, and by him led into *Roxana's* Apartment; where he performed his Part so well, that, before the Month expired, it was reported all over the Seraglio, that the Philosopher's Daughter had taught the little Dog not only to speak, but to speak like a Wise Man, and answer pertinently to every Question. The King would needs be assured of the Truth of this Prodigy. He made a Visit to his Favorite. She confirmed the Report; and the Dog, being presented to him, was commanded to give a Proof of his extraordinary Talents, by answering respectfully whatever the King should be pleased to ask him,

The Monarch seated himself on a *Sofa*, and taking the Dog in his Arms gently stroked his Head, (*and *he stroked it, and she stroked it, and she stroked it, and he stroked it*) and then he proposed this Question; *say, thou pretty Animal, who am I?* After a short Silence, *Roxana* intreated the King to tell her, if he was not highly delighted with the Answer the little Beast had made him? And whether he could ever have believed the Thing, if he had not heard it? The King protested, he had not heard a Word. At which *Roxana* seemed much concerned, and looking earnestly in the King's Face, demanded again, if his Majesty had not heard the Dog answer him in the Words following? *You are the Son of the Sun, the Lieutenant of the Prophets, and the King of Kings; you are dreaded by your Enemies, adored by your Subjects, and passionately beloved by my Fair Mistress.*

The King rose up amazed and confounded: But still insisting, he did not hear the Dog speak, *Roxana* lifted up her Hands, and thus address'd herself to *Mahomet*, *Thou Messenger of God, protect and defend the King. Increase his Honour,*

* I have translated this Parenthesis Word for Word. It seems to have some allegorical Sense which I do not comprehend. The Gentlemen, who are learned in the Doctrine of Innuendoes may, probably, discover the Author's Meaning.

lengthen his Life, preserve his Understanding, and open his Ears? And, O never — never let him feel the Infirmities of old Age. Then, the Dog being ordered to speak a little louder, *he* begg'd the King to make a second Tryal, which he did with great Success. For he now declared, he heard the little Creature distinctly utter every Word, just as *Roxana* had before repeated.

This occasioned a universal Joy in the Seraglio. Nothing was talked of for some Days, but the Speaking-Dog. His Answer to the King was written in Letters of Gold, and preserved in the Archives of the Empire. The pretended Daughter of *Hali* was dismissed with a noble Reward: And her Father was soon afterwards promoted to one of the best Governments in *Persia*.

The Author of this Tale concludes it with the following Reflection. "Old Age very seldom proves a Blessing to Great Men, especially to those who have any Share in the Government of the World. The *Persian* Monarch, who ruled so many Nations, and esteemed himself a Favorite of the Gods, and the First Man in the Universe, was not permitted the Use of his Eyes or his Ears. He was the Dupe of his Slave, and the Jest of his whole Court: But no One durst tell him so; and he died without knowing it."

Common Sense, Aug. 12. N^o 80.

Ille vetus miles sensimet sapienter amabit — Multaque tironi non patiunda feret.

I Was a little too hasty in condemning *Ovid* for that Expression which I chose for the Motto of my last Paper. I have since been assured, by a learned Critick, that, instead of *Turpe Senilis*, we should read *Dulce Senilis Amor*, *The sweetest Thing, or the pleasantest Sight in the World, is an Old Man in Love.* This Reading may certainly be justified by many similar Passages, which we meet with in the same Author; and especially as it is agreeable to the Advice he gives the Roman Ladies, in his Third Book *De Arte Amandi*, where he recommends to their Choice an Old Lover preferably to all others. *For such a one, says he, will love discreetly and constantly, will bear every Thing, and find Fault with nothing.*

I am much pleased, that the Sentiments of this great Master in the Art of Love are conformable to my own, and that I can defend my present Subject by his Instructions. I have, indeed, very seldom published any Opinions, but what are obvious to the Common Sense of Mankind

Mankind; and I have endeavoured to express myself clearly, that I might not be misunderstood by any of my Readers, who understood Plain *English*, and Plain Truth. But, notwithstanding all my Care, I have sometimes been disappointed: And I perceive the Moral of my *Persian* Tale has been mistaken by most of the Court-Ladies, for whose Use I chiefly designed it.

They imagine, I would insinuate, by that Story, that no Old Lover is worth the Acceptance of a fine Woman, unless he be a Royal Sovereign. This was far from my Thoughts: For where is such a one to be found? True, there is one Old Gentleman at *Rome*, and another at *Luneville*. But the first is not to be approached without the Consent of all his Relations; and altho' the other is a very generous and good-natured Prince, and perhaps may like a pretty Woman well, yet he is not quite so great a Monarch, nor consequently in so good a Condition to support his Mistress, as some of our *Indian* Governors. For my Part, I would have our *British* Ladies look no farther than their own Country, and be contented and humble enough to throw out their Lure beneath a Throne. We have Old Lords, and Old Bishops, Old Generals and Old Judges, Old Knights, Commissioners, and Directors, of several Orders, and Denominations; Men, who are possessed of more Wealth and Power than they know how to use. For this Game it is *Ovid* (was he now living among us) would direct my fair Country-women to spread their Nets, and with great Assurance promises them nice Sport, and good Success; which neither the Gravity of the Divine, nor the Cunning of the Politician, nor the Courage of the Soldier, nor the Caution of the Old Citizen, should be able to disappoint.

It was the Saying of a very upright and learned Judge, that *there is no Wisdom below the Girdle*; and he proved the Truth of it by marrying his Cook-Maid. And, surely, it is impossible for a wise Old Man to give his Mistress a greater Proof of his Affections than by changing the whole Course of his Life and Actions, and suddenly becoming a Fool for her Sake.

However this Maxim is not to be received without Exceptions. For I have known where Love, in extreme Old Age, has produced very different Effects, by improving the Understanding, softening the Temper, and changing Vices into Virtues.

I have a near Relation, who, when he

was but a Youth, was noted for his Avarice. The Vice, as it generally does, increased with his Years. When he was turned of fifty, Old *Euctio* in *Plautus*, or the *Avare* of *Moliere*, was not a more fordid Character.

By the Influence of some lucky Planet, about six Months ago, he fell in Love. Since that, he has wholly altered his Manner of Living. He spares no Expence to gratify his Passion: And the same Man who, some little Time ago, denied himself Necessaries, and would not have given a Guinea to a Physician to save the Life of his only Son, would now give away his Gold by Handfuls to preserve the Life of a Dog, belonging to his Mistress.

What was it but Love, which inspired *Anacreon*, at 80, with all his Wit and Vivacity? And a great Genius among the Moderns tells us; That he had no other Passion to keep him in Breath. "What Avarice, Ambition, Quarrels and Law-Suits do to others, *says he*, Love does more commodiously to me. It makes me active, vigilant, and sober. It holds up my Chin, stretches my Nerves, and prevents any sour Looks from disgracing my Countenance. It warms me again, at least in my Dreams; and diverts a thousand troublesome and melancholy Thoughts, with which Idleness and bad Health are apt to load Old Age.

Plato, that Prince of Philosophers, argues very rationally, and, perhaps, from his own Experience, that Old Age will not exempt a Man from the Passion of Love, or prevent those Emotions which we all feel at the Sight of a fair Object: And therefore he has ordained, among his Laws, that whoever had performed any signal Exploit in War, should have the Right of demanding a Kiss, or even a greater Favour, from any of his Country-women, notwithstanding their Quality, or his own Age and the Deformity of his Person.

I could heartily wish to see this Law established here, and extended to all Persons, in Ecclesiastical and Civil, as well as Military Employments, whether they are Peers or other Senators; provided, they are zealously attached to the present Administration, and are grown old in the Service of their Country. As such a wise Institution would render safe and honourable for an old Man to fall in Love, so it would induce many grave Divines and Philosophers to claim the Benefit of this new Law, who now sigh in secret, to prevent the Ridicule to which a public Declaration might expose them.

them. Of these Veterans I would have a Society formed, and incorporated by Letters-Patents, by the Style and Title of *The Band of Old Lovers*. They should be distinguished from other Persons of the same Quality by their Tunics, or Robes of Ceremony, made of Flame-coloured Satin, and embroider'd with flying *Cupids*, Hearts and Darts; as the Robes of Distinction among the *Chinese* Mandarins are embroidered with flying Dragons: Provided always, that no B——p, Dignitary, or other Ecclesiastical Person, shall be obliged to wear his Tunic in the Pulpit, unless he be appointed to preach before——. This Band, or Society should, be governed by a President, or Captain, who must be a Person of great Figure and Merit, but very amorous, and as ready to take Fire as a Piece of rotten old Wood. He should have a stout Heart and invincible Courage, and yet he should cry, like a Baby, if his Mistress but prick'd her Little-Finger. He should have a Stern Countenance, and a Majestic Deportment; but, at the Word of Command, he should not scruple to play at Hot-Cockles, or ride round *St James's* Park on a Hobby-Horse. He should be a Man of great Wealth, that he might be able to diversify his Shape, and once a Day fall into his *Danae's* Lap in a Shower of Gold: For, in this Form, he will reflect a Lustre on his Brethren, and be more agreeable to his Mistress, if she be a Woman of Taste, than the Youth and Beauty of *Adonis*, or the Nerves of *Hercules*, & empty Pockets.

It should be provided, by the Charter of Incorporation, that no Man be admitted into the Band before the 60th Year of his Age, reserving nevertheless a Power to the Crown, to grant a Dispensation under the Broad-Seal, on extraordinary Emergencies. For since it is found by Experience, that some Men are older at 50, than others at 60 or 70, it is not reasonable they should be excluded merely for Want of Years: And therefore, if they are otherwise duly qualified, a Writ of Eligibility should go out in their Favour.

It should be farther directed, that a Meeting of these venerable *Inamoratoes* be held, once a Month, in the Painted-Chamber, or in some other convenient Room to be appointed for that Purpose; where the Interests and Concerns of the Society may be debated and settled, and all Forms of Love-Letters, Billets, Compliments, Speeches and Messages to be addressed to their Mistresses, may be agreed on, as likewise the proper Hours for private Visits and Assignations. As to

the Form or Manner of toying in Publick, of winking, shrugging, squeezing the Hand, treading on the Toe, &c. the Gentlemen of the Band shall be determined by the Example of their Captain; and no other amorous Signs or Tokens shall be allowed, or deemed fashionable, but such as are practised by him.

When, hereafter, my Scheme shall be better digested, I may, perhaps, suggest some farther Regulations for the Benefit of this Society, of which I hope to be a Member. How happy shall I esteem myself, if I may live to see a Decrepit Old *Briton* revered and respected, not on Account of his Birth, or Quality, not for his Wisdom, or Riches, not because he is in great Office, or in great Favour, but because HE IS IN LOVE:

From the *Daily Gazetteer*, Aug. 18.

Part of an Answer to the Craftsmen 5 and 12.

AS it is not known whether we shall have War or Peace, Mr *D'auvers* cannot meddle with these Topicks for fear of agreeing with the Ministry. But to keep the Rancour of the Party still alive, there was a Necessity of Printing something against the *Royal Family* at least, if not against the *Royal Person*; and thus a very honest and inoffensive Gentleman, came to have his Character tore to Pieces, for having, O! crying Sin! ventured to praise her late Majesty, and to endeavour to do Justice to her Character, without asking Leave of those who pretend to be Friends to her.

The Charge against the Author of an Essay towards the Character of her late Majesty is, that he hath made his Piece bear a near Resemblance to another wrote on a like Occasion by Bp *Burnet*. But was not her late Majesty a Woman of great Abilities, an excellent Wife, and a no less excellent Queen? Do not all these Parts of her Character require to be subdivided and illustrated in a Panegyric Essay? And is it possible to subdivide them according to any other Method, than that used by the Bishop? If *Q. Caroline* was wise; if she was religious; if she was beneficent; if she was charitable in the highest Degree; if she was truly free from the common Foibles of her Sex; is a Person, who attempts her Character, obliged to drop these essential Circumstances, because *Q. Mary* was endowed with the same Virtues, and Bp *Burnet* had told the World so? What Reasoning, or rather what Raving is this? Or what Penetration does it require to discover that the Doctor's real Crime is, his having praised the Queen at all?

H h h

The

The *Craftsmen*, in the Days of the *Bishop* were as Angry with his Character of *Q. Mary*, as Mr *D'anvers* can be for his Heart to the Doctor's Essay on *Q. Caroline*.

R. Freeman.

From the *Craftsman*, Aug. 19.

A Minister of State answerable.

THE Gentlemen in the Administration seem to be at last in Earnest; and no idle Rumours shall convince me, as much a *Malecontent* as I am represented, that all this Bustle is to end in *Preparations* only, or a *Spithead Expedition*.

It is the Interest of *obnoxious Ministers*, as a very *honourable Person* lately observed in Parliament, to fish in *troubled Waters*, and engage their Country in a *War*, which commonly buries all private Animosities, and diverts the Eyes of the Public from Enquiry into their Conduct.

But our present excellent Ministers have no Occasion to pick a Quarrel with *Spain*, merely upon this Account; for they have not only the intire Confidence of his Majesty, and the unanimous Support of our Representatives, but the Justice of their Cause, and the Voice of the whole Nation, on their Side.—The general Cry is WAR; —The Country Gentleman and Farmer, distress'd with *peaceable Taxes*, pray for an *honourable* and *vigorous War*, & the Merchant, who is always the greatest Sufferer. The poor Tradesman, Mechanick, and Husbandman, who can hardly supply their Families with the Necessaries of Life, seem willing to part with their last Mite, in this glorious Cause. Our Sailors both Officers and private Men, are alert, and want nothing so much as an Opportunity of revenging themselves on their cruel Enemies.—What can any Minister desire more, in his Favour? A good Minister, I am sure, would rejoice in it; and even the most odious Minister, that govern'd a free People, must be an Idiot, if he does not lay hold of such an Opportunity to redeem his Character and Credit.

It cannot be supposed that any Minister of common Sense, would put the Nation to the Expence of such extraordinary Armaments, without intending to make Use of them; and especially a Minister, who is so sensible of his Duty, that he acknowledged himself in Parliament to be answerable not only for his own Conduct, but likewise that of his Royal Master, except as to the success of a War: In all last I do not agree to him.—It is but a poor Excuse, said he, for a Minister, when any wrong Step is made in Government, that he is not accountable for the Event of Measures, that were never advised by

him, and in which he was over-ruled by his Superiors? I have always disdain'd these mean Subterfuges; and with what Face can I appear again in this House, if full and ample Satisfaction is not made us, &c. &c. [See the first page of our last Magazine, whence he quotes almost all the second Column, and we must own ourselves surprized to find it so apply'd by Mr D'anvers, who goes on thus] It is certainly the Interest, as well as the Duty, of a Minister, not to put his Country to any great Expence, without doing Justice on their Enemies; who, as an honourable Gentleman very justly observ'd, have added Insults to their Plunder, and to their Insults Cruelties; the more sensibly felt, as they come from a People, whose Power we always scorn'd and subdued, whenever brought to a Trial, by Sea or Land; and he will be convicted of eternal Infamy by his own Confession, that a Minister is accountable, if full and ample Satisfaction is not procured from the Spaniards.

From the *Daily Gazetteer*, Aug. 25.

Answers to the foregoing Craftsman.

Formerly the Power of making War or Peace was in the Crown, but our Patriots now strongly intimate that it is in the People, who, they say, demand a War, and according to Mr D'anvers the Country Gentlemen and the Farmers, exhausted with Taxes, pray for a War. But this is absolute nonsense, the Country Gentlemen, Tradesmen, &c. know better and are not for a War, which would bring on more and heavier Taxes: As to the Expence of the Preparations, if a safe honourable Peace be made without a War will it be any worse? will the Nation dislike it, because not accompany'd with the Expence of Blood?

The Craftsman of the 19th inst. gives us an Extract of the Minister's Speech, viz. It is a poor Excuse, &c. (See p. 351 Col. 2.) which Speech, taking it on the Craftsman's Credit, hath more of Liberty and Good Sense in it than any thing I ever saw in his Paper. It is the Language of a British Statesman, of a Freeman, to the Representatives of a free People; and Mr D'anvers seems to confess as much.

Now let us consider his Construction of this Speech. The Administration is to be accountable to the Nation. For what? For its own Measures, surely, not for those dictated to it by its avowed Enemies. Suppose it were to be called to an Account for its Conduct hitherto? The Administration thought itself obliged to have this Matter

Matter set in a full and clear Light. The Method taken last Sessions, for seeing the Memorials and verifying Facts before both House of Parliament, were certainly very prudent and proper; and if they were so, must not the Administration be acquitted, since it hath forborn no longer than till all proper and prudent Measures have been used? R. Freeman.

EXTRACT of a Letter printed in the Utrecht Gazette, as from Mr Keen the British Minister, at Madrid to the Marquess de la Quadra.

I Have Orders, Sir, to tell you, & the British Subjects complain in the strongest Manner of the oblique Ways and unjust Means which the Spanish Officers in the West-Indies make use of for condemning and confiscating their Ships, viz. the Master and Crew are detained Prisoners on board their Ships until Judgment is given; but to save Appearances, the Governor appoints a Spaniard, as Party, in the room of the Proprietors of the Ship, who, without ever consulting the Master or the Crew, makes, properly speaking, a sham Defence, on which the Vessel is condemn'd; and after that Sentence there lies an Appeal to the Council of the Indies in Spain; upon which Appeal we conceive that no Defence is admitted, nor any Witness receiv'd or read, but what was admitted before in the Courts of Judicature in America. If this be true, no wonder his Majesty's Subjects have not obtained any manner of Justice, either in the first Instance, or on the Appeal, where the same Party is at the same time both Plaintiff and Defendant: I am therefore ordered by his Majesty to make the strongest Representations in his Name against such extraordinary Proceedings, which are directly contrary both to the ordinary Course of Justice and & Law of Nations.

As to what you allege, Sir, in order to justify the not obeying his Catholick Majesty's Orders, and the Schedulas granted for a Restitution where the King of Spain himself acknowledged Satisfaction was due, I cannot sufficiently express the King my Master's Surprise, to see a Reason of so extraordinary a Nature urged, viz. "That the Reports of the Facts alledged as a Motive for obtaining those Orders, were not found so true as had been represented." This is making the Spanish Officers in the West-Indies Judges of his Catholick Majesty's own proper Acts, and leaves it in their Power to obey or not obey his Orders, just as they think fit. So that there is no depending upon Schedulas sign'd by the King of Spain, if they are liable, as your Letter allows, to a future Determination by the Spanish Governors in the West-Indies.

As to what you say in your Letter, "That hitherto we have had no Advice of the like want of Deference to the Royal Orders, and that for this Reason his Catholick Majesty commanded you to acquaint me with it, that I might specify which are the Orders that have remain'd without Effect, &c." His Majesty commands me to observe to you, that disobeying those Orders is so notorious that the Court of Spain cannot be ignorant of it; for they could not be put in Execution without the Spanish

Governors in America informing the Ministers in Spain that they had obey'd the Schedulas, it being expressly enjoin'd in all Schedulas that the Governors shall make such Report to the Ministers; and, consequently, in all Cases where they have given no Account of their having obey'd them, their Silence ought to be taken as a Demonstration that they were not executed.

I don't pretend that any Article of the Treaty of 1667 gives the British Subjects any Right to traffick in the Countries belonging to the Spanish Monarchy in the West-Indies, that being expressly forbid by the Treaty made 1670 for accomodating Differences and preventing Depredations. But I presume the particular Regulations set down in the Treaty of 1667, to be observed by the Subjects of both Nations, in Regard to Navigation in Places where it is agreed to be free, far from being repugnant to the Treaty of 1670, are conformable thereto, and extend, and ought necessarily to be extended, to the Ships and Effects of the Subjects of both Nations, in whatever Seas they are met with, whether in Europe or in any other Part of the World.

As the Spanish Guarda Costas have taken upon themselves to visit, stop, detain and confiscate the British Ships on the High Seas in America, under Pretext that they might have on board some Goods of the Growth or Product of the Spanish West-Indies, which they improperly call Contraband Goods; and as there is no Treaty subsisting between his Majesty and Spain, except that of 1667, which can authorize any Visit, of what Nature soever, or establish any Regulation concerning the searching or visiting the Ships of both Nations, the Articles of that Treaty are a Proof of the Injustice of the Proceedings of the Spaniards, even supposing that the Ships of the two Crowns have the same Right of visiting and examining Ships on the High Seas of the West-Indies, as they have on the Seas in Europe; and it is notorious that his Majesty's Subjects always conform to what is requir'd of them by the Articles quoted in my Memorial, by carrying with them the necessary Passports and Bills of Lading, which being produced, it is no longer lawful to proceed to any other Visit, Search or Examination.

The manifest Design of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1670, can be no other than to hinder the Subjects of both Nations from actually navigating or trading in their respective Ports. But to maintain that this gives a Right to seize them at Sea, and confiscate them for having gone out of their direct Course, without being forced to it, (of which the Spanish Officers must likewise be Judges) is what cannot be justify'd by the Terms of the abovementioned Article, but is even contrary to the Tenour of the first Article of 1670; by which Liberty is given to the Ships of both Nations to enter each others Rivers, Bays and Ports, and to come upon any Coast whatever of America in Case of Necessity; that is to say, if they are driven thither by a Storm, or oblig'd to it by the Pursuit of Pyrates or other Enemies; or, in fine, through any other Accident whatsoever; in which Cases they shall even be protected, and Leave given them to repair their Ships and take in Provisions. By this it is evident, that the

SOLUTION.

Let R and r be mean Latitudes between ST and st ; RG , rg Ordinates to the Axis AE ; and RO , ro the Radii of Curvature at R and r ; then it is plain, the Angles AnR , Amr , expressing those Latitudes will be given; as also the little Angles SOT , sot , equal to the Difference of Latitudes at ST and st , exceeding near; because the Curvature in the elliptical Arc ST , by reason of the smallness of that Arc, can no where sensibly differ from the mean Curvature at R ; and the same may be said in respect of the Arc st . Therefore, putting $AC=b$, $PC=c$, $GC=u$, $ST=D$, Angle $TOS=E$, Sine of $AnR=S$. Radius $=1$. and $p=3.14159$, &c.

We have $E:180^\circ::D:\frac{108D}{E}$ the length of a Semi-Circle, whose Radius is $=RO$:

$p:1::\frac{108D}{E}:\frac{108D}{Ep}=RO$, which from hence is given. But it is prov'd by the

Writers on Fluxions, that this same Radius, RO , is also equal to $\frac{b^4+u^2 \times cc-bb}{cb^4}$;

wherefore, putting $\frac{180D}{pE}$ or $RO=G^{\frac{3}{2}}$ we have $b^4+uu \times cc-bb=c^{\frac{2}{3}}b^{\frac{8}{3}} \times G$: But

now in order to get rid of uu , from the Nature of \hat{y} Curve we have $RG=\frac{c \sqrt{bb-uu}}{b}$,

and $Gn=\frac{ccu}{bb}$; therefore as $\frac{c \sqrt{bb-uu}}{b}$ to $\frac{ccu}{bb}$: S the sine of GnR to $\sqrt{1-SS}$ its cosine;

hence $u^2=\frac{1-SS \times b^4}{1-SS \times bb+SScc}$, which substituted in the other Equation, brings it to

$\frac{b^4c^2}{1-SS \times bb+SScc}=Gc^{\frac{2}{3}}b^{\frac{8}{3}}$, or $1-SS \times bbG+ccSSG=c^4b^4$. Therefore, if st

be put $=d$, Angle $tos=e$, Sine of the Angle $Amr=s$, and $\frac{180d}{ep}=g^{\frac{3}{2}}=r$; it is

manifest that c^4b^4 will also be equal to $1-ss \times bbg+ccssg$; hence by comparing

these two Values of c^4b^4 we get $\frac{c}{b}=1-\frac{G-g}{S^2G-S^2g}$ for the Ratio required; &

when E and e , the two differences of Latitude, are equal, will become $\frac{c}{b}=$

$1-\frac{D^{\frac{2}{3}}-d^{\frac{2}{3}}}{S^2D^{\frac{2}{3}}-s^2d^{\frac{2}{3}}}$, because then G is to g , as $D^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is to $d^{\frac{2}{3}}$. But now in order to

find \hat{y} Values of b and c from hence, put f instead of $\frac{G-g}{S^2G-S^2g}$, or $\frac{D^{\frac{2}{3}}-d^{\frac{2}{3}}}{S^2D^{\frac{2}{3}}-s^2d^{\frac{2}{3}}}$,

if $E=e$, and $\frac{c}{b}$ will $=\sqrt{1-f}$, and $cc=b^2 \times 1-f$; whence by substituting these

Values in the Equation $1-ss \times bbg+ccssg=c^4b^4$ (above found) there comes our

$b=\frac{g^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 1-fss^2}{1-f}=\frac{r \times 1-fss^2}{1-f}$, because $g^{\frac{3}{2}}=r$. Therefore $c=r \times \frac{1-fss^2}{1-f^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

Now if f be small in respect of Unity, then $r \times \frac{1-fss^2}{1-f}$ or b , will be nearly $=r$

$+rf \times \frac{1-3ss^2}{2}$; but when this is so, it is evident, in case $E=e$, that $D^{\frac{2}{3}}-d^{\frac{2}{3}}$, must

also be very small; therefore, putting $\frac{D-d}{d}=m$, or $\frac{D}{d}=1+m$, we have $D^{\frac{2}{3}}-d^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$=\frac{2md^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3}$ very nearly; and therefore (by Substitution) $\frac{c}{b}=1-\frac{m}{3 \times SS=ss}$, $b=r$

We thought our Correspondent had forgot his Promise of communicating some more of Dr Alsop's Writings. To shew how acceptable they are, we admit it without delay, that the Publick may partake the Pleasure afforded us. (See Vol. V. p. 384.

EPISTLE to the Rev. Sir JOHN DOLBEN.

SIR John or Doctor, chuse you whether ;
Or Friend, a better name than either :
Had it pleas'd dame or madam Fortune,
T' have thrown me in some place opportune,
To see, and hear, and talk with you
And *Wake* sometimes an hour or two ;
Or say it hours were six or seven,
(For *Will* can joke from morn till even)
No need had been to pump for metre,
To furnish out an idle letter ;
For then, instead of diting poesy,
I might have prated *viva voce*.
Then haply had the way between 's
Been miles and way-bits under teens,
I might have view'd fair *Finedon's* tow'rs,
Its walks, and avenues, and bow'rs,
The sweet abode of you and yours ;
The noble furniture have seen,
The living furniture I mean ;
For what is all the costly traffick,
That comes from *India*, *Spain*, or *Afric*,
Compar'd to sprightly wit and beauty,
That always pleasant is and new t' you ?
Then had I seen in ev'ry kind,
Such beauties both of face and mind,
As oft are read of in romances,
The creatures of poetic fancies,
But, save at *Finedon*, hardly found
On *English* or un-*English* ground.
Then had I — but I cry you mercy,
For I must be content with hear-say,
Nor hope to see such sights as there are,
Unless I liv'd a great deal nearer.
But miles there are twenty and thirty,
Both woundy long and plaguy dirty,
Which I, the laziest thing alive,
Could hardly pass in days twice five.
Would *Pegasus* let me bestride him,
And teach me skill, when up, to ride him ;
Or had I wings well glu'd and corded,
Better than *Icarus* or *Ford* had,
Away I'd fly, nor stay to bait,
Untill I knock'd at *Finedon* gate.
Then woe be to the beef and claret,
For by my faith I would not spare it ;
Nor should I, once possession taken,
Contrive or care to save your bacon.
But what a sot am I to think,
Of such poor things as meat and drink
And not revolve within my mind
The fairest of the fairest kind !
Since to the fair with heart most fervent,
I vow myself an humble servant.
How should I joy to see the lady
That makes three sweet ones call you dady !
To see those pretty heirs apparent
Trip it along like fairies errant !
To view those little representers
Surpassing nicest skill of painters,
Resembling either parent's face,
The *Digby* and the *Dolben* race ;
To read in ev'ry line and feature,
Avi avorum wrought by nature.

These images, dear sir, I find
So strongly painted in my mind,
That all the while I tell my story,
Methinks I see 'em full before me.
Thus distant half a hundred miles,
I see their little play and smiles,
While, as the absent lover's use is,
Fancy supplies what fate refuses.

You see, sir, how this long epistle,
Just like young master's bell and whistle,
Has nothing else to recommend it,
But jingling sound, and yet I send it ;
For where no better can be had,
Respect is shewn, tho' fare be bad.

Thus having tir'd myself and you, sir,
I kiss your hands, and so adieu, Sir. *A. Alsop.*
Brightwell, March 8, 1725.

A BRITISH PHILIPPIC:

Occasion'd by the Insults of the Spaniards, and the
present Preparations for War.

WHence this unwonted transport in my breast ?
Why glow my thoughts, and whither
would the Muse

Aspire with rapid wing ? Her country's cause
Demands her efforts ; at that sacred call
She summons all her ardor, throws aside
The trembling lyre, and with the warrior's trump
She means to thunder in each *British* ear ;
And if one spark of honour or of fame,
Disdain of insult, dread of infamy,
One thought of public virtue yet survive, 10
She means to wake it, rouse the gen'rous flame,
With patriot zeal in spirit ev'ry breast,
And fire each *British* heart with *British* wrongs.

Alas the vain attempt ! what influence now
Can the Muse boast ? Or what attention now
Is paid to fame or virtue ? Where is now
The *British* spirit, generous, warm and brave,
So frequent wont from tyranny and woe
To free the suppliant nations ? Where, indeed !
If that protection, once to strangers giv'n, 20
Be now withheld from sons ? Each nobler thought
That warm'd our fires, is lost and buried now
In luxury and av'rice. Baneful vice !
How it unmans a nation ! Yet I'll try,
I'll aim to shake this vile degen'rate sloth ;
I'll dare to rouse *Britannia's* dreaming sons
To fame, to virtue, and impart around
A generous feeling of compatriot woes.

Come then the various pow'rs of forceful speech !
All that can move, awaken, fire, transport ; 30
Come the bold ardor of the *Theban* bard !
Th' arousing thunder of the patriot *Greek* !
The soft persuasion of the *Roman* sage !
Come all ! and raise me to an equal height,
A rapture worthy of my glorious cause !
Lest my best efforts failing should debase
The sacred theme ; for with no common wing
The Muse attempts to soar. Yet what need these ?
My country's fame, my free-born *British* heart
Shall be my best inspirers, raise my flight 40
High as the *Theban's* pinion, and with more
Than *Greek* or *Roman* flame exalt my soul.
Oh ! could I give the vast ideas birth
Expressive of the thoughts that flame within,
No more should lazy luxury detain
Our ardent youth ; no more should *Britain's* sons

Sit tamely passive by, and careless hear
 The prayers, sighs, groans, (immortal infamy !)
 Of fellow *Britons*, with oppression sunk,
 In bitterness of soul demanding aid,
 Calling on *Britain*, their dear native land,
 The land of liberty ; -so greatly fam'd
 For just redress ; the land so often dy'd
 With her best blood, for that arousing cause,
 The freedom of her sons ; those sons that now
 Far from the manly blessings of her sway
 Drag the vile fetters of a *Spanish* lord.
 And dare they, dare the vanquish'd sons of *Spain*
 Enslave a *Briton* ? Have they then forgot,
 So soon forgot the great, th' immortal day,
 When rescu'd *Sicily* with joy beheld
 The swift-wing'd thunder of the *British* arm
 Disperse their navies ? When their coward bands
 Fled, like the raven from the bird of *Jove* ;
 From swift impending vengeance fled in vain :
 Are these our lords ? And can *Britannia* see
 Her foes oft vanquish'd, thus defy her pow'r,
 Insult her standard, and enslave her sons ;
 And not arise to justice ? Did our fires
 Unaw'd by chains, by exile, or by death,
 Preserve inviolate her guardian rights,
 To *Britons* ever sacred ! that their sons [eyes,
 Might give them up to *Spaniards* ? — Turn your
 Turn ye degen'rate, who with haughty boast
 Call yourselves *Britons*, to that dismal gloom,
 That dungeon dark and deep, where never thought
 Of joy or peace can enter ; see the gates
 Harsh-creaking open ; what an hideous void,
 Dark as the yawning grave ! while still as death
 A frightful silence reigns : There on the ground
 Behold your brethren chain'd like beasts of prey :
 There mark your num'rous glories, there behold
 The look that speaks unutterable woe ;
 The mangled limb, the faint, the deathful eye
 With famine sunk, the deep heart-bursting groan
 Suppress'd in silence ; view the loathsome food,
 Refus'd by dogs, and oh ! the stinging thought !
 View the dark *Spaniard* glorying in their wrongs,
 The deadly priest triumphant in their woes,
 And thundering worst damnation on their souls :
 While that pale form in all the pangs of death,
 Too faint to speak, yet eloquent of all
 His native *British* spirit yet untam'd,
 Raises his head, and with indignant frowns
 Of great defiance, and superior scorn,
 Looks up and dies — Oh ! I am all on fire !
 But let me spare the theme, lest future times
 Should blush to hear that either conquer'd *Spain*
 Durst offer *Britain* such outrageous wrong,
 Or *Britain* tamely bore it —

Descend ye guardian heroes of the land !
 Scourges of *Spain*, descend ! Behold your sons,
 See ! how they run the same heroic race,
 How prompt, how ardent in their country's cause,
 How greatly proud t' assert their *British* blood,
 And in their deeds reflect their fathers fame !
 Ah ! would to heav'n ! ye did not rather see
 How dead to virtue, in the public cause !
 How cold, how careless, how to glory deaf,
 They shame your laurels, and bely their birth !

Come, ye great spirits, *Ca'endish*, *Ravleigh*, *Blake* !
 And ye of later name your country's pride,
 Oh ! come, disperse these lazy fumes of sloth,
 Teach *British* hearts with *British* fires to glow !
 In wakening whispers rouse our ardent youth,
 Blazon the triumphs of your better days,
 Paint all the glorious scenes of rightful war,

In all its splendors ; to their swelling souls
 Say how ye bow'd th' insulting *Spaniards* pride,
 Say how ye thunder'd o'er their prostrate heads,
 Say how ye broke their lines and fir'd their ports,
 Say how not death in all its frightful shapes
 Could damp your souls, or shake the great resolve
 For Right and *Britain* : Then display the joys
 The patriot's soul exalting, while he views
 Transported millions hail with loud acclaim
 The Guardian of their civil, sacred rights :
 How greatly welcome to the virtuous man
 Is death for others good ; the radiant thoughts
 That beam celestial on his passing soul,
 Th' unfading crowns awaiting him above,
 Th' exalting plaudit of the great supreme,
 Who in his actions with complacence views
 His own reflected splendor ; then descend
 Tho' to a lower, yet a noble scene ;
 Paint the just honours to his reliques paid,
 Shew grateful millions weeping o'er his grave ;
 While his fair fame in each progressive age
 For ever brightens ; and the wise and good
 Of every land in universal choir

With richest incense of undying praise
 His urn encircle, to the wondering world
 His num'rous triumphs blazon ; while with awe,
 With filial reverence in his steps they tread,
 And copying every virtue, ev'ry fame,
 Transplant his glories into second life,
 And with unsparing hand make nations blest
 By his example. Vast immense rewards !
 For all the turmoils which the virtuous mind
 Encounters here. Yet, *Britons*, are ye cold ?
 Yet deaf to glory, virtue, and the call
 Of your poor injur'd countrymen ? Ah ! no.
 I see ye are not ; ev'ry bosom glows
 With native greatness, and in all its state
 The *British* spirit rises : Glorious change !
 Fame, Virtue, Freedom welcome ! Oh ! forgive
 The Muse that ardent in her sacred cause
 Your glory question'd : She beholds with joy,
 She owns, she triumphs in her wish'd mistake.

See ! from her sea-beat throne in awful march
Britannia tow'rs ; upon her laurel crest
 The plumes majestic nod ; behold she heaves
 Her guardian shields, and terrible in arms
 For battle shakes her adamantine spear :
 Loud at her foot the *British* lion roars,
 Frighting the nations ; haughty *Spain* full soon
 Shall hear and tremble. Go then, *Britons*, forth
 Your country's daring champions ; tell your foes,
 Tell them in thunders o'er their prostrate land
 You were not born for slaves : Let all your deeds
 Shew that the sons of those immortal men,
 The stars of shining story, are not slow
 In virtue's path to emulate their fires,
 T' assert their country's rights, avenge her sons,
 And hurl the bolts of justice on her foes.

BRITANNICUS

N. B. It often turning to our Inconvenience, to sell
 greater Number of one Magazine than of another
 and believing the above noble-spirited Poem will
 be acceptable to many, not our constant Readers
 we have printed it in Folio, Price Six Pence, to-
 gether with the Motto at large, for which, re-
 ceiving the Manuscript late, we could not make
 room. And if the ingenious Author will inform
 us how we may direct a Packet to his Hands, we
 will send him our Acknowledgements for so great
 a Favour, with a Parcel of the Folio Edition

A Description of the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Leeds, Yorkshire, at Evening Prayers.

WHEN dark returning night in sable shrouds
Enwraps the brighter day, and shews the vault
Of spangled heaven, where the astral host
Expand their waſting rays thro' boundleſs ſpace,
Void of the keener light of burning day;
The pious matron, from domeſtic cares
And peaceful dome ariſing, warmly bends
In pure devotion to the ſacred pile,
Where crowding ſaints extol *Jehovah's* name
In tuneful ſong, and bleſs th' eternal three.

No powder'd ſmarts, nor ſlippant girls annoy
The ſolemn concert with affected cringe
And wanton glance; tho' many a virgin fraught
With glowing beauty, and ſeraphic charms,
Join in the miſtreſſy with warbling voice,
And eyes erect, to win th' angelick powers,
With ſympathizing looks, and rival zeal;
And ſober youths, who ſhun th' alluring ſnare
Of gilded vice, and foul contagion ſpread
From direful precedent of impious throngs,
In deeper notes compleat the ſymphony.

Soon as the portals ope; I lonely tread
The ſacred paths conductive thro' the choir,
To th' orient chancel, a ſtupendous ſquare,
Nine ſtately pillars mount the circling copes,
Whoſe wedg'd concordance bear the maſſy roof,
Depict with rolling clouds and ſtreams of fire:
Full in the eaſt, extends the hallow'd cove,
Where kneeling vot'ries drink the myſtic blood
Sprung from a wounded God in purple ſtreams
To waſh th' offending world from crying ſins.
Nigh o'er the altar waves the ſilver dove,
Approved emblem of deſcending grace:
O'er that, omnific Jeſus, God in man,
With eyes elate to heaven, and aſpect kind,
Holds in the hands the conſecrated loaf
And living wine, ſubſtantial fleſh and blood
To faithful gueſts; on either hand appear
The meek and dareing ſons of *Zebedee*;
Amid the frontal light, the faithful rock,
Heroic *Peter* glows with open zeal.
Nor leſs devoted th' apoſtolic twelve
Attend the ſolemn feaſt, except the wretch
Who ſold his maſter for accuſed gold:
Stung with remorse and guilt, he meanly ſteals
From the too awful preſence: Over thoſe,
Illumin'd *Moses* ſhews th' eternal laws,
Spoke by almighty voice in thunder peals.
On th' other hand, clad in his gorgeous robes
Selected *Aaron* bears the golden urn
Whence grateful odours fum'd; and more aloof
Cherub and ſeraphim on golden wing
Glow in the ſunſhine of ceſtial day.

No feigned grove whoſe fanning *zephyrs* breeze,
And bright *Meanders* lull with rolling ſounds,
Where chanting birds and humming bees diſſolve
Unguarded nature with melodious ſtrains,
Boaſt half ſo noble or ſo laſting joys,
As fire the mind, when ranging thro' the gloom
Made viſible with dim religious lights.
Oh! what unutterable transports ſeize
The ſoul, ſedately turning on herſelf
When ev'ry object ſtirs the waking fire
Thro' the prodigious choir diſſuſive rays
From pendent lamps emit, illumine round
Its ſpacious concave, and in glimm'ring ſtreams,
Cutting the barry chancel, dimly ſhew
Expecting friends, as croſs the ſected gleams
They haply walk: where I ſo often, I

The meaneſt that frequents the evening pray'r,
But bleſ'd in frienſhip, catch in friendly arms
My good endearing ——— whoſe brighter taſte,
And deeper judgment clear the ſtruggling thoughts,
And mangled notions, that confus'dly riſe
In undigeſted crowds, and load the mind.

How oft he ſingles out delightful ſcenes,
Obscure from vulgar eyes, as thro' the ſtill
And ſilent gloom we range, ſave when
The tolling bell with awful ſolemn ſound,
Shakes the effluviae air and drums the ear,
Or ſtumbling feet knock at the marble tombs
Shrunk o'er unbodied duſt, by mouldring time
Turn'd to its native principle; 'tis here
I teem my ſoul of all its worldly cares
And buſying thoughts, to gain my feeble ſuit
Divine acceptance, pour'd with earneſt pray'rs
Of pious numbers who with ſuppliant knee,
And ſtedfaſt faith, beſiege the throne of grace.

*The LATIN Epigram Ad Elifam Lauros in Popi
horto carpentem, p. 372. ENGLISHED.*

To Eliza plucking Laurel in Mr Pope's Gardens.

FROM *Pope's* fair mount why, bright
Eliza, ſay,
So rapt with eager hand you ſnatch the bay?
Unmov'd cou'd *Pope* reſuſe a wreath ſo due,
Phœbus, like me, would pant to give it you.

ALEXIS.

Imitation of the Latin, by Mr S----n D--k.

AS joyful thro' the pleaſing groves
Of tuneful *Pope*, *Eliza* roves,
Deſirous of the laurel bough,
She crops it to adorn her brow;
Yet do not ſteal it, lovely maid,
The wreath you wiſh ſhall grace your head;
If *Pope* reſuſe it as your due,
Phœbus himſelf ſhall give it you.

Another.

AS learn'd *Eliza*, ſiſter of the Muſe,
Surveys with new contemplative delight
Pope's hallow'd glades, and never tiring views,
Her conſcious hand his laurel leaves invite.
Ceſſe, lovely thief! my tender limbs to wound,
(Cry'd *Daphne* whiſp'ring from the yielding tree;)
Were *Pope* once void of wonted candour found,
Juſt *Phœbus* would devote his plant to thee.

URBANUS.

ANSWERS to the ſaid EPIGRAM.

L A T I N. (See p. 372.)

EN *marcet Laurus, nec quicquam juvit Elizam,
Furtim ſacrilega diripiſſe manu:
Illa petit ſedem magis aptam, tempora POPI;
Et florere negat pauperiore ſolo.*

ELIZA.

English.

IN vain *Eliza's* daring hand
Uſurp'd the laurel bough;
Remov'd from *Pope's*, the wreath muſt fade
On ev'ry meaner brow.

Thus gay Exotics, when transferr'd
To climates not their own,
Loſe all their lively bloom, and droop
Beneath a paler ſun.

ELIZA.

ADVICE to the UNWARY. Set to Music by Mr LAMPE.

The wounded Deer flies swift away, The bearded Arrow
in his Side, Still vainly hoping that he may Mix'd
with the Herd e - scape un - spy'd Mix'd with the
Herd e - scape un - spy'd.

But oh! the moment that they see
The streaming Blood flow from his Wound,
They shun him in his Misery,
And leave him dying on the Ground.

Thus the poor Nymph, who fore distressed
Has gaz'd her Liberty away,
To all the World becomes a Jest,
And falls of slanderous Tongues the Prey.

F L U T E.

But oh! the moment that they see
The streaming Blood flow from his Wound,
They shun him in his Misery,
And leave him dying on the Ground.

BRITONS strike Home, &c. transposed upon account of the Spanish Depredations: Notes the same.

ARM, Britons arm, prepare, prepare to meet $\frac{1}{2}$ foe, pow'r display.
Spain, Spain, now insults, Spain, Spain Now, now, now, now, now, now, now, now,
now insults, and bids defiance too. now, now, set the squadrons in array.
Spain, Spain still insults, Spain, Spain still insults, The Spaniard quick prepare to meet, prepare to
insults, and bids defiance too. meet, success depends, success depends upon our
To arms, to arms, to arms, to arms, to arms, to noble fleet.
arms, to arms, to arms, to arms, your naval The Spaniard quick prepare to meet, prepare. &c.

SIR, I meet with many fine Things in your Magazine address'd to young Ladies in order to win their Affection, but seldom, if ever, have seen any Thing done in the poetical way, to preserve or cherish it after Marriage. I hope the Poets don't all live and die Batchelors: Why then should they be less inspired with Fruition than with Expectation or Desire? Or why should it be thought a Subject unworthy, or unfit for the Muses, to cultivate or celebrate conjugal Love? As I was travelling lately in a pleasant Evening far from Home, the smiling Gaiety of the Season all around me inspiring Delight, my Thoughts took an agreeable Turn that Way, and in an Hour or two, on a round Trot, produced the following Lines.

MERCATOR to his AMANDA.

O Thou! in whom complacency dear I find,
Thou sweetest solace of my lab'ring mind:
(Saving what sweeter to his grace I owe
At whose right hand rivers of pleasure flow!)
Thou dearest partner of my joys and cares,
Thou daily subject of my fervent pray'rs,
Whom should I love but thee, my charming spouse,
To whom engag'd I stand by solemn vows?
Are children dear — and not Amanda more,
Amanda! who the beautiful offspring bore?
Whom should I care to please --- my fair, but thee,
Who gav'st in blooming youth thyself to me?
Nor parent's frowns thy steady heart could move,
Firm to thy choice, and constant in thy love;
Love, which thro' years in pensive patience spent
Bow'd their reluctant minds to late consent.
Blest be the day! when Hymen join'd our hands,
And bound our gentle hearts with mutual bands:
The day! when thou by pure affection led,
Did'st take me for thy spouse, thy guide, thy head.
Hail! wedded love, source of domestic joys;
Hence! jarring discord, which all bliss destroys.
Still may my breast with chastest passion burn;
Still may my dear an equal flame return;
Connubial flame still in thy bosom glow;
Fond as the loving hind, and pleasant roe;
So shall thy bliss my joy perpetual prove,
And I be ever ---- ravish'd with thy love.

MR URBAN,

By inserting the following Poem, against a Crime, of which the English Nation is reckon'd more guilty than any other, you will oblige your constant Reader, &c.

Z. B.

IF when the soul forsakes its earthly care,
Like streaming smoke it vanishes to air,
Oh death! if thou wert but life's utmost goal,
To finish both the body and the Soul,
How gladly would the wretch, with grief oppress'd,
Lose grief and thought in everlasting rest!
Think the cold silent grave the easiest bed,
And deep in dust repose his weary head!
Cease his continu'd sorrows to deplore,
Sink into endless sleep, and dream of grief no more.
But ah! death is not life's extremest goal;
It kills the body, but it spares the soul.
The soul reluctant quits her earthly care,
And stands before her awful judge's bar;
A judge inexorable, just, severe,
Whose awful glories strike a panic fear.
Shudd'ring she stands, and fill'd with wild amaze,
While all her wicked secrets he displays;

Crimes that abhor'd the day, and shun'd the light,
And fought the favouring shades of gloomy night.
Condemn'd to torture, and no succour nigh,
She knows not how to stand, nor where to fly.
Vain all entreaties now, and vain all tears;
The judge no pity knows, no suppliant hears;
'Tis vain on mountains and on rocks to call,
Should rocks bow down, and lofty mountains fall,
He'd drag the trembling sinner from beneath
them all.

Nor ends the guilty wretch's misery here,
She's farther yet to feel, and yet to fear.
Eternal tortures the condemn'd attend,
Tortures that never cease, that never end.
While endless bliss the happier race enjoy,
Pleasures that never end, that never cloy.
Oh! what transporting joys in heaven are found!
And oh! what racking pangs in hell abound!
Nor fainty heats, nor shiv'ring cold are there;
But seas of fire, and rocks of ice are here.
There harps angelic charm th' attentive soul;
Here tort'ring devils roar, and tortur'd wretches
houl.

Of these two portions one, -- my soul, -- is thine;
Oh! humbly then implore the grace divine,
Secure your bliss, ere you resign your breath,
And think of judgment when you think of death.

JOSEPH SMITH.

The Farewel to the SPRING GARDENS, Vaux Hall. By Mr LOCKMAN, from his own M. S.

AND must we, dear Belinda, bid adieu
To those fam'd shades, which ev'ry bliss renew;
Where my fond, trembling heart first felt alarms,
Struck with the awful lustre of thy charms?
Must we, no more, in sweet delusion stray
Midst these gay bowers, & their mixt charms survey;
The choirs of nymphs and swains; the proud *alcove;
The winding glade where beauty loves to rove:
Not see the moon-beams thro' the verdure play,
Till lost in splendors that eclipse the day:
Nor listen whilst sad Philomel complains,
(Blending her melting woe with sweeter strains.)
'Tis done! -- blest scene! who can thy beauties tell!
Nymphs, swains, bow'rs, harmony, -- a last farewell.

So our first parents, when compell'd to fly
From Eden, view it with a watry eye.
The life of bliss which they no more must lead;
The hateful state, alas! for them decreed;
(Fatal reverse!) surrounding thoughts employ,
And, from their breasts, shut ev'n a glimpse of joy.

* His Royal Highness's Pavillion.

To the Memory of Mrs L ——— d of Ast ——— n, near
Of ——— ry, Sh ——— psh ——— re, who died in Childbed.
Quando ullam invenies parem?

EXCUSE, Astonus, if my infant lays
Do but diminish what they fain would praise.
Wou'd but my genius match my will, each line
Full of Eudoxia shou'd conspicuous shine.
Immortal Pope shou'd wonder as he view'd
So grand a theme in such grand thoughts pursu'd.
Each gen'rous action of her life I'd paint,
Celestial virtues in an earthly saint.
As *widow, wife, as mistress too, approv'd,
Friend to th' oppress'd; by poor and rich below'd.
Free with discretion, lib'ral without pride,
Ne'er prone to strife, unless when vice to chide.

All

* She was a Widow when married to Astonus.

All that is good united in one mind,
 Her equal here we scarce again shall find.
 Great is thy loss, *Altonius*, great thy grief,
 Robb'd of thy child, and, what is more, thy wife.
 Thy tears, *Norinda*, visibly declare
 A pious sorrow, sisterly sincere.
 Yet think, thou must not with a throbbing heart
 This fatal news to absent friends impart.
 Be't thine to heal their grief, expel their fear;
 Tell 'em, she neither wanted friends, nor care.
 Not fam'd † *Macbaon's*, not old ‡ *Priscus's* skill,
 Not || *Maia's* self could stop the † tyrant's will.
 Then cease to mourn: th' almighty call'd away;
 And when he calls, know, we must all obey.

W. R.

† *A famous Physician that attended her, formerly a Pupil of Boerhaave's, the Æsculapius of the present Age.* ‡ *An old experienc'd Surgeon.* || *The Midwife, a Maia, Obstetrix.* † *Death.*

The PISCATORY ECLOGUES by Mr MOSES BROWNE, which, revised, make a Part of his POEMS now printing according to the Proposals (See GENT. MAG. for June) being unknown to some of our Readers, we insert ECLOGUE VIII. hoping it will prove an agreeable Entertainment, and hasten the completing his Subscription.

PISCATORY ECLOGUE.

THE NOCTURNAL.

MYRSON. LACO.

THE sun had half his annual course attain'd,
 And summer in her height of splendour reign'd;
 Young lambs did now th' accustom'd teat refuse,
 And for the foodful grafs forsook their ewes,
 Their earliest blush the ripening fruit reveal'd,
 And yellow corn began to spread the field:
 When two companion swains by night arose
 Fresh from their leafy beds and short repose,
 To angle till the sun's returning beams
 By pleasant shades near *Welland's* silver streams.
 'Twas the deep twilight of the sultry eve,
 When the blith youths the silent village leave;
 Onward they haste, and pass with due regard
 The haunted hedge-row elms and dread church-yard:
 The doleful chimes from the age-mouldring tow'r,
 With slow hoarse din rung out the midnight hour,
 While with loud chat and many a cheerful lay,
 They labour'd to beguile the lonely way,
 Till the close-flowing stream their roam repress'd,
 When *Myrson* thus his list'ning friend address'd.

Haste, *Laco*, while the midnight hour depends:
 See how the rising moon our toil befriends.
 Now weazles from the lowly thatch resort,
 And on the quiet hearth the crickets sport;
 Unseemly toads now flock from caves beneath,
 And in rank fens the poison'd vapour breathe.
 In solitary stalls the night-fly sings,
 And beetles course the air with heavy wings:
 Deep in the solace of the gloom they play,
 A race obscure, and fearful of the day.
 While silence to our sportive task persuades,
 And kindly night assists with cooling shades,
 Here, scaly shoals the sporting eddies fill;
 Here try thy angle, and approve thy skill.

Lac.] Or shall we, *Myrson*, since the clouding
 Denies to cheer the still, nocturnal noon, [moon
 Shall we, 'till morn, beneath yon bowery yews,

Avoid the midnight blasts, and harmful dews?

Myr.] Yon neighb'ring oak that o'er the current
 bends,

From midnight blasts, and harmful dews defends:
 There rather (since you spreading shades require)
 Let us to tend our watchful sport retire.

Lac.] Ah! heedless boy! 'twas thither *Dirce*
 By raging love, and black despair convey'd, [flay'd,
 When on the fatal boughs the slighted fair
 At once surrender'd up her life and care.
 Now nightly there her restless ghost complains,
 By anglers oft' descry'd, and watching swains.
 Hear, *Colly* barks, and when the mastiffs bark,
 Some ghost they see, or goblin of the dark:
 For there the fairy train are often seen,
 To dance at *Curfew* o'er the moon-lov'd green.
 Deep in the baleful shade the glow-worm gleams,
 And breaks the fullen gloom with cheerless beams:
 The screech-owl too, is heard o'er lonely grounds,
 Scream from the luckless tree, with boading sounds:

Myr.] Here then beneath the hedgy covert rest,
 Nor farther roaming dangerously request,
 Lest fawns, that haunt the dunny woods by night,
 With hideous yell, or glaring forms affright;
 Or wand'ring fires, that o'er the marshes stray,
 Thro' bogs, and moory fens, misguide our way.

Lac.] Content; these alders from the weather
 Nor can we wish a more delightful scene; [screen,
 Thick over head the rose, and woodbine meet,
 Uniting shade to shade, and sweet to sweet.
 The pea, and bloomy bean, their odours yield,
 And new-mown-hay perfumes the fragrant field;
 Here too the nightingale delights the meads,
 And grasshoppers chirp shrill amid the reeds;
 And from the pinfold here, the bleating sheep,
 Cheer the still twilight, and divert from sleep.

Myr.] Pleasing by early morn the bleating flocks,
 The current's murmurs down the distant rocks,
 The gale's perfume, the echo's mimic sound,
 The night-bird's song, and low of kine around;
 In hollow banks the hum of must'ring bees,
 And *Zephyrs* whisp'ring soft, amid the trees.

Lac.] Coy *Amoret*! sweet maid! ah, you can rest,
 While *Laco* wakes with cruel cares oppress?
 Dear as the heart you break; O teach thy swain!
 Like thee to vanquish, or like thee disdain.
 Happy ye eels, who ne'er love's torment know,*
 And carp, blest kind! exempt from amorous woe;
 Ye pike, a happy race! who all subdue,
 No fond desires are ever prov'd by you.
 Ah, like the tyrant pow'r by whom I die!
 And too alike to me th' unhappy fry.

Myr.] Hark! the shrill cock the rising morn pro-
 And calls aloud to field his feath'ry dames; [claims,
 The mounting lark begins her warbling song,
 And general notes employ the airy throng.
 And, see! the sun reveals a glimmering ray,
 And streaks the bright'ning clouds with gleams of day.
 All nature seems reviving at his sight,
 And, smiling, wakes to hail his amber light.
 Now sparkling dew-drops glisten on the grain,
 And cool breezes fan the healthsome plain;
 The plow-bow, o'er the furrows, whistles blith,
 And in the mead the mower whets his scyth;
 Shrill horns alarm the sportsman from his dream,
 And the bells tinkle on the new-yoak'd team.
 --- And now a cloudy paleness dims the skies,
 And floating mists from steaming rivers rise:

* *Eels, Carp, and Pike, have been falsely supposed to breed like Virgil's Bææ, without Generation.*

See

See the blew fogs bespread the fenny ground,
And fill the chilly air with damps unsound;
A sultry noon the danky vapour shews,
And evening, plenteous of refreshing dews.

LAC.] Rise, Myrson, rise, the morning air
[blows keen,
Yon twining *Bowyer* is fenc'd with thicker green.
Already see our toils are well repaid,
And now the hours to timely rest persuade;
Nor longer round the bait the *Cheven* play,
But feed at distance, and disperse away.
A ruffling gale from shore begins to rise,
And clouds hang heavy in the showery skies:
Weeds from the flood-gates born the current fill,
And *Milo* sets to work the lab'ring mill.

PRIMÆVAL LOVE.

WHEN first fair first breath'd by *Adam's* side,
Sighing he gaz'd, and wish'd her for his bride;
Near and more near the wond'ring lover drew,
Eager to take a full, delighting view;
So bright a form he ne'er had view'd before,
More as he look'd, he still admir'd the more;
And sure (he cry'd) 'tis some cælestial she,
Yet nature whispers, it was made for me;
Then forward sprung, impatient of delay,
Eager to bear th' inviting prize away.
Far o'er the bower swift flew th' affrighted fair,
Swift as wing'd lightnings glance thro' passive air;
She flew, as fearing some destruction nigh,
Dim'd, then perplex'd, last scap'd his chasing eye.
Secur'd by distance from the pleasing foe,
(Whom than she dreaded, more she wish'd to know)
Doubting she sat beneath the sacred shade,
Nor sin had stain'd the place, nor guilt the maid;
In her young mind soft contemplation woke,
And thus pure nature undissembling spoke:
' Ah why! why shun I him whom heav'n ordain'd
' My only mate! my guard! my guide! my friend!
' This flesh, this bone, all, all this vital frame,
' Was form'd from his, and differenc'd but by name;
' If e'er I meet th' unequal charmer more,
' I'll frankly crave admission and adore;
' For angels, godlike creatures as they be,
' Have scarce a beauty more divine than he.
(The Remainder in our next.)

To the Gentleman who signs R. Freeman, Author
of several excellent Dissertations in the Daily Ga-
zetteers and London Journals.

HOW graceful you from politicks ascend!
To fix the judgment, and the morals mend;
To fire the soul with motives truly great,
And raise our nature to its pristine state;
To act by reason, by religion's rule,
And shew the man conspicuous from the fool;
What better scheme can human thought devise?
This the foundation --- build --- and reach y' skies.
O may thy genius lasting fame acquire!
While truth alone, not venal views, inspire;
Thy gen'rous soul bent on superior things,
Scorns the low bribe, e'en from the hand of kings;
The grand reward in view, contented lives,
With the sweet earnest conscious goodness gives.
No adulations in thy lines appear,
Thy thoughts all manly, and thy diction clear;
Each sentiment with genuine freedom flows,
And virtuous counsels all thy periods close. ---
Still vice repress, for heavenly truth contend,
And stand unmov'd the universal friend.

Whitney, Aug. 20, 1738.

E. W.

To the accomplish'd LÆLIUS.

THE Gods one day in sacred council met,
Beheld and mourn'd mankind's deprav'd estate;
Minerva said, I've search'd the world with care,
But no sincerely virtuous man is there;
None are, alas! from vice and folly free,
No single mortal's what he ought to be!
All are alike degenerate and base,
A poor contemptible and servile race;
Below our heav'nly care! --- The pow'r replies,
(Whose awful nod commands the trembling skies)
' Too rashly, *Pallas*, you at once condemn
' Without exception all the race of men:
' One youth there is, whose mind-illumin'd face
' Speaks him adorn'd with ev'ry manly grace;
' Possess'd with virtue of the noblest kind,
' And sprightly wit by judgment well refin'd:
' His soul disdains to act a servile part,
' His tongue ne'er knew to falsify his heart;
' His godlike temper never fails to please,
' His manner charms with unaffected ease;
' His beauteous form might with *Apollo's* vie,
' Lay but the glory of the Godhead by:
' Admir'd by all, yet by himself unknown,
' Himself unconscious of his worth alone;
' In *Lælius* view this pattern for mankind,
' No fault in *Lælius* envy's self could find.' [you,
The list'ning pow'rs surpriz'd look'd down on
And justly own'd the character was true.

CONSTANTIA.

To the Author of an Ode upon Miss R---r, lately
printed in a Collection noted for Grubstreet Poe-
try, tho' promising to publish no Original but what
is the Production of some Genius of establish'd Cha-
racter.

WHEN I beheld thy great, tho' bold design,
And saw fair R---'s name adorn thy line;
I thought thy notes to such a height would rise,
Phœbus himself might listen with surprize;
But as I nearer view'd the abject strain, [plain!
The thoughts how grov'ling, and the words how
The Muse, indignant, long'd to guard the fair,
And show, that injur'd beauty is her care.

Say, when thy Genius first essay'd to write,
Did *Ogilby's*, or *Sternhold's* Muse indite?
Or has rough *Hob* disclos'd his matchless art,
(How awkwardly, when *Nell* has won his heart,
He sobs, and sighs, and talks of *Cupid's* Dart!
Oh! didst thou feel the force of R---'s charms,
How much her look, her ev'ry gesture warms;
Whene'er she speaks, how soft each accent flows;
Whene'er she smiles, how ev'ry bosom glows;
Thou could'st not in such homely *Grubstreet* verse,
Sigh forth thy passion, or her name rehearse;
For sure such wond'rous excellence thou'lt find,
A form so lovely, and so fair a mind;
That *Pope* himself would here with rapture gaze,
And *Swift's* ill-natur'd Muse be forc'd to praise. ---

Go then, poor love-sick *Spin-text*, and once more
On *Patrick*, or on rev'rend *Whitby* pore; [mov:
There bend thy thoughts; nor let one whisper
To tell in such inglorious tales thy love;
But, till the *Nine* thy leaden soul inspire,
Or R---'s beauty give poetick fire,
Be wise, and learn, like me, in silence to admire. }

Magd. Coll. Oxf.

CH. MORE LOVE.

N. B. YARICO misook Mr ROYSTON's Trade, He sells
no Wine by retail. The Verse is to him, and those to Lady,
F---ce at Bury-Fair, are for our next.

C. K. may be assur'd we have received no Lampoon from Galop.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

A U G U S T.

Tuesday, AUGUST 1.



THE Rulers of the Watermens Company, who are obliged by their Charter to furnish 1000 Men on any Demand from the Government, issu'd out Warrants for that purpose; the Disobedience whereof subjects to 6 Months Imprisonment, and a Prohibition to ply on the River for 2 Years.

Edinburgh, Aug. 2, Was laid the first Stone of the new Royal Infirmary in this City, with this Inscription:

The Royal Infirmary at Edinburg, founded August 2, 1738.

Earl of Cromarty, G. M. 1738.

Note, G. M. stands for Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Members and Officers of which Society being a numerous Body in regular Order, with the Body of Physicians, Surgeons, Advocates, Writers to the Signet, and the several Incorporations of the City, attended the Lord Provost, chief Magistrates and Council in great Solemnity on this Occasion; when several Gentlemen, Proprietors of Stone Quarries, made Presents of Stones and Lime; Merchants of considerable Parcels of Timber; the Farmers in the Neighbourhood agreed to carry all Materials *gratis*; the Journeymen Masons to contribute their Labour, in furnishing each a certain Quantity of hewn Stones: And as this Undertaking is for the Relief of the Diseased, Lame and Maimed Poor, the Day-Labourers agreed to work a Day in each Month *gratis*. So that it is not doubted but the Building may be finished without the least Inroad upon the Capital Stock.

Monday, 7.

A Highwayman having committed several Robberies on *Finchley Common* was pursu'd to *London*, when he thought himself safe, but was in a little time discover'd in a publick House refreshing himself and his Horse; however he had time to remount, and rode thro' *Hide Park*, whence he was pursued by several

Gentlemens Servants as far as *Fulham-Field*, where finding no possibility of escaping, he threw Money among some Country People, and told them they would soon see the End of an unfortunate Man; then pull'd out a Pistol, and shot himself before his Pursuers could prevent him.

Thursday, 8.

At a Jackmaker's in *Breadstreet*, as the Journeyman and Apprentice were beating a hot Piece of Iron, a Spark flew into a Hole punch'd in a Bomb that had been purchas'd among old Iron, and fir'd it; in an Instant it burst and flew into a thousand Splinters, tearing the Forge and Staircase all to pieces, shatter'd the back Windows, cutting their Wood-work, as if done by a Saw, and did other considerable Damage in the Shop; some of the Splinters flew across the Way into the Dining-Room Windows of a Tobacconist, but did no other Hurt than breaking the Glass; but what is most strange, the Journeyman and Apprentice received no Harm.

Wednesday 17.

The Rector, Church-wardens and Inhabitants of *St Stephen Wallbrook*, waited upon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor with a Representation, setting forth, that by removing the Soil from the Side of the said Church towards *Stocks-Market* the Water is let in and under Part of the Foundation of the Church, which if not timely remedied may weaken, if not endanger the falling of one of the finest Edifices in *Europe*. They also complain'd, that by removing the Soil from the Back-Door of their Church-yard, they are depriv'd of a Church-Way, which they have enjoy'd Time out of Mind, and which they can prove a Right to by a Grant confirm'd under the Great Seal of *England*. The Rector and all the Inhabitants near and about the Church, on the Side of *Stocks-Market*, complain also, that since the Soil has been remov'd from the Foundation of the Church, and no Passage provided, the Water comes into their Vaults and Cellars two Feet deep, and

and encreases every Day, which it never did before in the Memory of Man, and which requires immediate Remedy; and since no Time is fix'd for building the Mansion-House, they hop'd his Lordship would find some Method to remove the present great Hardships and Inconveniences they labour under.

Tuesday, 22.

The Bomb Vessels designed for some Expedition failed from *Woolwich* in order to join the rest of his Majesty's Ships of War at *Spithead*, the Place of Rendezvous. Each Bomb-Vessel carries one 13 Inch Mortar, and one 10 Inch Nowitzer, with 400 Shells, and 40 Carcasses for each Mortar and Nowitzer: The former with 30 lb. of Powder will throw a Shell of 240 lb. 4000 Yards; and the latter, with 12 lb. of Powder, a Shell of 96 lb. the same Distance.

Sunday, 27.

The North Mail going out of Town was robb'd near *Kingsland* by a middle-siz'd Man, with a Paper Mask, who took several of the Baggs and rifled others. The Post-Master General has promised a Reward of 200*l.* to be paid on Conviction, besides that by Act of Parliament, to any who shall discover the Robber; and to any Accomplice of the said Fact who shall discover the Person that did it, the same Reward of 200*l.* besides his Majesty's Pardon.

Thursday 31.

In a new Commission of Peace for *Middlesex*, 75 Names were left out and 98 added: Which occasion'd the following Lines:

Full 75 turn'd out---a handsome Drench,
Tho' much too late. Sure this will purge y^e Bench.
Informers now may find th' Employment bad;
And Justice may from Justices be had.
So forely did the trading Harpies roast us,
We suffer'd less by *Spanish* Guarda Costa's.
O Liberty! defend these harrafs'd Nations
From Foreign and Domestick Depredations.

The Deputy Marshall of the *Admiralty*, has brought Prisoner to the *Marshalsea*, *John Longden* Master of a Collier, who is accus'd of having in *January* last run down a Fishing Smack with 10 Hands, and murdering them all, as they endeavour'd to save themselves by getting aboard his Vessel, that he might not be obliged to make good the Damage.

Above 2640*l.* has been paid to Mr *Hoar* in *Fleetstreet*, for the Use of the New General Hospital at *Bath*; and we see with Pleasure a List of several Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have begun a Subscription for the like good Work at *York*, by entering or sending their

Names to Mr *Hildyard*, Bookseller in *York*.

One Mrs *Carter*, and her Servant Maid, have been committed to New-Prison for diminishing Guineas by filing them, some to the Value of 1*s.* 6*d.* and others to 1*s.* the Husband escaping who is equally guilty, and for apprehending of whom, or *Francis Kelham* his Accomplice, or any other Person concerned in filing Guineas, His Majesty has promised on Conviction a Reward of 100*l.* besides what is allowed by Act of Parliament.

Two Houses in y^e Borough of *Southwark* being search'd by Justices Warrants on Information of having Mafs said and sung in them, there were found a Chalice, two Crucifixes, a Toga, or Pall, with several Mafs-Books *Latin* and *English*, and other Popish Relicks, which were brought to the Justices, and will be disposed of as the Law directs. The People in whose Custody they were, being *English*, were disiniss'd for the present, on taking the Oath ist of *George I.* and the Declaration 30 of *Charles II.*

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

AUG. 5. THE Wife of the hon. *John Verney*, Esq; chief Justice of *Chesster*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

23. Countess of *Harold*, Wife to the Lord *Gower*, deliver'd of a Son.

26. Countess *Cowper*, youngest Daughter of the Earl of *Grantham*, and Wife of Earl *Cowper*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir, to be stiled Viscount *Fordwich*.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

AUG. EARL of *Caitness* marry'd at *Darham* to the Lady *Margaret Primrose*, Sister to the Earl *Roseberry*.

8. Mr *Robert Nelson*, an eminent Jeweller, --- to Miss *Henrietta Maria Pitches*, Niece to the Bishop of *Ely*, 3000*l.*

William Arbutnot, Esq; --- to Miss *Brown*, Relation to the Duke of *Argyle*, an Heiress of 13,000*l.*

10. --- *Perry*, Esq; of *Bucks*, ---- to Miss *Sidney*, a near Relation of the Earl of *Leicester*, 20,000*l.*

12. *Rich. Middlemore*, Esq; ---- to Miss *Lamb*, Sister of --- *Lamb*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

15. *James West*, Esq; of *Lincoln's-Inn*, ---- to Miss *Stephens*, only Daughter of Sir *Thomas Stephens*, of *Eltham*, *Kent*, 30,000*l.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

AUG. 1. MR *James Bartlett*, a wealthy Druggist in *Cornhill* suddenly; he left 1000*l.* to the Incurables at *Bethlem*, and 1000*l.* to St *Bartholomew's*.

3. Lord *Bamff*, drowned as he was bathing himself in *Scotland*.

Ezekiel Longman, Esq; formerly Sheriff of *Bristol*.

6. *Tho. Batt*, Esq; a great Trader to *Spain*, aged 75.

George

George Baillie, of *Ferwis Wood*, Esq; at *Oxford*, aged 75. He came over an Officer with *King William* at the Revolution: He was made Treasurer depute, and one of the Privy Council in *Scotland*, by *Q. Anne*, and after the Union a Commissioner of Trade; by *King George I.* a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards a Lord of the Treasury. He married a Daughter of the E. of *Marchmont*, by whom he left two Daughters.

12. Countess of *Stamford*, Wife of the Earl of *Stamford*. at *Old Lidington*, *Bedfordshire*. She was Daughter to *Sir Nathan Wright*, Lord-Keeper under *K. William* and *Q. Anne*.

The Widow of *Sir Marmaduke Wyvil*, Bart. She had been Maid of Honour to *Q. Catherine* and *Q. Mary*; and by her Death 500 *l. per Ann.* goes to her eldest Son *Sir Marmaduke Wyvil*, Bart. Post-Master General of *Ireland*.

13. *John Read*, Esq; a Gentleman Pensioner.

14. Lady of the Marquis of *Caernarvon*, only Son of the Duke of *Chandos*. She was eldest Daughter of the Lord *Bruce*, only Son of the Earl of *Aylesbury*. She left one Son, Viscount *Wilson*, aged nine, and one Daughter, *Caroline*.

13. *Mr Watson*, Under-Treasurer and Keeper of the Records in the Court of Common-Pleas, a Place of 100 *l. per Annum*.

15. *Mr Oldham*, an eminent Peruke-maker in *King-street*, *Cheapside*, being attack'd by a Foot-pad near *Newington-Green*, he knock'd him down with the End of his Whip, then rode off full speed, but having an Asthma was quite out of Breath, fell off his Horse and expired.

16. *Mr Joseph Miller*, a celebrated Comedian.

17. *Dr West*, an eminent Physician, in *Red-Lion Square*, suddenly.

18. *Mr Phelps*, the noted Bell-founder in *Whitechapel*.

Col. Horsey, lately appointed Governor of *North-Carolina*, at *Whitehall* suddenly.

19. *Sir Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, Member for *Rygate*, a Governor of the Charter-House, and one of the Privy-Council, — of a Mortification in his Bowels; a Gentleman of great Integrity, and a Lover of his Country. He marry'd a Sister of late Lord *Somers*, by whom he had no Issue.

20. *Lucy Knightly*, of *Fausley*, in *Northamptonshire*, Esq; in his 36th Year. A Gentleman of great Influence in those Parts in the Country Interest.

21. Lady of *Sir John Barnard*, Lord Mayor.

23. *John Plunkett*, aged 70, long a State Prisoner in the Tower, but lately remov'd into private Lodgings, and cut for the Stone by *Mr Cheselden*, dy'd of the Operation.

23. Dutches of *Northumberland*, Relict of *John Duke of Northumberland*, in a very advanced Age, at *Frogmore* near *Windsor*. She has left her Estate to her only Brother *Capt. Dutton*.

27. *William Ireland*, Esq; Deputy-Auditor of the Exchequer, Commissioner of the Bridge-Lottery, and Justice of Peace for *Kent* and *Middlesex*. He had been at Church in the Morning, and soon after was found dead on the Seat of the necessary House.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year, 1738.

DUKE of *St Alban's*, and Earl of *Rockford*, appointed Lords of the King's Bed-chamber.

Sir Humphry Horwarth, — Governor of *Barbados*, in room of *Sir Orlando Brigdman*, Bart. *Capt. Taverner*, — Deputy Governor of *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, in room of *Col. Gledhill*, deceas'd.

Duke of *Marlborough* — Lord Lieut. of the Counties *Oxford* and *Bucks*.

James E. of *Morton*, — Lord Lieut. of *Orkney* and *Zeland*, in room of his Father, decd.

Mussenden Hill, Esq; — a Commissioner in the Alienation Office.

Mr Turner, — Gardener at *Richmond* and *Hampton-Court* Palaces. And,

Mr Low, — Gardener at *Windsor*, in room of *Mr Bridgman*, deceas'd.

Mr Bark, — one of the Royal Grooms, in room of *Mr Stolton*, deceas'd; with 120 *l. per Ann.* Salary.

Dudley Rider, Esq; Attorney-General, — Master of the Rolls, in room of *Sir Joseph Jekyl*, Knt. deceas'd.

Col. Pitt, Col. of a Company in the first Reg. of Foot-Guards, — Governor of *North Carolina*, in room of *Col. Horsey*, deceas'd.

Charles Bowles, Esq; chose Verdurer of *Windsor Forest*, in room of *Richard Aldworth*, Esq; deceas'd.

Brigadier-General *Campbell*, — Governor of *Edinburgh Castle*, in room of the E. of *Orkney*, decaes'd.

Edward Panton, *George Cotterel*, Esqrs. — Masters of the *Tiger* and *Lenox* Men of War.

Capt. Patterson appointed Major of the Artillery.

Richard Lestock, Esq; — Commodore of the Guardships.

Major *Renouard* — Lieut. Col. of *Pearce's* Reg. of Horse, in room of *Col. Pyot*, deceas'd.

Col. Mercer — Major of the D. of *Marlborough's* Reg. of Foot, in room of Major *Doyle*, deceas'd.

Col. Cornwallis has the Foot Reg. of *Brig. Montague*, deceas'd.

Major *Whitney* appointed Lieut. Col. of *Harwley's* Dragoons.

Nathaniel Cowdray, Esq; — Deputy Auditor of the Exchequer, in room of *William Ireland*, Esq; deceas'd.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. *Dr Butler*; Clerk of the Closet to her late Majesty, promoted to the See of *Bristol*.

Dr Thomas, Rector of *St Vedast*, *Foster-lane*, and *Dr Craske*, Preacher at *St James's St Edmund's Bury*, — Chaplains to the King.

John Andrews, L. L. D. appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Master of the Faculties, in room of *Dr Chickley*, deceas'd.

Dr Wynn, *Mr Moss*, — Prebendaries of *Sarum*.

Mr Mason, — Rector of *Grimsby* and *Hallow*, *Worcestershire*.

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Monthly BILL of Mortality, from July 25. to Aug. 23.

Christned	{ Males 606 } { Femal. 593 }	1199
Buried	{ Males 829 } { Femal. 859 }	1688
Died under 2 Years old	---	747
Between 2 and 5	----	145
Between 5 and 10	----	44
Between 10 and 20	----	45
Between 20 and 30	----	117
Between 30 and 40	----	156
Between 40 and 50	----	130
Between 50 and 60	----	112
Between 60 and 70	----	94
Between 70 and 80	----	64
Between 80 and 90	----	29
Between 90 and 100	----	5

1688

Buried.
 Within the walls 144
 Without the walls 427
 In Mid. and Surry 713
 City and Sub. West. 402
 1688

Weekly Burials.

Aug. 1. — 373
 8. — 472
 15. — 411
 22. — 432
 1688

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Mr URBAN,

I Here send you the Calculation and Type of
 the Occultation of *Aldebaran* by the Moon
 on Sept. the 21st next. It is perform'd for the
 Meridian of *Birmingham*, Lat. $52^{\circ} 36'$. Longit.
 $1^{\circ} 14'$ West from *London*. It is well known to
 Astronomers (especially those who are provided
 with good Instruments) of what Use such Obser-
 vations are in adjusting the Theory of the Moon,
 and if Gentlemen thus accommodated would
 transmit their accurate Observations to you, to
 be made public, I doubt not but they would meet
 with a grateful Reception from all Lovers of
 Astronomy.

Birmingham, Lat. $52^{\circ} 36'$
 Long. $1^{\circ} 14'$ W. from *London*.



Moon's App. Semid. $14' 13''$

-- Vis. Lat. South descend. at { Beg. $5^{\circ} 39' 14''$
 { Mid. $5^{\circ} 37' 53''$
 { End $5^{\circ} 36' 18''$
 -- Visible Place at vis. Conjunction $6^{\circ} 6' 54''$
Aldebaran Lat. South $5^{\circ} 29' 50''$

	H.	M.	S.
Immersion or Beginning	9	35	10
Vis. Conjunction (Star cover'd)	9	58	51
Middle	10	00	15
Emersion or End	10	26	25
Total Duration	00	51	15

I remain yours, &c.

Birmingham, Aug. 14, 1738. DAN. SILK.

A Fire happen'd at *Wellingborough* in
Northamptonshire, July 28, which con-
 sumed 205 Dwelling Houses, 806 Out-
 houses; the Damage to the Buildings
 computed at 16,000 l To Stock and
 Goods about 10,000 l. of which not a-
 bove 2000 l. was insured. The Town of
Northampton on hearing their Distress im-
 mediately sent them 300 Guineas, *Ketter-*
ing 100, *Oundle* 40, the Duke of *Bedford*
 50, the Earl of *Hallifax* 20, Sir *Joseph*
Jekyl 100,

Number of *British* Men of War now
 in Commission, is, in the *West Indies*, 26;
 in the *Mediterranean* 22; in Commission
 at home 55; Ships that have been out
 for some Years and now coming home 4;
 in all 107. The Complement of Men is
 26,059.

A Sucking Calf was kill'd in *Eastcheap*,
 the Fat of the Kidneys whereof weigh-
 ed 32 Pound.

A Whale above 50 Feet long was
 caught at *Eymouth* on $\frac{1}{2}$ Coast of *Scotland*.

The Vestries of several Parishes in the
 Bills of Mortality have order'd the Moiety
 of the Money paid to their Churchwar-
 dens and Overseers of the Poor by Per-
 sons convicted of retailing Spirituous
 Liquors, to be repaid them.

THE *Imperialists* having march'd back to *Caransebes*, after the Encounter mention'd in our last, the *Turks* retook *Meadia*, and their grand Army renewed the Siege of *Orsova* which, on a fruitless Attack, they afterwards chang'd into a Blockade; but the Place being well provided, and having also received a new Supply of Men and Provision, the *Germans* are in no great Pain for it. The Grand Visier remain'd unactive in his Camp, either because of the Sicknefs among his Troops, which swept away 3 or 400 a Day, or, as some think, because he waits to take his Measures from the Success of the *Russians* against *Bender*. In the mean time the Imperial Army, being pretty well recover'd of Sicknefs and Fatigue, is marching back towards the *Danube*, and only expects the Arrival of some Reinforcements, in order to attack the Enemy. The *Turks* have had no better Success on the Side of *Croatia*, where they have been obliged to raise the Siege of *Sadrin* with Precipitation. But the greatest Expectations this Campaign are from the *Russians*.

General *Lacy*, on *June 26*, O. S. attack'd and forced the Lines of *Perecop*, defended by 40,000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, under the Command of Sultan *Galga*; two Days after, he made himself Master of that Fortress, the Garrison of 2000 Men, commanded by a Bashaw of three Tails, surrendring Prisoners of War; he found there above 80 Brass Cannon and Mortars. By this Conquest he has laid open the *Crimea* to a new Invasion, and 'tis said is marching to lay siege to *Cassa*, a considerable Sea-port, and almost the only Place of Strength in that Country. — A few Days after, Count *Munich* having pass'd the River *Bog*, in his March to *Bender*, was furiously attacked, and almost surrounded by a numerous Army of *Turks*, but by the Bravery of his Troops, and the right Management of his Artillery, which did great Execution, after five Hours Fight, the Enemies were forced to leave the Field: This happen'd *June 30*, O. S. — The General afterwards continued his March, till *July 8*, O. S. when he was again engag'd with the Enemy, on the Banks of the *Savraná*, nigh the Frontiers of *Poland*: the Fight was pretty obstinate, the Attack several Times renew'd by the *Turks*, and lasted four Hours; but they were at last put to flight, leaving, contrary to their Custom, a great Number of their Dead, among them many Persons of Distinction, in the Field of Battle. The Loss of the *Russians* in these

several Actions was very inconsiderable and the last Advices left them but two Days March from *Bender*.

A *Paris*. It is observable, that notwithstanding the Disposition made by Treaty, King *Stanislaus* enjoys no more than the Title of Duke of *Lorraine* and *Bar*, being neither in Possession of those Dominions nor having any Share in the Administration of Justice, or other public Affairs: every thing is directed by the Court of *France*, and his Most Christian Majesty by his Collectors General, receives all the Revenues of these Dutchies, which amount to 7,000,000 of Livres per Annum. The Pension of King *Stanislaus*, which was fix'd at 2,000,000 of Livres at his Return from *Poland*, has been only augmented to 2,500,000 since his going to *Lorraine*.

C *Naples*. The King having instituted a new Order of Knighthood, of which the celebrated St *Janvier* is the Patron, has been vested with the Habit of that Dignity, as Grand Master, by Cardinal *Spinelli*: The Ensigns of this Order are a Gold Chain, with the Representation of the Martyrdom of this Saint, at the Bottom of which hang two little Vases of Gold, representing that in which the Blood of that Saint is kept, which on certain Occasions liquefies.

D *Hague*. The *States General* more and more despair of obtaining an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with *France*, since the Marquess *de Fenelon* told them "That the Treaty, just expir'd, had been concluded at the Time when the Misfortunes of *France* did not permit that Nation to act otherwise: That the *United Provinces* had reap'd considerable Advantages from the fatal Situation to which it was then reduc'd, but its present Happiness was to be in a much better Condition; and it was consequently natural that the *French* Nation should take Advantage of this Conjunction to repair the Wrongs that its Commerce had internally suffer'd."

E *Barbary* is still in a very ill State, having now four Kings, and the Way they are got into of dethroning and proclaiming Kings may not end soon, the late Muley *Ishmael* having left above 300 Sons, who all claim a Right to the Empire of *Fes* and *Morocco*, and an Army of *Blacks* rules all.

F From *Rome*, That the Pope being one Day not to be found in his Apartment, his Court was greatly alarm'd; but after diligent Search they found him shut up in a little Chamber making Maccaroons, whence they conclude that the holy Father

her is become childish. *What Pity!* that there is no Way to set aside doating or superannuated Governors.

The King of *Prussia* having visited his Dominions in the Low Countries, arriv'd at *Middagten*, in *Guelderland*, with his Retinue in five Coaches July 21. Next Day the Prince of *Orange* went thither from *Loo*, and the King, who seem'd overjoy'd to see him, gave his Highness great Tokens of his Friendship. The Day after, his Majesty, the Prince Royal, and Prince *William*, din'd with the Prince and Princess at their Seat at *Loo*. Those who have seen the King of *Prussia* say he has not enjoy'd so good a State of Health for a long Time, as at present.

Fribourgh in *Switzerland*. The highest Mountain in this Canton having open'd suddenly with a most terrible Noise, cast out combustible Matter and Fire, like Mount *Vesuvius*, with large Stones among the Flames almost to the Clouds, which falling down, burns and destroys all the adjacent Parts of the Hill, which was very fruitful in Wood and Pasture, This terrible and unusual Event has greatly frightned the whole Country.

Hague. Almost the whole Conversation here, is turn'd on that Prince who has honoured this Country with a Visit, and on the Occasion of that Honour, for 'tis a Thing that rarely happens, for Kings do visit other States without an Errand. And whilst the Vulgar are flocking to see his Majesty, the Politicians, who do not so much regard the Persons of Princes, as their Actions, have these last under their Examination. I shall give you a short Account of his Person and Manners, after I have inform'd you, that it is thought his Journey hither is a concerted Thing, and that the Prince of *Orange* is to be the Mediator between his Majesty and *England* and *Holland*: A more proper Person than his Serene Highness could not be found to remove the Jealousy and Ill-nature which have so long subsisted between those Powers. An Ally who can march and maintain in the Field forty thousand Men, is at all Times to be prized by *Great Britain*; but at no Time more than now that Allies are so scarce, and as *France* has been before her in this important Article.

The King of *Prussia* is about 50 Years of Age, of a midling Stature, somewhat lusty, and of a ruddy Complexion, occasioned by his walking very erect, and exposing his Face to the Sun. He is very plain in his Apparel, being for the most part dress'd in a blue Coat, a little Hat, and whited Worsted Stockings. He is a great Enemy to Effeminacy; one Day he

severely check'd an Officer for letting down one Side of his Hat to shade his Face in a very hot Day. He is not at all uxorious, but falls as far short in Compliments to the Sex, as other Princes exceed in that Point. Drawing Rooms, Balls, Music, are Strangers at the Court of *Berlin*; only the Queen, in the King's Absence, has a Drawing Room twice a Week, more in Complaisance to the Ladies, than to gratify her own private Taste. His Majesty divides his Morning Hours between the Closet at his Devotions, and the outer Court, where every Day in the Year he sees the Soldiers mount Guard. He minds no Sort of Diversions, such as Gaming, &c and Hunts but little. When he travels it is in an open Chair, with one of his (military) Gentlemen in it, without Guards or many Servants, for he hates Ceremony, and tho' very despotic, he fears nothing. Since his late great Illness in 1734, which was chiefly Dropsical, and which had brought him to the very Mouth of the Grave, he lives temperate. He makes no Scruple to take a Dinner or a Bed with a Subject, and particularly with his Generals; he names the Number of Dishes they are to have, beyond which they must not go, so that his Visits are not chargeable. His younger Years, which should have been sacred to Letters, and the Conversation of ingenious and virtuous Men, were much spent among the Soldiery; and this Passion has grown up with him, and entirely possess'd him.

From *Petersbourg*. That a Body of about 30,000 Men, most of them *Spahis*, attack'd the *Ukrain Cossacks*, who made Part of the Van Guard of the Army, under Velt Marshal *Lasci*, with such Fury that they were obliged to give way, tho' sustained by a Regiment of Dragoons; but having been speedily assisted by four other Regiments of Dragoons and the *Don Cossacks*, the Enemy was defeated after an obstinate Dispute, and obliged to fly with Precipitation, the *Cossacks* pursuing them above 15 Wersts; that near 3000 *Turks* were found dead in the Field, and among them several Officers of Distinction; that 8 Standards and a great many *Turks* and *Tartars* have been taken Prisoners, and in that Number there is one of the principal Murders or Princes of the *Crim*; that the Loss on the *Russian* Side amounted to 400 Men, a Colonel of the *Don Cossacks* being in that Number; and that amongst the Wounded Major General *Siegel* had received a Cut of a Sabre across his Cheek.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

SEPTEMBER, 1738.

DEBATE on Standing Forces *continu'd from p. 407.*

THE noble Lord was pleased to make some Observations upon the Powers towards the South; I have the honour to agree with his Lordship, in his Opinion of our having lay'd the King of *Lusitnia* under very strong ties of Gratitude by the timely Assistance we gave him, when we sent our Fleet to the *Tajo*. But, my Lords, his Majesty by taking that prudent and necessary Step, not only check'd the Ambition of *Iberia* and saved the Crown of *Lusitnia*, but preserved the most valueable Branch of the Trade of *Great Lilliput*: As to the other Powers mentioned by his Lordship, I shall observe of them, is, that the best Way to secure their good Offices, is by shewing them that we are in a Condition to resent their ill ones.

The most considerable Reduction that I remember to have been made of our Forces, was in the fourth *Moon* of his late Majesty; but, my Lords, I must beg leave to observe that we shall find a vast difference betwixt that Juncture and this, when we compare the Circumstances in which the Kingdom then was, with its Circumstances at present. That Reduction, my Lords, was made at a Time when the Success of his Majesty's Arms had struck such a Terror into the Disaffected, that there was not the least Reason to suspect that any intestine Commotions could follow. Our Affairs abroad, my Lords, were then in the most favourable Situa-

tion. The Nardac Regent of *Blesusc* was then alive, and both his Inclination and Interest led him to be the faithful Friend, and firm Ally of *Lilliput*. While we enjoyed so useful a Neighbour as the Regent of *Blesusc*, we could be under very little Apprehensions of any Invasions from Abroad, and were always sure of sufficient Assistance, had any Commotions happened at Home. Besides, my Lords, that Reduction, just and necessary as it was then thought, cost the Nation larger Sums than the Expence of maintaining the reduced Troops could have amounted to, and put the Government into greater Danger than could have been occasioned by the worst Consequences of keeping them on Foot: Many of your Lordships, no doubt, remember that the *Flamen* of *Roffu*'s Plot immediately followed this Reduction: That a Descent was actually made by the *Iberians* upon *Lilliput*, but their Armaments were dash'd in Pieces by the Winds and Waves. Such, my Lords, were the Consequences of that Reduction; and I shall submit it to your Lordships, if it had not been more for the Interest of the Nation, that the Ministers of that Time, notwithstanding his late Majesty's Tenderness for his Subjects, had advised him to continue a small Expence, rather than hazard the incurring a much greater, by such Reduction. I must further observe to your Lordships, that the Reduction I speak of, was made at a Time when his Majesty thought he had Reason to tell the Senate from the Throne, *That*

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he had concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the greatest Princes of Degulia, as would, in all human Probability, induce others to follow their Example, and thereby make any Attempts to disturb the publick Tranquillity not only dangerous but impracticable. Will any Lord affirm that this is our present Situation, or that there is such a Harmony among the Powers of Degulia in our favour, as that we should entirely rely upon their Friendship, and divest ourselves of the Means of opposing any one Power, that by taking Advantage of the Difference that subsists betwixt us and any other Court, may injure us Abroad, or foment Dissatisfactions at Home?

This, my Lords, naturally leads me to consider another Point, which the noble Lord has mentioned, though he seemed to treat it as a Matter of very little Importance in the present Question. Your Lordships will easily apprehend, that I mean the *Iberian* Depredations; that Affair, my Lord, is now under the Examination of another House, and there is no doubt of the Nation's acting with a becoming Spirit and Resolution, whatever be the Issue of that Examination. For this Reason, my Lords, I am humbly of Opinion, that it was not quite regular to bring this Affair at all into the present Debate. His Lordship was pleased to treat the *Iberian* Depredations, as the Proceedings of a Handful of Pyrates, acting without any Commission or Authority from that Court. This, my Lords, I hope will be found true, and that his *Iberian* Majesty never authorised any of these Insults, which have been of late offered to the Subjects of *Lilliput*. But, my Lords, when I say, that I hope this is the Case, no Lord can suppose that I think it impossible that it should not: Is it not possible, my Lords, that the Court of *Iberia* may have Views destructive of the Liberties and Commerce of *Lilliput*? Is it not possible that these Schemes may be executed, notwithstanding all the Opposition that

our Fleet can give? And is it possible, my Lords, for us to foresee Contingencies? Or can we in our Debates here, dictate to the *Iberians*, that the War shall be confined to one Element? Not many Moons ago, my Lords, the *Iberians* meditated a Descent upon *Lilliput*: It is true, my Lords, the Design was frustrated; but it was not frustrated by the Vigilance of our Fleet, or the Bravery of our Admirals, but by a seasonable Tempest that dash'd their Ships in pieces in the very Ports. Had their larger Armaments reach'd these Coasts, as a lesser at that very time did the Coast of North *Lilliput*, I believe, my Lords, the warmest Advocate in this House against a Standing Army, would have then wish'd that the Number of our regular Forces had been twice as great as it then was. Therefore, my Lords, as an Invasion is the most likely Method of putting an End to the Liberties of our Country, and as it is impossible for human Prudence to foresee Storms and Tempests, or for human Power to oppose them, I think it would be highly imprudent in us to hazard our All, by trusting to a Defence, which so many Circumstances may render ineffectual: At the same Time, my Lords, I have as high an Opinion of our Superiority at Sea, as any Lord of this House; and could I be sure that the Ocean would be the Scene of all the Action, which may possibly happen betwixt us and any of our Neighbours, I should be far from opposing the Motion of the Noble Lord.

His Lordship was pleased to drop something, that seemed to glance at the Conduct of our Ministry with regard to *Iberia*; my Lords, this is no proper Time to discuss that Point, but I know so much of that Affair, as to affirm that the Ministry dare answer to their Country for every Step they have taken with that Court. I, my Lords, dare answer for them, that they will do this, and do it to the Satisfaction of this House and Senate; nor could the Legislature do a greater Favour to the Ministry than it has done by

by entering into a thorough and impartial Examination of that Affair.

The next Point upon which the noble Lord touched, was the Use which the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill could be of at Home? And his Lordship, to shew their Insignificancy, mentioned a late Tumult that happened in the Capital of North *Lilliput*, and the Riots against Informers here. As to the first Case, my Lords, B I know not any Reason why the regular Forces should be mentioned at all on that Occasion, except it were to shew the great Tendernefs of the Gentleman, who commanded the Party that lay near that Capital, for the Rights of his fellow Subjects, and his unwillingness to exert himself in his military Capacity, without a sufficient Authority from the civil Magistrate. I think, my Lords, it was never doubted, either in this House or else where, but that if his Majesty's Forces had interposed in time, the Murder of the poor Man had been prevented; and there is, in my Opinion, as little Reason to doubt but that if no regular Forces had been on the Spot, after the Riot and Murder were committed, the Rebels would not have been contented with one Piece of Inhumanity, but would have proceeded to other Acts, that might have occasioned a great deal of Trouble and Expence to the Government before they had been suppress'd. If, my Lords, we consider the Behaviour of the late Rioters in this Capital, we shall find that if they were not checked by the military Power, it was owing to the Constitution of our Country, which disables Soldiers from acting in a military Capacity, unless expressly required thereto by the civil Magistrate: And, my Lords, we have no Instance, when such Request was made by the civil Magistrate, of its ever being refused. But, my Lords, if no such Request is made, how is an Officer to behave? Is he to put himself at the Head of a Party? Is he without any Authority to do military Execution upon a Mob, and

thereby expose himself to inevitable Ruin? Were any Officer, my Lords, to behave in this Manner, would not his Conduct give a fair Opportunity for Clamour against a military Power? Our Justices and Constables, my Lords, have Authority sufficient to suppress these Riots; if they want Power to exert it, it is only owing to the general Depravity and Licentiousness of the common People, which renders some other Check upon their Madness, highly expedient, if not absolutely necessary.

The other Objections, which the noble Lord was pleased to make to the Bill, will fall to the Ground, if we consider that lesser Inconveniencies are to be dispensed with, in order to prevent greater. If a Man were not a Soldier, said the noble Lord, he must have been of some other Trade: It is very true; but I believe his Lordship will find, that when a Soldier happens to be an Artificer, that his wearing a Red Coat does not put him under a total Disability to exercise his Calling. For, I think, I have seen a great many Soldiers working as hard, and to as good purpose at handicraft Trades, as the profest Tradesmen themselves; and I believe it is very unusual for an Officer to hinder a Fellow, when he is not upon Duty, from gaining 12 or 18 Gruls [Pence] a Day. So that, my Lords, in Effect, our Soldiers are not these idle Fellows the noble Lord has represented them. In some Places of the United Kingdom, my Lords, I am informed there are several very noble Works, that contribute much to the Advantage and Convenience of the Inhabitants, which have been begun, carried on, and finished by Soldiers. But, my Lords, were it even as the noble Lord has suggested, did the Army support so many idle Hands that were useless to their Country in time of Peace; yet what Proportion does this Inconvenience bear to the Dangers that *Lilliput* must incur, if, in case of a foreign Invasion, we had either no regular Forces at all, or too small a Number? Thus I have given your Lordships the Reasons

that satisfy me, why we ought not to agree to the proposed Reduction, and which, I think, are sufficient to justify me in giving the Negative to the noble Lord's Motion.

After the Nardac sat down, the Hurgo Castrollet spoke in the following Terms:

My LORDS,

THIS Question has been so often, and so fully debated in this House upon former Occasions, that I don't expect your Lordships can receive any new Lights from what I am able to suggest upon this Subject. Nor did I, my Lords, design, when I came into the House, to have given your Lordships the trouble of hearing any thing from me to Day. But as the noble Lord, who spoke last, was pleased to give us his Thoughts upon several Points, and to place them in a Light different from any in which I have yet viewed them, I shall venture to speak according to my Judgment, as now informed: This, My Lords, I do the rather because the noble Lord, who spoke last, made use of a very extraordinary Argument against the present Motion, drawn from there having been no Debate last Sessions in this House upon the Bill before us. Therefore, my Lords, the Opposition that I make, will at least deprive the noble Lord, and the Friends to a Standing Army in time of Peace, of one Argument in its favour, which they might make use of next Sessions. Besides, my Lords, were this Bill to pass thro' this House without any Opposition, it may become so habitual, that the Friends of Liberty may imagine that they had no more Interest in its Fate, than they have in that of any other private Bill. But, my Lords, tho' this is a Subject that is grown familiar, yet it is not less formidable; tho' Custom has disarmed it of its Terrors in the Eyes of some, yet, in reality, the Dangers attending it are as great, and its Consequences as fatal as ever. It is true, my Lords, we have as yet seen no Abuse of the Power which

this Bill vests in the Crown; under his present Majesty we are safe, and I dare say we ever shall continue so. But, my Lords, his Majesty's personal Virtues, tho' they are as great as ever any Prince possess'd, can never be an Argument for defacing the Beauty of our Constitution, by keeping on foot a Body of regular Forces, which are extremely expensive to the Subjects, and dangerous to their Liberties, but never can give any Accession to the real Dignity or Authority of the Sovereign. When I speak of the dangerous Consequences of a Standing Army, I would not be understood, my Lords, as if I meant, that we were in any immediate Danger from the Gentlemen who are entrusted by his Majesty with the Command of our Army. My Lords, I have a very good Opinion of the Integrity of these Gentlemen; but I think it is a wise Maxim, that Virtue ought to be brought into Temptation as little as possible. Power, my Lords, is of a bewitching Nature, it opens an inviting Prospect, and promises a tempting Prize; no wonder, therefore, if so few are Proof against its Charms, and if History furnishes us so many Instances of its Abuse. The first Body of regular Forces, my Lords, that ever was kept up in *Lilliput*, was too weak to make any Attempt upon the Liberties of the People; and yet, my Lords, weak as they were, the People look'd upon them with a jealous Eye, and the Well-wishers to the Liberties of their Country entertained a prophetick Fear of the growing Evil. The Event, my Lords, has shewed that their Fears were but too well grounded. The Number of Standing Forces soon swelled to 10,000, under pretence *that they were necessary*; in a short Time after, new Pretences were invented, and new *Necessities* of State created; then the Number was 12,000, and still advancing in Numbers as in Years, they are now swelled to 18,000, *because necessary*. Thus, my Lords, an Army is of an increasing Nature; the same Reason that raised it at first, serves

serves to augment it afterwards ; and I shall not be surprized if, a few *Moons* hence, a Bill shall be brought into this House for double the present Number, *because thought necessary*. But, my Lords, from whence does this *Necessity* proceed ? It is true, we have general Surmises, but no Facts ; whether these Surmises are well or ill founded, I shall not pretend to judge, or whether our Constitution and Government would be in danger were the supposed Reduction to take Place ; but, my Lords, in my own private Judgment, I am persuaded that the greatest Danger we are to apprehend is from our 18,000 Men. This, my Lords, to me appears to give rise to general Murmurs and Dissatisfaction amongst the People ; had they any other Reason, my Lords, such is the Freedom of our Constitution, that they could be in no danger in speaking them out. But this is too tender a Point for them to touch on ; tho', I think, when a Discontent becomes general amongst a free People, and yet the Cause of that Discontent is hid, no other Reason can be given for this, but that they are over-awed. It has been said, my Lords, in favour of this Bill, that it is far from establishing a Standing Army, that the Number of Forces on Foot are only kept up from Year to Year as the Parliament think proper ; this is an Argument that has its Weight with many. But, my Lords, for my own part, I should be glad to see, instead of an annual, a perpetual Bill brought into this House ; for this I am sure would startle your Lordships so much, that it would be rejected, and the Horrors of it would leave such an Impression upon the House, that even an annual Bill for that purpose would meet with the same Fate. It is owing, my Lords, to the artful Management of bringing in an annual Bill, that Lords are not aware of the Dangers that attend it. When these Bills, my Lords, were at first brought in, they served to establish but an inconsiderable Body of Forces ; but next *Moon* a 1000 were added, and then another

1000, then *a little more* and *a little more*, till by this vile Doctrine of *a little more* they became like some Poisons, which taken in a certain Degree are Medicines, but by adding a Drop now, and a Drop then, nobody knows where the Poison begins, or the Remedy ends. Thus, my Lords, in certain Cases a small Number of regular Forces may be useful, when under the Direction of an able State Physician ; but when they swell beyond their just Proportion, they become the Bane of the Constitution, for whose Support they were at first raised. This is an Apprehension, my Lords, that I can never treat as Chimerical, when I reflect on some Changes in the Army that have lately happened. I say, my Lords, when I reflect that we have seen Officers of the Army, who to very great personal Qualifications, and the warmest Zeal for the Constitution of their Country, added all the Merit that Purchase can give, deprived of their Commissions, for no other apparent Reason, but because they honestly did their Duty in this and another House. This, my Lords, must produce a melancholy Consideration, especially as it may be in the Power of a Minister to break every Officer in the Army, whom he suspects to be averse to his Views, and fill it up with Creatures of his own, fit to execute his destructive Schemes. But tho' we should suppose that no such Garbling is attempted, and that no Minister, however wicked, will venture to act so barefaced a Part in this Kingdom : Yet, my Lords, as Corruption glides silently through its deep and dirty Channels, who can answer for the Conduct of those who already have been vested with Commissions by the powerful Interposition of the Minister ? To this and to other Practices of that Nature, I am afraid, are owing the Discontent and Murmurs at an Army ; tho' I believe the general Discontent, that is so visible throughout the Kingdom, is owing to the Army itself ; this fatal Remedy is the very Disease so loudly, so generally, so incessantly complained of,

of. An Army, my Lords, begets its own Necessity ; is so far from being the Means of appeasing or removing Discontents, that while it is kept up, we must expect every Day to see them A encrease, till at last they rise to such a Height, as that the Government may be under a Necessity of doubling the Number of Forces, in order to keep that Dissatisfaction from breaking out into Rebellion. How precarious then, my Lords, must the Liberties of *Lilliput* be, and how easy a Prey to a wicked Minister, or an ambitious General !

Immediately after the late Revolution, my Lords, while a powerful Party subsisted in the Kingdom, ready to rise upon any Opportunity in favour of their late Master, the Reasons for keeping up a Body of Standing Forces in this Kingdom were certainly stronger then they can be now : Men acted then upon Principle ; the Doctrines of passive Obedience and indefeasible Right were then in full Force. D But, my Lords, these Doctrines are now exploded, nor are they believed but where the Opinion of Ghosts prevails ; perhaps in some old Country-House that is haunted with Spirits, E these monstrous Doctrines and eminent Absurdities may still gain Credit ; but no where else in the Kingdom, that I can learn. And indeed, my Lords, when any reasonable Man reflects on the Folly and Bigotry of these Principles, he cannot conceive how they F prevailed so long amongst a brave and a discerning People.

This, my Lords, brings me to observe to your Lordships one capital Mistake, that runs thorough all the Arguments in favour of the Bill now before us, and that, my Lords, is a Supposition that *Dissaffection* and *Dissatisfaction* are the same. But, my Lords, however promiscuously the Words have been used, there is a very great difference in the Things. The Disaffected are those who act upon H Principle, and who think no Allegiance due to any Government, let the Measures it pursues be ever so right, if it

subsists upon the Principles of the Revolution, which are the Principles of Liberty. I shall not deny, my Lords, that there are some old Men in the Kingdom so fond of these Doctrines, as to make it a Point of Conscience not to forsake them ; but I dare say, my Lords, there are not three young Men of these Sentiments in the Kingdom ; so that, my Lords, we have nothing to fear from the Disaffected at present. I believe none of your Lordships will suspect, that they can ever be capable of making any Profelytes in time to come.

As to *Dissatisfaction*, my Lords, I take it to be of a quite different Nature, I take it to proceed from the People's being loaded with Taxes, they know not why ; and their being at all the Expences of War, without enjoying any one Advantage of Peace. No People, my Lords, were ever better satisfied of any thing than the People of *Lilliput* generally are of the Justice of those Principles that brought about the late Revolution ; but, my Lords, at the same Time, I believe they are very sensible of the Benefits they had a Right to expect from that Revolution ; their *Dissatisfaction* therefore, my Lords, will encrease in Proportion as they see these Ends either not obtained or entirely frustrated. In this Sense, my Lords, which I take to be the true Sense of the Word, I am afraid your Lordships will find many of the best Friends to the Constitution of our Country, and the Succession to the Crown in the present Royal Family, guilty of *Dissatisfaction*. I am sorry to say it, my Lords, but I believe there is not any one thing that has contributed so much to that Spirit, as the Encouragement that Standing Armies have met with from this House, by our so frequently passing the Bill before us. And I dare venture to say, we could not do any Thing so acceptable to the People, as by agreeing to the proposed Reduction, to give them Hopes of diminishing by degrees that Load of Taxes which gives Rise to their present Uneasiness. By this, my Lords, the

The People will be reconciled to the Government, and the Government to the Constitution; while a contrary Conduct exasperates those who are already dissatisfied, and dissatisfies those who are willing to think the best of the Government.

Besides the universal Discontent that arises from our keeping up so numerous a Body of Forces, there is another Discontent which is more confined, because many are ignorant of the Fact itself: And that, my Lords, proceeds from the Management of the Money appropriated for paying our Troops. For instance, were any Body to inspect the Publick Accounts, he would find that the Regiments we send abroad are not near so great a Charge to the Publick as those we keep at Home. The obvious Reason of this is, because in the Regiments we maintain abroad we have more private Men and fewer Officers. But, my Lords, the natural Inference that is drawn from this, is, that the private Men are more wanted abroad, and the Officers at home.

I shall now, my Lords, beg leave to make some Observations upon what was said by the noble Nardac against the present Motion. His Grace was pleased to say, in answer to the noble Lord who made the Motion, that the Reduction made in the fourth Moon of his late Majesty was more expensive to the Subjects than the keeping up the reduced Number of Forces could have been. My Lords, I own that I have the Misfortune to differ from the Noble Nardac, and to think that the *Flamen* of *Roffu's* Plot, the *Iberian* Invasions, and the other Disturbances that happen'd soon after in the Kingdom, were all concerted previously to that Reduction, and that they would have been as easily suppress'd, even tho' the Reduction had been greater than it was. But, my Lords, the Administration was so conscious of our natural Strength, and the Improbability of our being conquer'd by any Foreign Power, that the Reduction was made not only when we were in a State of War with *Iberia*, but when we had

Reason to apprehend every thing from the King of *Sweete*, who was our Emperor's declared Enemy, and who publicly avow'd his Design of invading *Lilliput*. The Interest of the Person who pretends to his Majesty's Crown, was much stronger in *Lilliput* at that Time than it is now, and there is no Prince in *Degulia* from whom we have so much to dread now, as we had then from *Sweete*. The Assistances that we could have had from the Nardac Regent of *Blefuscu*, if any, must have been very inconsiderable; he himself had a powerful Party in *Blefuscu* to grapple with; that Party was supported by all the Interest of *Iberia*, and the People had not then recovered from the Wounds of a long and expensive War. All these Reasons, my Lords, disabled the Nardac Regent of *Blefuscu*, from doing us the Service which perhaps he could have wish'd had there been Occasion. That Reduction, therefore, was made from the firm Confidence his Majesty reposed in the Affection of his People, together with his earnest Desire to ease them of every Tax not absolutely necessary; nor (as his Majesty said in his Speech from the Throne on that Occasion) could he better express, than in so doing, how little he apprehended the Attempts of his Enemies to disturb the Peace of his Kingdom, even tho' *Iberia* should think fit to continue some time in War. Our naval Force, (continued his Majesty) employed in concert with our Allies, will, I trust in Heaven, soon put an End to the Troubles which the ambitious Views of that Court have begun, and secure to my Subjects the Execution of the Treaties in force relating to our Commerce.

This, my Lords, was understanding aright the true Interest both of himself and his Subjects, and I dare say this very Speech gained him a more real Addition of Strength by securing to him the Affections of his People, than all he gave up by the Reduction he had made. Since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the Army has been always increasing; and when we had no War Abroad,

Abroad, the continual Pretence was the Dissatisfaction of the People at Home. I own, my Lords, there has been, and perhaps there still is great Dissatisfaction; but, my Lords, not so great as to merit the Chastisement of an Army, whose Continuance contributes but too much to deprive his Majesty of his best and most valuable Strength, the Hearts of his Subjects. While this is the Case, my Lords, as it must always be the Case while so numerous a Body of Forces are kept up, I think it is the Duty of every Lord in this House to concur with the present Motion. The proposed Reduction, should it take place, can never have any Effect upon the Affairs Abroad to our Prejudice, nor can our keeping them up produce any Effects at Home to our Advantage. I can appeal to any Lord in this House, if any one Event of Importance has happened in the Affairs of *Degulia* for these 16 *Moons* past, that has been in the least influenced by the numerous Body of regular Forces we have kept up during that Time. Therefore, my Lords, I must conclude that the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill, is an unnecessary and a heavy Burthen upon the People, without being of any Use to his Majesty or the Kingdom in general; for these Reasons, my Lords, I agree to the present Motion.

He was answered by the Hurgo Hurendun, to the following Effect:

My LORDS,

THOU' I should be extremely glad if the present Situation of the national Affairs were such, as to admit of the proposed Reduction, and tho' I should be ready to give my Voice for whatever can contribute to the People's Ease, yet I own I should be very cautious to vote for a Motion that requires so much Art to defend it, as the noble Lord who spoke last has employed in defence of the present. When I see all the Power of Eloquence, exerted either in proving or disproving Facts of which every Man may judge for himself, it always gives

me a Suspicion, which, perhaps, I should not entertain, were it not for that Management. The noble Lord, who spoke last, has taken great Pains to represent the Nation as being in a perfect State of Tranquillity, were it not for the heavy Oppression it is under from the Continuance of the regular Forces. My Lords, I should be mighty willing to take this upon the noble Lord's Word; did not daily Experience convince me, that the Spirit of Discontent, which is gone abroad among the People, is not a Spirit against Laws of an oppressive, or even a doubtful Tendency, but against Laws calculated for their own Welfare, against Laws which all Parties amongst us united to promote, and which every Man of a sober and a right Way of Thinking, must wish to see executed. Therefore, my Lords, I shall make no Apology for a Quotation I shall take the Liberty to repeat to your Lordships, from a celebrated Author of *Romania*: "*The weaker our Means of Defence, the more Danger there is from any bold Attempt. If, therefore, he has really no Apprehension from these Men, his Advice is no thing to the Purpose. But if, in the midst of so great and general a Conspiration, he alone fears nothing, the more Cause have I to fear both for myself and you.*"

This, my Lords, is Part of the Answer of one of the greatest Patriots ever known, to a smooth artful Speech made in the Senate, by a Person who afterwards subverted the Constitution of his Country, and seized the Liberties of the People. The Reasons, my Lords, that we have to fear every thing from the Spirit that has been so industriously propagated that *Lilliput* are so evident, that I am surprized how any Lord can imagine that this is a proper Time for the proposed Reduction. For my Part, I think there never was a Time more improper whether we consider the Disaffection or the Dissatisfaction which has tainted the lower Class of People, who, I am afraid, have received too much of bo

from the Encouragement and Countenance of some in a higher Station.

The Arguments which both the noble Lords have urged for the present Motion, are of two Kinds; one of a foreign, and the other of a domestic Nature; and I shall be so free as to own, that if in my private Judgment I could be satisfied that the present Disposition of the People at Home would admit of the proposed Reduction, my Difficulties which arise from our Situation Abroad, would not be so great. Therefore, as I look upon the domestick Reasons, both for and against the present Motion, to be of greater Importance than those which are foreign, I shall confine what I have to say on this Occasion, to the former.

The noble Lord, who spoke last, in one Part of his Speech, where he mentioned the fatal Consequences of our keeping up an Army by an annual Bill, was pleased to make a very extraordinary Compliment to your Lordships. I could wish, said the noble Lord, that instead of an annual, a perpetual Bill were brought in for this Purpose: For this, he was sure, would startle your Lordships so much that it would be rejected. But what Reason can the noble Lord assign why your Lordships would be averse to a perpetual Bill, and yet by an annual one consent to keep up a Number of Forces that may endanger the Liberties of the Senate and the People? Such, my Lords, is your Tenderness for the People's Rights, that it never can be supposed that you would pass a Bill any way inconsistent with these Rights, or that any thing that shall be done in this Assembly should ever be attended with the Consequences which the noble Lord seems to apprehend. His Lordship has been pleased to allow that the Power, which the present Bill vests in the Crown, has never yet been abused by his Majesty, or any of the Officers of the Army. If this is the Case, my Lords, I would gladly know from whence all the terrible Apprehensions about a Standing Army are raised? Whether from the Experience of what

has already happened, or from the Probability of what may happen in Time to come. The noble Lord who spoke last, has, I think, given a full Answer to the first Case; and I think the second can have no Weight, if we consider that it is in our own Power, when we have the least Apprehensions of the bad Consequences of this Bill, to refuse to pass it: for if it is contrary to all the Rules of common Sense, to think that the Senate of *Lilliput* will ever vote for any one Measure where there is so much as a Possibility of its contributing to subvert their own and the People's Liberties. So that, my Lords, these Apprehensions must vanish with any Person who considers this Affair coolly and impartially. The only Reason that possibly can be alleged against the present Bill is, not that it is dangerous, but expensive to the People. My Lords, I am sure that I should be far from consenting, that the People should be loaded with any unnecessary Expence: But the Expence that would be saved by the proposed Reduction is so inconsiderable, and the Dangers that might, and probably would attend it, are so great, that I think it would be against the Rules of good Government to risque the last in order to save the first. I believe, my Lords, there is not one Instance of a Reduction of our Troops since the Revolution, which has not been attended with bad Consequences both at Home and Abroad. The noble Nardac, who spoke on the Side of the Question for which I now stand up, has given us one remarkable Instance of this at a Juncture the most favourable for *Lilliput*, when we were obliged to send for foreign Troops, our own not being sufficient to repel the Invasion, and to keep the Disaffected in awe. Now, my Lords, I believe it will not be pretended by the noble Lord who spoke last, or by any Friends of the present Motion, that foreign Troops are either less expensive, or less dangerous than domestick. I believe I can engage to shew three Instances of Nations being ruined by calling in the Troops of their Allies

Allies to their Assistance, for one that any other Man can shew, of their being ruined by an Army of their own. I know it may be said, that we have our Militia to defend us. My Lords, there is no Man more willing than I am to think well of our Militia, both as to their Affection to the Government and their Courage ; but, my Lords, there are Reasons, in my Opinion of some Weight, why we ought not to trust the Militia in case of an Invasion from Abroad, or an Insurrection at Home. In the first Place, my Lords, as a noble Lord said in the Beginning of the Debate, the Riches of our Country consist in the Number of our Hands employ'd in Manufactures and Commerce. Now, my Lords, I think I could easily make it appear, that were the Militia of this Nation to be trained so as to answer all the Ends of regular Troops, more Hands would be withdrawn, both from our Manufactures and Commerce, than are at present by our keeping up the Number of Forces limited by this Bill. The least Number of Militia that could be employed, is sixty Thousand, and these sixty Thousand must be Hands taken from our Manufactures or Agriculture. It would be a considerable Time before they could be disciplin'd, and after they are disciplin'd, if they are not very frequently exercis'd, they will very soon forget what they have been taught, and become no better than a tumultuous Rabble. For this Reason, my Lords, I think that if we are to keep up a Body of Forces for the Defence of the Kingdom, and I think it has never been pretended that we ought to be entirely defenceless, the easiest Manner for the Nation in which they can be rais'd and paid, is the Manner in which they are rais'd and paid now. Another Reason, my Lords, why I think the Militia is not to be depended upon in case of an Invasion, is, because every Neighbour about us, from whom we have Cause to apprehend any such Thing, has large Bodies of veteran and well disciplin'd regular Troops, whom they can

employ on that Occasion. Now, my Lords, the Histories of all Countries, and our own Experience, inform us, that the bravest Militia that ever was, has never been able to make Head against any Body of regular Forces, tho' much inferior in Number. Let any Man, my Lords, look into the History of the *Mausqueetan* Empire, he will soon observe how inconsiderable a Figure it made till within a few Years. That People, tho' as well fitted by Nature to be Soldiers as any other People in the World, were scarce ever mentioned in the Histories of *Degulia*, till the late Emperor *Pedru* rais'd a Body of regular Forces, which he disciplin'd by the Help of foreign Officers, and thereby rendered the Militia of the Country useless. To this Conduct of his is owing the great Figure the *Mausqueetans* have since made in the Affairs of *Degulia*. Of late we have seen them, by means of their regular Forces, impose a King upon a neighbouring People, the most famous for a brave and well disciplin'd Militia of any People in the World, and before whom they never till then durst stand in the Field. This, my Lords, is an Instance how easy it is, for a Body of regular Forces, to force a King upon a Nation which has only Militia to oppose them, and ought to be a Warning to us not to trust to our Militia, or at least to trust to them as little as we can. From these Considerations, my Lords, I think it is evident, that the Militia would be of no great Use to us to repel an Invasion from Abroad. I shall now beg Leave to take up a little of your Lordships Time in examining how far we are to trust them in case of an Insurrection at Home. The only Occasion, my Lords, that has happened for many Years, by which we can judge of the Service our Militia would be in case of intestine Com-motions, was the Rebellion that happened in the Beginning of his late Majesty's Reign. That Rebellion, my Lords, was carried on by Men considerable neither for Power nor Interest. Yet, my Lords, inconsiderable as they were,

were, they must in all Probability have carried their Point, had they been opposed only by our Militia. I believe the noble Nardac who had the Glory of suppressing that Rebellion, if he pleases, can inform us of how little ^A Service the Militia was on that Occasion; and I am sure no Occasion could be more interesting to Men who valued either their Lives or their Liberties. As to other Occasions of less Importance, on which the Government is obliged to employ the regular Forces, either to secure his Majesty's Revenue, or to put the Laws in Execution, it would, I am afraid, be very improper to trust the Militia in these Cases. For Instance, can we suppose that these very Men who are guilty of a Crime, ^C will ever be hearty when they act against those who offend in the same Manner? This, my Lords, is the Case of Smuggling on our Sea Coasts. I do not believe there are five Men out of twenty amongst our Militia, ^D who, under-hand, do not actually aid and abet the Smugglers themselves, and who would not be glad of every Opportunity to favour them. Demolishing Turnpikes is another Practice very common amongst the Vulgar, ^E and to be sure it is a Practice both criminal in the Eye of the Law, and of a very dangerous Tendency in itself; but can any Lord persuade me that our Militia will exert themselves in apprehending these Rioters? There is no Man, who knows any thing of ^F such Affairs, who is ignorant that the very Persons employed in our Militia, are the Persons who have always been most forward in these Riots; nor is it, my Lords, in the Power of any Justice of Peace, or any Magistrate, ^G to command the Hands of the People, when in their Hearts they are so averse to put the Laws in Execution. Another Case, my Lords, is the many Difficulties the Legislature have met with in the Execution of the Law ^H against drinking spirituous Liquors. This is a Law, which has met with so universal an Opposition from the whole Body of the inferior People, that I

am persuaded, had they not been overaw'd by another Power than that of the Civil Magistrate, they must, long ere now, have broken out into open Acts of Rebellion. And yet, my Lords, this Law was so just and expedient in itself, that the Opposition it has met with, can only be owing to the most universal Degeneracy and Depravity of Morals. I shall not enquire from what this Degeneracy has proceeded, but whatever is its Source, its Progress ought certainly to be check'd. The Severity of the Legislature I am sure never gave rise to it; nor indeed can it be fairly attributed to any Cause, but their own Obstinacy, in persisting in one darling Vice. In short, my Lords, I believe most of our common People are persuaded that they cannot do their Country a better Piece of Service, than by knocking any Man on the Head who shall inform against that pernicious Practice. Is not this, my Lords, a sufficient Reason, were there no other, for our keeping up those Forces, that alone can check the Madness of a deluded Rabble? But if the desired Effect can be obtained, if the future Behaviour of the People shall give us Grounds to hope for an Amendment of their Morals, it will give me great Pleasure to have an Opportunity of contributing my Endeavours to ease them of some Part of their present Taxes.

The noble Lord was pleased to express his Apprehensions of our Army as it is now modelled, and not a little Concern, at the Removal of one or two of the Emperor's Servants from their Posts. My Lords, we have no Right to enquire what the Reasons of these Removals were; but his Majesty's known Equity leaves us no room to doubt but that they were made upon just Grounds. It would be hard, if the Emperor of *Lilliput* were deprived of the Right, which every private Gentleman has, of chusing by whom he will be served. When Arguments like these are made use of against our Army, were I not well assured of this noble Lord's Affection to

his Majesty's Person and Government, I should be tempted to think that all this Zeal against a Standing Army proceeded from some other Cause than a Zeal for the publick Good.

I agree with the noble Lord in what he said about Power in general; that it is of a bewitching Quality: But, my Lords, is it more apt to bewitch than Liberty is to intoxicate? May not Liberty as soon degenerate into Licentiousness, as Power into Tyranny? Have we seen any Abuse of Power equal to the Abuse of Liberty? My Lords, no People in the World enjoy Liberty in a greater Degree, and at a cheaper Rate than the *Lilliputians* do: Yet, my Lords, I am sorry to say it, no People of late in general ever less deserved it: As this is evidently the Case, why may we not trust to a moderate Use of Power for restraining an immoderate Abuse of Liberty? Are we to wait, my Lords, till the Evil be past Remedy, or perhaps till it only can be remedied by putting them under a heavier Burthen of Taxes, in order to increase our Standing Forces? Therefore, my Lords, if we consider the present Disposition of the People, we shall find our keeping up the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill, is a gentle and an effectual Remedy for stopping the Progress of a strong and an inveterate Disease. These are the Reasons, my Lords, that determine me to be against every Reduction of our Forces, till I see the Disposition of the People altered, and the Spirit of Disobedience, which has been so industriously raised in the Nation, suppress'd. This, my Lords, is a Spirit, which, whether it proceeds from *Disaffection* or *Dissatisfaction*, ought to be watch'd. If it proceeds from the former Cause, there is no other Cure for it, but our keeping up the proposed Number of Forces; if from the latter, it is equally unreasonable and dangerous. For, my Lords, to what can this Dissatisfaction be owing? Is it owing to any Stretch of Prerogative, or Abuse of Power in the Crown? No such thing can be, or has been pre-

tended; it can therefore be owing only to the Execution of Laws evidently calculated for the Good of the Public. Whether then, my Lords, it is most reasonable, that the People should lay down this Spirit of Opposition to good Laws; or the Government lay down the Means of restraining them from illegal Actions; this I take to be the true State of the Question.

The noble Lord was pleased to make a Distinction betwixt *Disaffection* and *Dissatisfaction*; and I agree with him as to a great Part of what he said. The best Friends of a Government may be dissatisfied with that Government, when they see it pursuing wrong Measures; and perhaps the greater their Zeal the greater will be their Dissatisfaction; but Dissatisfaction at right Measures soon improves into Disaffection; and indeed notwithstanding the noble Lord's Distinction they are but one and the same Thing. I shall therefore never be for giving up a real Security on Account of any imaginary Apprehensions.

The next who spoke for the Motion, was the Hurgo Guestromlant, who had been removed from a Command of the Army about 2 Moons before, as some imagin'd, on Account of a Speech he had made in the Senate, which gave great Offence to the Prime Minister; Mr Gulliver has not given us the Substance of what he said on this Occasion, because it entirely related to his own private Conduct, and the Injustice he apprehended had been done him. This occasioned his touching upon some high Characters, for which he was interrupted in two different Parts of his Speech by two Hurgoes, first by the Hurgo Sholmlug, and then by the Hurgo Ileagh, who said that their Debate was of a publick Nature, and that therefore no Characters, especially such as ought to be held sacred, should be mentioned. Upon this he was told by the Hurgo Hickrad, who was President of the House, and whose Office was much like that of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that it was an irregular thing in that Assembly to touch upon any

any thing in their Speeches, but what had an immediate Relation to the Question in hand; and that he hoped his Lordship would not give them occasion again to put him in mind of a Circumstance so essential to the Dignity of their Assemblies. His Lordship answered, A that he had no Intention to reflect upon any Characters, and that he held those Characters which were sacred in the highest Veneration: But that he humbly apprehended he had said nothing but what immediately concerned the Question; that his own Case might be the Case of any Man who had the honour of serving his Majesty; that if these Practices were allowed, the Army might be soon modelled so as to join with the most pernicious Measures of a Minister: Therefore he hoped their Lordships would indulge him a little longer, promising at the same time to touch as little as possible upon high Characters. Upon this no further Opposition was made, and the Hurgo finished his Speech.

The Hurgo Brustath spoke next; and, amongst other things, said,

My LORDS,

I Know not what Effect the Speech of the noble Hurgo who spoke last had upon your Lordships, but I am sure it had a very great Effect upon me. I think it was highly worth the Attention of this House; and as the noble Lord, I dare say, did not intend to throw out any Reflections against any whose Persons and Characters are sacred; if he has said any thing that affects others, they alone are to blame; for I am satisfied, the noble Lord has advanced nothing but what is strictly true. My Lords, were there no other Argument against a Standing Army, this one is sufficient; that a Minister may in time, by displacing some, and filling up their Places with others, have as many Creatures to serve his Purpose, in the Senate or the Field, as he has Commissions in the Army to dispose of. We, my Lords, are the great Council of the Empire; and it is our Duty

to inform ourselves of every thing that can contribute to the Honour of the Sovereign, or the Safety of the People: I am therefore in hopes your Lordships will consider what was said by the noble Lord, who spoke last, as one Instance of the Abuse of Power; tho' a noble Lord, since the opening of this Debate, seemed to insinuate very strongly that no such Instance could be given.

The noble Nardac, who spoke first against the present Motion, was pleased to say, that he could see no Reason why this Bill should meet with Opposition this Session, when it met with none in the last, tho' the Reasons for its taking place hold as good now as then. My Lords, I shall give you one Reason why I oppose it, and it is this: I see several noble Lords here, who had not a Title to sit in this Assembly at the time when our last Debate on this Subject happened, and consequently cannot be informed of your Lordships Reasons for passing this Bill in former times. As, my Lords, every Lord who sits in this House has an equal Right to judge the Merits of this Bill, I think they ought to be informed of the Reasons that determine your Lordships for or against it, before they can give their Voice either way. This, my Lords, appears the more reasonable, when we consider that this is a Bill *contrary to the Laws of the Land*, as its very Preamble sets forth; and give me leave to add, contrary to the Rights of a free People. Therefore, my Lords, I say it is highly reasonable that every Lord, who sits here as a Judge upon the Rights and Properties of the Subjects, should be very fully apprized of the Arguments advanced to induce him to vote for a Measure that is confessedly against the Law of his Country. The original Pretences, my Lords, for keeping up a Standing Army in *Lilliput* were upon its first Introduction (which I think happened about 40 *Moons* ago) sufficiently exposed by the best Friends of our glorious Revolution. But, my Lords, how would these

These Patriots, who then so vigorously opposed the keeping on Foot 10,000 Men, have exclaim'd, were they to live now, and see 18,000 voted by a *Lilliputian* Senate, at a Time when we are at Peace with all the World, and when there is not the least Discontent among the People, but what arises from their being burthen'd with Taxes to pay this Army! When we gave the Emperor *Wimgull* these Troops, we were in a continual Dread of an Invasion from *Blefuscu*, that Nation being then govern'd by an active and powerful Prince, whose Interest it was that we should be at perpetual Variance amongst ourselves, and who avowedly protected and befriended the Abdicated Emperor. A real Necessity therefore then made the bitter Pill of a Standing Army go down with our Senate. Yet, my Lords, strong as the Necessity, and critical as the Juncture was, many of the best Friends to the Liberties of their Country then declared, that they would chuse to hazard the worst Consequences of a foreign Invasion, or a civil War, rather than consent to our keeping on foot a Standing Army in time of Peace. At that time, my Lords, as now, the Army was voted only from *Moon* to *Moon*, and every *Moon* produced new Assurances that the Grievance would last no longer than the next. How well these Promises have been kept, the Bill now before us is a Proof, when after 40 *Moons* Expectations the Yoke is almost doubled.

To these Promises, my Lords, it was owing that many well meaning Persons voted for this Grievance; and I am afraid Assurances of that nature have too great weight with many at this Day: For how should it enter into a Man's Head, that a Government, which was founded and subsists upon the Principles of Liberty, should act inconsistently with these Principles, and keep up one of the greatest Grievances, that brought about the very Revolution from which the Prince upon the Throne derives his Title? That this was the Opinion of all the Friends

of the Revolution at that time, is plain from the constant Tenor both of their Speeches and their Writings. One of the greatest * Authorities of the Law, who lived at that time, and who is known to have been as great a Well-wisher to the Cause of Liberty as any ever was, gave it as his Opinion, upon a Debate in another House about the Army; *That any Man who suggested that an Emperor of Lilliput ought to govern by a Standing Army, was a Traitor to his Country.* But neither Speeches nor Writings availed; and tho', both in that and the following Reign, the Administration fell into the Hands of Men who differed from each other in Characters and Principles, yet the prevailing Party still adopted one Maxim, which was, Never to part with a Standing Army. At the Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne, a Period had been just put to a long and a bloody War; the Nation was at that time in great hopes of having this Burthen removed; yet, my Lords, their Expectations never were answered; always some Emergence intervened, or some Accident happened, which prevented us from seeing an End put to this Burthen: And if we should wait till every possible Objection is removed, I am afraid the Yoke will be perpetual. But, my Lords, can we put no Confidence in our Bulwark of Oaths? These Oaths every Man, who has a Property in the Nation, or a Share in the civil Administration of the Country, must take, and they continue obligatory as long as the Subject enjoys the Protection of the Crown; I should be glad to know for what purpose these Oaths became a Qualification of the Subject for enjoying his Estate, or serving his Country, if there is no other Way of securing his Obedience but by over-awing him with an Army.

The noble Lord, who spoke last, seemed to be of opinion that there was nothing at the Bottom of the visible Discontent which appears in the Nation, but a general Depravity, which

led them to oppose every Measure of the Administration, though calculated even for their own Good. But, my Lords, I fear they have one evident Cause of Discontent, which is the more universal, because every Man feels it; and that is, the Misapplication of the publick Money. We have, my Lords, been at great Expence both of Blood and Treasure for securing our Liberties; and if, after all we have spent, we are still in danger of losing them, how plausible an Argument is this to the *Jacomists*! This was a Truth of which the late Hurgo *Quo-pur*, whose Memory our Country so much reveres, was so sensible, that he used to urge publick Oeconomy, as the only Means of making us a great and an independent People. Were this Virtue, my Lords, more practised, we should have no Occasion for a Standing Army, because there would be less Occasion for oppressive Taxes, and consequently the Grounds of Discontent among the People would be removed. I know, my Lords, some new Laws have been enacted that were disagreeable to the People when they came to be put in Execution, but this is no more than what has happen'd in all Ages and in all Countries. The People are tenacious of every thing that either Custom or Right have established; and as we live in a free Country, we are not to be surprized if they are more tenacious here than they are elsewhere. Nay I am very doubtful, if Laws of so unpopular a Nature, as some that have lately past in this House, would have gone easily down with any People in *Degulia*. But, my Lords, as all the Laws of this Country are to be presumed beneficial to the People, the People will at last no doubt open their Eyes to their own Interest; and when they feel the Benefit of such Laws, not only express their Submission but their Gratitude to the Legislature. And here give me leave to say, that one very weighty Argument, with me, for believing the Bill now before us to be a bad Bill, is, because after forty *Moons* experience,

which the People have had of its Effects, they still have an Aversion to it, and look upon it as a Grievance. Now I am perswaded, that if any one Advantage had accrued to the People by this Bill, some Rank or Degree amongst them would have been reconciled to it before this time; but, on the contrary, we find it equally disagreeable to all. The History of our own and most other Countries gives us many Instances of the People breaking out into Insurrections and Rebellions, upon the making of some Laws, that were disagreeable, either on account of their Novelty or their seeming Oppression; but a little Time either gave them different Sentiments, or the Government, if it was a wise one, dropt the Law. Therefore, my Lords, if after the Experience of forty *Moons*, the People are still irreconcilable to a Standing Army; and if, at the same time, there is an absolute Necessity that they should have some other Restraints than those provided by the Laws, I think Prudence dictates that we should fall upon some other Shift to keep them in awe, than by means of a Standing Army. Since the Opening of this Debate, the Body Politic has been compared to the Natural Body; and, to follow the Allusion, we ought to imitate able Physicians, who, when one Medicine disagrees with the Constitution of a Patient, administer another, different perhaps in its Operation, but the same in its Effects; and this they call a *Succedaneum*. My Lords, I shall not pretend to point out what is the most proper political *Succedaneum* in this Case, but I remember the Hurgo *Quoke* mentions a Court of Chivalry, and I have many times thought that it might be revived with good Success, and answer all the Ends of this Bill. I shall not take up your Lordships Time in explaining the Advantages of this Proposal; but if any Hurgo shall take the Pains to consult that Oracle of our Law, I am perswaded he will be of my Opinion.

The noble Hurgo, who spoke last against this Motion, was pleased to treat

Great some Changes that have lately happened in the Army, as an Affair with which we have nothing to do. My Lords, I happen to be one of those who think that the Officers of the Army are Servants of the Nation as well as of the King, and that the Nation ought to be made acquainted with the Reasons of every Removal of any consequence. If the Grounds of such a Removal are justifiable, why should they be concealed? If they are not justifiable, they properly come under your Lordships Cognizance, as you are the great Council of the Emperor. I know, my Lords, that it may be said, This is a Right his Majesty has always enjoyed; and that by the same Power he bestows, he may resume a Commission. By this Way of Reasoning, my Lords, it is in the Power of the Court to take any Man's Fortune from him, (for so an Officer's Commission may be termed) merely because it was given him by the Court. My Lords, I believe I might appeal to the Right Reverend Bench, if this is a fair Way of Reasoning; and I should be glad to know from any of your Lordships why, allowing the Fact to be as I have stated it, the Fortune of an Officer should be more precarious than that of a *Flamen*.

There is another Consideration, my Lords, that has hitherto been omitted in this Debate; which is, Whether, supposing the Degeneracy of the People as great as any of the noble Lords, who spoke against the Motion, believed it to be, 12,000 Men are not sufficient to answer all the Purposes of the Government. My Lords, I believe they are sufficient to answer all the good Purposes, and I am afraid they may be sufficient to answer all the ill Purposes too, if any such are formed. Our Mob, or, which is the same thing, our Militia, is an undisciplin'd Rabble, 500 of which, the noble Lord seems to think, would not stand before 50 of our regular Forces. If this is the Case, my Lords, are not 12,000 Men able to quell any Insur-

rection, and to keep this Mob in awe? Nations, my Lords, have been enslaved by less numerous Armies composed of their own Countrymen, by whom the most formidable Invasion would have been safely repelled. There is a great Difference betwixt the Difficulties that a Foreign Army meets with in subduing a Free People, from those that a Domestick Army meets with: In the former Case, every Man of the Kingdom is the Foe of the Invader. They have no Advantage to expect from the Change of Government; they have no Relations to favour, they have no private Views to gratify, nor can any considerable Number of them ever be debauched into the Party of the Invader. A few indeed may be so base as to be dazzled with mercenary Views, but these can bear no Proportion to the whole Body of the Nation, who will look upon themselves as fighting * *pro Aris et Focis*, nor will it ever be in the Power of the Invader to render the Corruption general. On the other hand, an Army of Natives, raised and maintained in the Bosom of a Country, should they attempt to deprive their Country of their Liberty, will have powerful Assistances. Friendship, Relations, Acquaintance, and Blood, will all act in their favour: The Fortresses of the Kingdom are already in their Hands; they are acquainted with all the Passes of the Country, with the Way of Fighting among the Inhabitants, and know exactly the Strength and Weakness of all they have to encounter. On these Accounts, my Lords, our Militia, when there is occasion, may be incapable to oppose a Standing Army of Natives, if they should attack our Liberties, and yet be more than a Match for three times the Number of Foreigners, in case of an Invasion. I know, my Lords, several Instances where a handful of Foreigners have subdued a People; but we always find that those People lived under an oppressive, tyrannical

* So Mr Gulliver renders the Lilliputian expression, *Franadh en delb aranch*.

rannical Government, and, looking on themselves as having no Property in their native Country, thought that they might gain, but could not possibly lose by the Change. For this reason, my A Lords, they looked upon their own Tyrants and their Forces as the greatest Enemies they had, and therefore frequently joined the Invader; or, if ever they resisted them, their Resistance was so feeble, that it shewed that the Success of the Contest was indifferent B to them. It is true, my Lords, we have a Government under which the Vitals of our Constitution are yet safe: But who knows how far the Minds of the People may be exasperated by the Load of Taxes they are obliged to pay C for maintaining this Army, so as to look upon them as their greatest Enemies, and make them ready to join with any Invader? This, my Lords, may possibly be the Case, and I think this Possibility ought to be admitted as soon as the Possibility of the People's Rebellion, were our regular Forces diminished. This last, my Lords, is a Possibility, on which the noble Lords, who spoke against the Motion, have very much insisted, but I submit it to your Lordships, what Weight it ought E to have, when you consider that this very People is bridled with 12,000 regular Forces.

So much, my Lords, has been said on this and former Occasions about the Superiority of our naval Force, that, F I shall trouble your Lordships with very little on that Head; I shall only beg leave to observe, that the Power with whom we are now at Variance, has been so often humbled by our naval Force, that there is no Occasion on G their Accounts to keep on Foot above six thousand Land Forces. A Foreigner who should hear our Apprehensions from *Iberia* urged as the Reason for keeping up 18,000 Men, would be apt to think, we have forgot H that we live in an Island, which must be always inaccessible to an Invasion from any Nation, who is not our Superior at Sea. But, my Lords, admitting that these Apprehensions were

well grounded, the Increase of our Expences, and National Debt, by continuing our Army, is the readiest Way for making an Invasion effectual; because it drains off the Means and the Money, by which we might otherwise make a vigorous Resistance. To me, my Lords, it appears very plain, that had it not been for the Money that we have already expended in keeping up an Army that could be of no Service to the State, the Publick at this Day must have been 20 Millions richer than it is; because we might have paid off 20 Millions of the National Debt. Therefore, my Lords, I should think that the best Friends of the Government, if they understood their own Interest aright, would be the first to oppose this Bill, since thereby they preserve in their Hands the Signs of War, and the Means of making themselves formidable in case of an Attack either at Home or from A-broad; whereas an idle lavish Dissipation of the public Treasure disables them from making a proper Resistance when it becomes absolutely necessary. This, my Lords, might be one Motive that induc'd Urg; *Trachnerd* to declare that a Standing Army was the readiest Way to bring in the abdicated *Jacmo*. The Opinion of so great a Friend to the Revolution, my Lords, I think ought to have some Weight; and as that excellent Author's Expressions are fuller and stronger than any thing I can say on this Head, I shall beg leave to give the Passage in his own Words, from his Argument concerning Standing Armies, p. 27.

I will make one Assertion more, and then conclude this Discourse, viz. That the most likely Way of restoring the Emperor Jacmo, is maintaining a Standing Army to keep him out.

For the Emperor's Safety stands upon a Rock, while it depends upon the solid Foundation of the Affections of the People, which is never to be shaken, till it is as evident as the Sun in the Firmament, that there is a formed Design to overthrow our Laws and Liberties; but if we keep a Standing Army, all depends

depends upon the uncertain and capricious Humours of the Soldiery, which in all Ages have produc'd more violent and sudden Revolutions, than ever have been known in unarm'd Governments.

These, my Lords, are the Words of a Great and Honest Man, and his Reasoning is as good now as it was in his Time; but, my Lords, there is a much stronger Reason why all Well-wishers to their Country ought to be more against a Standing Army now than they were in his Days, and that Reason, my Lords, is because we are upwards of 30 Millions more in Debt now than we were then. This renders us more unable to defend our Liberties, in case they are attack'd either by a foreign or a domestic Enemy. Therefore, my Lords, as it appears to me, that our Liberties cannot be preserv'd, if we keep up the Number of Forces propos'd by the Bill, I agree with the Motion.

Upon a Division, it was carried in the Negative. Noes 99, Yeas 35.

We shall now give our Readers an Account of the Debate on the same Subject, which happened in the House of Clinabs on the 10th Day of the same Sessions; where the Speakers were more numerous, and the Speeches more varied. But as it must unavoidably happen, if we were to give the Substance of every Speech Mr Gulliver has recorded on that important Question, that we should be obliged to repeat what has been written on the like Occasions in other Countries, and which our Readers are already supposed to be acquainted with, we shall confine ourselves to the Extracts of those Speeches that were peculiar to the Sessions, and most in Character of the Speakers.

On the 10th Day of the 4th Session of the second Senate held under his Imperial Majesty Gorgenti II. the House, according to Order, being resolv'd into a Committee of the whole House, and the Hurgolen Chorlo Truron being in the Chair, it was mov'd, that 17704 Men (most ly call'd for the Sake of a round Number 18,000) be granted for the

Land Service for the current Moon, which was objected to by the Gorgenti Balkriff, Urg; in Terms to the following Purpose:

A S I R,

IT is very extraordinary that a Motion like this should be made, after the multiplicity of Treaties, Conventions, Negotiations, and other Measures that have been lately carried on with almost every Court in *Degulia*. I believe, Sir, there is not a Man in the Nation, except such as are under the immediate Influence of the Ministry, or in the Secret of Affairs himself, but expected, after the Nation had been so long amused with the fine Effects that our pacifick Measures were to produce, that they at least would be attended with a Reduction of the numerous Forces that are now on foot. So far from that, Sir, an Addition, it seems, instead of a Reduction, is to take place. For my own Part, I never was at Pains to enquire what the proper Number to be reduced is, because I own very frankly, that I have always been against any Standing Army in Time of Peace, as a thing unknown to the Laws and Constitution of *Lilliput*, and destructive to the Liberty of a People in a free Country. Such, Sir, was always the Language of this House while we had Ministers, who understood how to make the Nation formidable Abroad, by preserving to the Emperor the Love and Affections of his Subjects at Home. But this, Sir, is an Art that seems to have been long lost in *Lilliput*, and if we cannot now be belov'd, we are resolv'd to make ourselves feared by the People. I have heard it said, Sir, that if we do not keep up a Standing Army, every thing must run into Confusion. Sir, I am one of those who think that a Standing Army is worse than the worst Confusion, and if Order is to be preserv'd amongst us by a Standing Army, I could wish that Things were run into Confusion, because out of Confusion Order might arise. Therefore, Sir, I am absolutely against the present Motion. But if

Gentlemen

Gentlemen who have considered the Thing perhaps more than I have done, shall propose a Number which may be consistent with the Liberties of the People, I shall not be against their Motion.

WIMGUL HEAGH, *Urg; spoke next to the following Effect:*

S I R,

Gentlemen, when they talk of Negotiations and Treaties, speak as if a Minister were to be as sure of the Success of his Negotiations, as he could be of a mathematical Proposition. I am as much against a Minister's running into an idle, or an improbable Scheme of Negotiation, and against his amusing the Nation with groundless Hopes of Success, or putting it to unnecessary Expences, as any Gentleman here. But, Sir, Ministers are to Answer for the Reasonableness, and not for the Event, of their Measures: It is unjust to suppose them to be endowed with the Spirit of Prophecy, so as to foresee Contingencies, to prevent Deaths, or guard against every Accident that may happen; and I believe, Sir, if we do not suppose this, and if we coolly and impartially examine the Conduct of the Ministry of *Lilliput* for some Years past, we shall find they have acted as prudent and as rational a Part, as the wisest Ministers the hon. Gentleman can instance under the most flourishing State of our Empire. Sir, if the hon. Gentleman will engage to shew me one Step made by the Administration that has been unsuccessful purely from the Fault of our Ministers, I will engage to shew him three in any other Period of our History that he shall be pleased to pitch upon. So that, Sir, unless Gentlemen come to the Point, and instance some particular Part of Conduct that is blameable in our Ministry, all these loose general Reflections must go for nothing; because they may be equally applied to a good, a bad, or an indifferent Ministry. But, Sir, I own this is a Deviation from the present Question, which is, Whether the Number mov'd for, is the Number proper to be kept

up at this Juncture? Sir, I have as little Reason as most Gentlemen in this House to wish for the Continuance of any Tax or Imposition upon the People, because it can never put a Grull in my Pocket, tho' it may take a good many out of it. But I am for continuing the present Number of Forces, because at present I enjoy both my Fortune and my Liberty; and should we break or reduce our Forces to the Number the hon. Gentleman seems to wish for, I should not be sure of enjoying either of these Advantages one *Moon* longer. This, Sir, I speak from the Experience I daily have of the present Temper and Disposition of the People of *Lilliput*. Every Rank and Degree of our Commonalty is so tainted with Dissatisfaction against that Government under which we enjoy Liberty to as full and great a Degree as any People ever did, that I dare say, were it not for our Army, we should soon see our Constitution ruin'd. In this Sense it is, Sir, I vote for the present Motion; because our Army serves at present to defend both my Fortune and my Liberty: For I dare affirm, that no Man who enjoys either, can be sure of them an Hour longer after the Constitution of his Country is ruin'd; or, which is the same Thing, after the Succession to the Crown in the present Royal Family is set aside. I shall not pretend, Sir, to give the House the Grounds of this general Dissatisfaction and Degeneracy. But, Sir, one visible, and I believe the principal Cause of it, is, the exorbitant Liberty, I should rather call it Licentiousness, of the Press. The Press, Sir, give me Leave to add, when it is under proper Regulations, is one of the greatest Advantages of a free People; but when prostituted to Dissatisfaction, Ambition, or Revenge, it becomes the Nuisance of a Government. The last, Sir, happens to be the present State of the Liberty of the Press in *Lilliput*; no Rank or Character has been secure from the invenom'd Attacks of the pretended Friends to Liberty; and, Sir, as no

M m m People

People in the World are fonder of being acquainted with the Politicks of their Country than the *Lilliputians* are, it requires no uncommon Strength of Parts or Genius to debauch them into a bad Opinion of the best Prince or Minister that ever was. It is but telling them : *You are the Judges of the Conduct of the Administration; it is you that furnish the Expences of our Fleets and Armies, and therefore the Ministry ought not to make one Step without your Concurrence and Advice.* Sir, there is not a Porter in the Streets of *Mildendo* who does not understand these Arguments, and who does not think himself qualified to be a Minister of State, and that he has as good a Title to judge of the Measures of the Government, as any Gentleman in this House, or all the Gentlemen taken together. Any Man who flatters the Vanity of a Mob, will always have that Mob on his Side. And this, Sir, seems to be the true, and the only Merit of all the Scriblers against the Government. But mean as their Parts are, they have had but too good Success in poisoning the Minds of the People ; and, Sir, to them it is owing in a great Measure, that both Prudence and Necessity oblige us to agree to this Motion. I say, Sir, Necessity obliges us to it ; for if you continue the Liberty of the Press, so as to protect every Scribler, who perhaps is hired to spirit up the People against their Governors, there is a Necessity that you should continue your Army. But, Sir, I am far from insinuating as if we were in any Danger from the Liberty of the Press : No, it is the Licentiousness of the Authors, and not the Liberty of the Press that we are to dread ; and till such Time as some effectual Stop is put to that Licentiousness, I shall be against making any Reduction of our Forces.

Wimgul Skeiphen, *Urg; next spoke to the following Purpose.*

S I R,

THE Hon. Gentleman who spoke first for the Motion, has indeed

made the best Excuse for the Ministry that can be made ; Ministers are but Men, sometimes weak Men, and tho' it would be unjust to suppose them endu'd with a Spirit of Prophecy, yet, I think they should at least be possess'd of a tolerable Share of Prudence. And tho' I should not wonder if one or two Measures went wrong upon a Minister's Hand, through unavoidable Accidents ; yet, I think it strange that every Measure should go wrong, that not one of the numerous Expedients that have been set on Foot for securing the Tranquillity of *Degulia* and *Lilliput* should prove effectual. Sir, I own this gives me strong Apprehensions of what I am not inclined to express on this Occasion. I own that, with the Hon. Gentlemen who spoke first on this Motion, I was apt to think that the Round of Negotiations and Treaties we have been carrying on for these ten or twelve *Moons* past with all the Powers in *Degulia*, might have procured us at least some Respite from a Burden which our Fore-fathers never knew. I mean, Sir, that of a Standing Army ; I call it a Standing Army, because it has continued for these many *Moons*, and we have always been told the same Things over and over again, as Reasons why it is continued. I have, during many *Moons*, told the House every Session that we should have a Return of the very same Reasons next *Session* ; but Gentlemen never seem'd to believe me, tho' they have hitherto found my Words but too true. Now, Sir, as the same Causes have subsisted for about 40 *Moons* past without being any worse for the wearing, I am apt to think they may subsist 40 *Moons* longer ; and while the same Causes subsist, the same Effects must follow ; so that in effect a Standing Army may be thought as much a Part of our Constitution, as the most lawful Prerogative or Privilege, which either Prince or People can claim. But, Sir, tho' Gentlemen will be puzzled to find out one new Argument in favour of a Standing Army, there is nothing easier than to bring 20
against

against it. The Reason of this, Sir, is because it produces but one single Good, which is the Security of the Administration; but it begets many Calamities, by ruining the People, and endangering the Constitution. No Country can give more melancholy Instances of the Effects of a military Force than *Lilliput* can. That very Army which was raised by the Senate in defence of the Subjects, against some Encroachments made by *Chorlo* the *First* upon their Liberties, afterwards gave Law to the Senate itself, turn'd its Members out of Doors, raised our Constitution to the Foundation, and brought that unhappy Prince to the Block. This Catastrophe, Sir, was not owing to the People of *Lilliput*, it was owing to their Army, which like other wild Beasts turn'd upon and destroy'd their Keepers. After the Restoration of the Royal Family, the Prince then upon the Throne rais'd a few Guards, which never swell'd above 5,890 Men, and yet so jealous was the Nation even of that small Number, that he never could get his Parliament, prostitute as it was, to pass over one Session without taking Notice of them. This, Sir, was the more extraordinary as the Parliament was never ask'd for any Money for their Support. The next Parliament proved as uneasy to him on this Head as the former had been, and were so distrustful of his Intentions, that they appointed Commissioners of their own for applying the Money granted for disbanding them, and it was paid into the Chamber of *Mildendo*. Nay, Sir, as a further Proof of the Apprehensions the Nation was under from a Standing Army they came to a Resolution, 'That the Continuance of Standing Forces in this Nation, other than the Militia, is illegal, and a great Grievance and Vexation to the People.' I have mentioned this Period of our History, Sir, to shew that notwithstanding the Venality of that very Reign, the Parliament never could be brought to concur with what might one Day overthrow both their own and

the People's Liberties. If the Nation was so jealous of an inconsiderable Number which did not cost it a *Grull*, ought we to consent to keep on Foot so formidable a Number as 18,000? Sir, it is in vain for any Gentleman to say that the Army is under the Direction of a wise and a just Sovereign, who will never harbour a Thought inconsistent with the Good of his Subjects; because an Army, when once it finds its own Power, may very probably refuse to take Laws, even from that very Sovereign under whose immediate Direction they are. The Senate's Army, Sir, was as absolutely under the Direction of the Senate in the Time of *Chorlo* the first, as any Army is now under the Direction of his Majesty, and yet, it is well known they obey'd Orders no longer than they found it convenient for themselves.

The Period, Sir, from which we are to date the Rise of our Standing Army in *Lilliput*, is the ninth *Moon* of the late Emperor *Wimgul*, when the Senate granted an Army of 10,000 Men for the Service of the current *Moon*. This was done in Consideration of the powerful Faction, at that Time subsisting in the Kingdom in Favour of the deposed Emperor. And if ever a Standing Army can be of Use at any Time, it is at such a Juncture. But nothing, Sir, could make so palpable an Infraction of the Subjects Rights, as established by the Revolution, go down. Tho' this Nation was then bless'd with a Prince that had hazarded every Thing to free us from Oppression and Tyranny, and therefore could never be supposed to have any Designs upon our Constitution, yet many Gentlemen who were Friends of the Revolution upon Principles of Liberty, with one Consent remonstrated against a Standing Army, tho' but kept up from Year to Year, as subversive of the People's Rights and of the Revolution-Principles.

The foregoing SPEECH to be concluded in our next.

This Account of Political DEBATES to be continued.

The full Pay and Subſiſtence per Diem, of every Officer, Non-Commiſſion'd Officer, and Private Man on the ENGLISH Eſtabliſhment.

	Horſe Guards.		Horſe Grenadier		Horſe.		Dragoons.		Foot Guards.		Foot.	
	Full Pay.	Subſiſtence.	Full Pay.	Subſiſtence.	Full Pay.	Subſiſtence.	Full Pay.	Subſiſtence.	Full Pay.	Subſiſtence.	Full Pay.	Subſiſtence.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Colonel and Captain	1	16 0	1	7 0	1	10 0	1	2 6	1	2 6	1	18 0
Lieutenant and Lieut. Colonel	1	3 0	0	17 6	1	2 6	0	17 6	1	4 0	0	13 0
Cornet	1	2 0	0	16 6	1	0 0	0	15 0	1	10 0	0	11 6
Major												
Guidon	1	0 0	0	15 0								
Exempt	0	13 0	0	10 0								
Lieut. and Capt. Guidon and Capt. Brigadier	0	10 0	0	7 6	0	17 0	0	13 0	0	17 0	0	13 0
Sub-Brigadier	0	5 0	0	4 0	0	16 0	0	12 0	0	16 0	0	12 0
Sub-Lieutenant	0	6 8 0	0	5 0	0	10 0	0	7 6	0	10 0	0	7 6
Chaplain	0	7 0 0	0	5 6	0	8 0 0	0	5 6	0	8 0 0	0	5 6
Adjutant	0	8 0 0	0	6 0	0	7 0 0	0	6 0	0	7 0 0	0	6 0
Surgeon	0	5 0 0	0	4 0	0	6 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6
Trumpeter	0	5 0 0	0	4 0	0	6 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6
Sergeant	0	5 0 0	0	4 0	0	6 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6
Corporal	0	5 0 0	0	4 0	0	6 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6
Kettle Drummer or Drummer	0	5 0 0	0	4 0	0	6 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6
Hautboy	0	4 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6	0	6 0 0	0	3 6
Private Gentleman	0	4 0 0	0	2 10 7	0	6 0 0	0	2 0	0	6 0 0	0	2 0
Marſhall	0	7 0 0	0	5 6	0	6 0 0	0	2 0	0	6 0 0	0	2 0
Col. and Capt.	2	1 0 1	1	11 0	1	15 0	1	6 6	1	19 0	1	4 0
Lieut. Col. & Capt.	1	9 6 1	2	6 1	1	4 6	0	18 6	1	8 6	0	17 0
Major and Capt.	1	7 0 1	1	6 1	1	4 6	0	15 6	1	4 6	0	15 0
Captain	1	1 6 0	1	16 6	1	15 6	0	11 6	1	16 6	0	10 0
Lieutenant	0	15 0 0	1	11 6	0	9 0 0	0	7 0 0	0	10 0 0	0	6 0
Cornet or Enſign	0	14 0 0	1	11 0	0	8 0 0	0	6 0 0	0	10 0 0	0	6 0
Quarter Maſter	0	8 6 0	0	6 6	0	5 6 0	0	4 0 0	0	8 0 0	0	4 0
Chaplain	0	6 8 0	0	5 0	0	6 8 0	0	5 0	0	6 8 0	0	5 0
Adjutant	0	5 0 0	0	4 6	0	5 0 0	0	4 6	0	4 0 0	0	4 0
Surgeon	0	6 0 0	0	4 6	0	6 0 0	0	4 6	0	4 0 0	0	4 0
Mate												
Kettle Drummer or Drummer	0	3 0 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Drum Major	0	2 8 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Trumpeter	0	2 8 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Sergeant	0	3 0 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Corporal	0	3 0 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Hautboy	0	3 0 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Deputy Marſhall	0	3 0 0	2	6 0	0	2 3 0	0	1 9	0	1 0 0	0	8 4
Private Man	0	2 6 0	2	0 0	0	1 9 0	0	1 5	0	1 0 0	0	8 4

See the Succeſſion of Colonels to all the Regiments, in his Maſteſty's Service according to their Seniority; p. 369 Vol. VI. alſo more particulars of the Clearings, Deductions and Cloathings.

ANSWER to Question XIII. in the MAG.
for JUNE, p. 311.

How far the Importation of Iron from America ought to be prohibited?

Nature has furnish'd Old England with Iron Ore, and Iron Stone, much more plentifully than any other known Part of the Globe; and also various Kinds of Fewel, for the smelting or melting of those Ores and Stones, and reducing them to Iron and Steel, thro' all its Gradations, into those useful Metals, which, in their Nature, will be as servicable to the Publick as any Iron or Steel imported from Abroad; and if I might not seem to stretch the Point too far, I would say better Iron, &c. and consequently more useful. I presume, that if those Gentlemen who are now employ'd in making Iron in *America*, had acquainted themselves with the Produce of this Kingdom, they would certainly have carried on Iron Works here, much rather than have transported themselves with their Effects into a distant Clime; it being demonstrable, that those Metals may be produced here as cheap as in any other Part of the World; and by proper Application, we of this Kingdom might be Exporters of 'em in sufficient Quantities to supply all other Countries where we trade. This would keep a considerable Sum of ready Money at Home, which goes yearly out to *Sweden* and other Places for the purchasing of *Iron*, which is commonly paid before they deliver our Merchants their Iron, well knowing that we cannot at present carry on our Manufactures in Iron without 'em. It is plain, the *American* Metal is not so valuable as the *English*, neither will it make so good Iron; and this is occasion'd from the Ore or Stone being not so good in its Nature as ours. These Observations being impartially consider'd, I leave it to those who are Well-wishers of Old England to judge, whether the Importation of *American* Iron ought to be encourag'd, and the making of it here neglected and disregarded.

ANGLICANUS.

PARISH FEASTS:

OR,

COUNTRY WAKES.

I AM now in the Country, and at that Season of the Year in which Parish Feasts abound. I hear of one every Sunday kept in some Village or other of the Neighbourhood, and see great Numbers of both Sexes in their Holiday Cloaths, constantly flocking thither, to partake of the Entertainment of their Friends and

Relations, or to divert themselves with the rural Games and athletick Exercises.

This Custom is of great Antiquity, most of our Country Parishes having from Time immemorial kept their Anniversary Festival, call'd in some Counties a Feast, in others a Wake. It is not only of a publick, but religious Nature, being properly a Feast of Dedication, originally instituted in remembrance of something separated, offer'd, and appropriated to the immediate Honour and Service of the Deity. Nature and common Reason may have taught Men in all Ages and Countries the Decency and Usefulness, and even Necessity, of dedicating Altars, Groves, Hills, Houses, Temples, and Churches, to the peculiar Use of divine Worship. By the Light of Nature (assisted perhaps by the Direction of the divine Spirit) the Patriarchs learn'd to dedicate Altars to the Service of God. By the same Light of Nature the *Agyptians*, *Gracians* and *Romans*, were mov'd to raise costly and elegant Edifices, of various Orders of Architecture, to the Honour and Service of *Jupiter*, *Minerva*, *Vulcan*, *Diana*, *Nep-tune*, *Fortune*, and the rest of their Gods and Goddesses. These Edifices, commonly called Temples, were appropriated and hallow'd with some solemn Ceremony, and Festivals were usually instituted and kept in Commemoration of it.

Thus the * *Greek* Historian relates, that the ancient *Agyptians* observ'd several Festivals in many Towns in Honour of their Gods, and that the *Gracians* learn'd of them the same Sort of Custom. Their Books of Antiquities have recorded an immense Number, and the *Roman* Calendar is stuff'd with their Names; in both which States, tho' some might be of a Civil Nature, yet generally they were Part of the National Religion. After the Example of Heathens, the *Hebrews* also thought it reasonable and expedient to build Tabernacles, Synagogues, and Religious Houses, and to consecrate them with solemn Festivals. The Temple of *Solomon*, a most beautiful and costly Structure, was dedicated to divine Use in Autumn, by a most solemn Rite of Consecration, and perhaps the most expensive that ever was. The Temple of *Zerobabel*, built afterwards on the same Tract of Ground, where the other had stood, was also consecrated in the Beginning of the Spring with the like pompous Demonstrations of Joy, and as many sumptuous and magnificent Sacrifices, as the Circumstances of the *Jews*, upon their Return from the *Babylonian* Captivi-

ry, would admit. But then, indeed, no Annual Celebration of any Feast was thought necessary to perpetuate the Memory of either of those Consecrations. That which the whole Nation was commanded by Authority to celebrate for eight Days together every Year at *Jerusalem*, and which they retain'd to the Beginning of Christianity, tho' but of human Institution, was call'd *the Feast of Dedication*; and is supposed to have received its Original, above three hundred Years after the building of the Second Temple, from the General *Judas Maccabæus*, that brave and valiant Defender of the Religion and Liberty of his native Country. † For, upon his triumphant Return from the Victory over the Heathen Tyrant *Antiochus Epiphanes*, (who had defil'd the Temple, by setting up in it the Idol of *Jupiter*, and compell'd the People to conform to Idolatry) he consecrated an Altar to the true God, and order'd this Feast to be continually observ'd in a grateful Remembrance, both of this Consecration, and the happy Victory and Deliverance that had been the Occasion of it. This was kept in the Winter Season, and, to shew the Innocence and Lawfulness of such Assemblies, our great Lord and Master himself was present at it, as we may apprehend by his walking at that Time in a Portico or Cloister, commonly call'd the Porch of *Solomon*.

Josephus observes, that, from that Time down to this, the *Jews* continually observ'd that Feast, calling it by a Name, which may properly enough be render'd ‡ *Illumination*; one of the most remarkable Ceremonies of which was, the lighting of Candles or Lamps every Evening, and setting them up at the Doors of their Houses as Tokens of Joy, and as Emblems and Representations of their Religion and Liberty restor'd to them. From whence we learn, by the way, that Illuminations, us'd to this Day all over *Europe*, perhaps all over the World, are a very ancient Sign of Rejoicing. They are as old, not only as the Time of this Story, which was about a hundred and fifty Years before Christ, but also as old at least as *Herodotus*, who liv'd about three hundred and thirty Years sooner, and and takes Notice of the very same Custom. For he informs us in his second Book, that, upon Festivals, and Days of Rejoicing, Illuminations were used by the ancient *Egyptians*, not only in the

Town where the Idol stood to whose Honour they were made, but also on the very same Night all over the Kingdom.

After the *Jews*, the *Christians* began very early to follow this good Custom of consecrating Churches and Oratories with much Solemnity of religious Rites and Prayers, and to refine upon the gross Practice of those who had gone before them, that the supreme Deity might be worship'd in the most compleat *Beauty of Holiness*. * As the Heathens of old dedicated their Temples, and committed themselves to the immediate Service and Protection of those Gods and Goddesses whom they lik'd best, calling one the Temple of *Jupiter*, another the Temple of *Minerva*, another the Temple of *Vulcan*: And as the *Jews* had dedicated their Temples, Sanctuaries, Synagogues, or Proseuchæ, to God, under the special Title of the God of *Israel*: So the *Christians* consecrated their Churches and Chapels for the sole Service and Honour of the Name of their Master. But as these Corruptions we call Popery, in worshipping Angels and Saints, began to prevail; they did not only begin to build Churches very fast every where, with unequal'd Zeal, Expence, and Magnificence, but also dedicated them to the peculiar Service of such Angels, Apostles, Saints and Martyrs, whose Protection and Mediation, under God, they most of all desir'd. From them the Churches took their Names, one being call'd *St Michael's*, another *St Mary's*, another *St Clement's*, another *St Peter's*, another *St Paul's*. I say nothing of *St Barnabas*, because the Antiquaries have observ'd, that few or none are any where found honour'd with his Name, except one at *Rome*.

As also the Heathens usually celebrated Annual Festivals, in Honour and Memory of their Gods, Goddesses, and Heroes, resorting together at their Temples and Tombs; and as the *Jews* constantly kept their Anniversary Feast of Dedication in Remembrance of *Judas* their Deliverer: So it hath been an ancient Custom among the *Christians* of this Island to keep a Feast every Year upon a certain Week or Day, in Remembrance of the finishing the Building of their Parish Church, and of the first solemn dedicating of it to the Service of God, and committing of it to the Care of some guardian Saint or Angel. At this Time they were to express their Thanks to their Maker for the Enjoyment of so great a Blessing, as a Place for divine Worship; and to do Honour to that

† *Book of Maccabees, and Josephus.*

‡ *Φῶτα, Light.* Hebrew Antiquities, p. 412.

* *Pliny*, B. 4. Ep. 1. *Id.* B. 10. Ep. 58, 59.

that Saint of the Parish whose Name it bears. Thus, without Question, the original Cause and Design of Parish Wakes or Feasts was, to preserve in Memory the Dedication of the Parish Church. And of this there might be some Difference. For some might be owing purely to a Custom voluntarily begun and establish'd by the People, but others were held by publick Command and Authority. So this very Feast of Dedication, as well as other Festivals, we find order'd formerly by a particular † Canon Law or Constitution made in the Reign of Edward III. which might only be a Revival and Reinforcement of an old Canon made above 800 Years before. For the Dedication of Churches, and the Annual Commemoration of such Dedications, is of longer standing. We find it mention'd so far backward, as in the Reign of Edward the Confessor; and not only so, but I have somewhere read, that it was first order'd in the Pontificate of Felix the third, about the Year of Christ 483, or a little after.

† Gibson's Codex, p. 280.

[To be concluded in our next.]

An Historical Character of the Honourable
GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq; (By G. C.
M. D. and F. R. S.)

SUNDAY, August the 6th 1738, died at Oxford, in the Seventy-fifth Year of his Age, the Honourable GEORGE BAILLIE, of JERVISEWOOD, Esq; descended from an antient and virtuous Family in North Britain. He was a Gentleman, who, in this corrupt Age, did Honour to human Nature, and was a great Instance (according to my best Observation) of the Efficacy of the Grace, Wisdom and Power, of the ALMIGHTY.

At one and the same time he was a most zealous Patriot, a very able Statesman, and the most perfect Christian, that this, or any Age has produced; Piety, Charity, Justice and Truth, being the Basis of all his private Resolves, and public Transactions. He consider'd Mankind as his Family, and each Individual as his Child, and as the Image of his Heavenly Father. He continued steadily in his own Church and Principles, when at home, and in his Country; discouraging Indifference and Wavering in the external, as well as internal Life of Religion, but without Rigidness and Narrowness of Soul; believing Charity to be one of the Cardinal Virtues, and a guarded Freedom, essential to our unlap'd and recovered Natures. I had the Honour of an intimate Acquaintance with him for the last thirty Years of his Life. I have studied him in all the various Scenes he pass'd through; in Posts of great Honour, in the Troubles of private Life, in Health and in Sickness, in Business and Retirement; and with great Truth I can affirm, that in all these seve-

ral Scenes, never knew his Superior in solid Virtue and just Thinking.

His Courage was undaunted, and his Patience immovable; his Piety unfeigned, and his Truth exact to the greatest Precision. Having been bred in the School of Affliction, his Compassion was never denied to those who were in Distress, even by their own Indiscretions. He spent the last twelve Years of his Life in constant Meditation, Contemplation, and Prayer. It was truly a Life bid with Christ in God. He pass'd through several States of Purification and Trial, unknown to common and unexperienced Christians.

His Father (a few Hours before his Life must have been ended by the Hardships of his Confinement) was, for his Love to his Religion and Country, most barbarously put to Death by the Severity of the then Administration, and the Madness of the Times; whereby his Estate was forfeited, and his Son obliged to retire into Holland.

Coming into England with the Pr. of Orange, he narrowly escap'd perishing at Sea; on which account, all his Life after, he kept a rigorous Fast once every Week, spending the whole Day in Meditation, Prayer, and Praises to his Deliverer. During all the Times of his great and arduous Employments, he never fail'd Morning and Night to retire a considerable time to his Closet, and prostrate himself before his Maker. His Faith and Trust, that the Children of the Righteous should never want Bread, was so firm, that in all his Difficulties and Misfortunes, he never sav'd any thing for fear of Want (when the Expence was charitable, necessary, or decent); and in his Prosperity he never squander'd away any thing ostentatiously or uselessly.

His private Charities were as great and extensive, as they were secret and constant. In short, in his Rank and Order, under the present Lapse of human Nature, and the flagrant Corruption of this Age and Nation, he was in every thing a most perfect Example to his Family, to his Friends, and to his Country.

BATH, Aug. 12, 1738.

To Dr. CHEYNE on his Historical Character of the Honourable GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq;

LET venal pens in trifling numbers flow,

And undeserv'd praise on peers bestow;

Thy panegyrics want no help of art,

Spontaneous off'rings of an honest heart.

Oh, happy BAILLIE! blest with length of

Well may thy happiness our envy raise: (Days,

Happy in life, more happy in thy End;

Most happy after death, in such a friend,

Thy virtues. and thy worth to recommend.

Mr. URBAN,

I Am very glad to find by your Correspondent's Answer from Leek, that the Obliquity of the Ecliptick has been invariable, as long, at least, as the oldest Person in that Town can remember; for if there had been any Decrease, which is the thing in Question, it must have been very visible even to the naked Eye. The Reason of this is very evident, because the Distance of six Miles renders the Observation much

much more plain and accurate, than can possibly be taken by the nicest Instrument ever yet invented: For what Proportion does six Feet bear to six Miles? It is as one to 5,280. This I think leaves no doubt of the Certainty and Conclusiveness of this Method. But to put this Matter farther out of Doubt, I shall make it appear from the Observations of the most expert Astronomers, that the Sun's greatest Inclination has continu'd invariable for this 150 Years past.

I believe the Observations of *Tycho Brahe* are liable to least Objection of any Astronomer of his Time; he determin'd the Latitude of *Uraniburgh* to be $55^{\circ} 54' 30''$; hence the Altitude of the Equator $34^{\circ} 5' 30''$; the greatest Meridian Altitude at the Summer Solstice $57^{\circ} 35'$: From the *Flamsteedian Refraction* being deduct'd, leaves the true Height of the Sun $57^{\circ} 34' 33''$; from this subtract the Height of the Equator, there will remain the greatest Obliquity of the Ecliptick $23^{\circ} 29' 3''$. Then again at the Winter Solstice,

The Alt. of the Sun Dec. 11. was	$10^{\circ} 41' 10''$
Refraction subtract	$4' 15''$
Remains the Sun's true Alt.	$10^{\circ} 36' 55''$
Which subtracted from the Alt. of the Equator.	$34^{\circ} 5' 40''$
Leaves	$23^{\circ} 28' 45''$

From these Instances it plainly appears the greatest Obliquity could not be $23^{\circ} 31' 30''$ as *Tycho* asserted; whose Error arose chiefly from a Supposition, that the Sun's Parallax was much greater than it really was; but by later Observations, and consequently more accurate it has been found to be almost insensible, for which Reason I have wholly neglected it.

In the Years 1594, 1595, 1596, and 1597 our own Countryman, Mr *Ed. Wright*, observ'd the Sun's Meridian Altitude with a Quadrant of more than six Feet Radius. From him we have the commonly receiv'd Notion that the Latitude of *London* near the Tower, is, $51^{\circ} 32'$, but how justly will appear hereafter. And this has been swallow'd down by all Astronomical Writers without Examination ever since. The only Observations to be depended upon, which have been made near *London*, have been taken by Mr *Flamsteed* and Mr *Pound*; the former determin'd the Latitude of the Observatory at *Greenwich* to be $51^{\circ} 28' 30''$, and the latter that of *Wanstead* $51^{\circ} 34'$. Now the last and best Survey of *Essex* places *Wanstead* at least $3' 30''$ more North than the Tower; and the Observatory at *Greenwich* is not more than $2'$ more Southerly than the same Place. Hence the Latitude of the Tower of *London* cannot exceed $51^{\circ} 30' 30''$, and the Altitude of the Equator $38^{\circ} 29' 30''$: This being subtracted from the greatest Meridian Altitude, observ'd by Mr *Wright*, leaves no more than $23^{\circ} 28' 30''$ for the greatest apparent Obliquity; which is a few Seconds less than that of *Tycho* his Contemporary.

From these Observations therefore rightly applied, we may safely conclude that the greatest Obliquity of the Ecliptick in *Tycho's* Time, did not exceed what Mr *Flamsteed* found it to

be near 100 Years afterwards; and as for the Time elapsed since Mr *Flamsteed* began to observe, the annual Observations at *Leek* are a sufficient Proof that it has been invariable since. The only remaining Difficulty is that of *Maraldi*, who in the *Connoissance de Temps* has reduced the Obliquity to $23^{\circ} 28' 20''$, and this can be accounted for no other Way, if his Observations are equally accurate, than by his allowing a greater Refraction than Mr *Flamsteed*, as the two *Cassini's*, Father and Son, did before him. And as for the Latitude of *London*, the Alteration I have made, is built upon such a rational Foundation, that no one will call it in Question who has a sincere Regard for the Discovery of Truth. And indeed I have often wonder'd that so important an Enquiry has never been determined with greater Accuracy before now: Nay, what is more in a Nation wherein so many are qualified for Enquiries of this sort, there are not five Places in *England*, determin'd to so great a Degree of Certainty, as is requisite in Cases of this Nature. Nor can the Authors of the latest County-Surveys be acquitted of this Charge; since, however exact their Measuring may be, as to Latitude, they are all inconsistent with each other. And certainly there cannot be a greater Reproach to this Nation, considering how diligent our Neighbours *French* are in correcting all Errors of this Kind, and what an exact Map of their Country the *Academy of Sciences* have exhibited to the Publick. However I am greatly pleased to learn by Mr *Facio's* Means that all Persons are not equally indolent in Determinations of this Kind, and that the *Doughartys* have taken some Pains in determining the Latitude of *Worcester*. And since the Royal Society as a Body seem to decline this Trouble, if other qualify'd Persons would follow so laudable an Example, we might soon be enabled to give the World a much more correct Map of *England* than has ever yet appeared.

I am yours, &c. R. BROOKES.

PS. Your Astronomical Readers will easily perceive that what I have said hitherto, is not so much to determine the exact Quantity of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, as to shew that it is invariable, and what Reason there is to dissent from the Determination of *French* Astronomers; they having asserted, that the Circle of the Ecliptick approaches the Equator at the Rate of 1 Min. in 90 Years*. For certainly such a considerable Decrease could not escape the Observation of the Curious at *Leek*, by Means of that very remarkable Hill mentioned in my last. The Skillful in these Matters will readily find that the Increase of the Sun's Declination, on the Day of his touching the Tropick of Cancer, cannot amount to more than $14''$, not $20''$, as I before asserted by Mistake; and consequently as the Sun continues to emerge from behind the Hill viz. one Day only, in a distinct manner, as in Dr. *Plott's* Time, it cannot have decreased $40''$; as it must have done, if the abovemention'd Hypothesis were true; since that Number exceeds the said diurnal Encrease of Declination.

* See the *Memoirs De l'Acad. for 1734.*

son no less than 26". And as to the *Observations of the Ancients* we have none left but those communicated by *Ptolomy*; and how little he is to be depended upon appears from his Error in the Latitude of *Alexandria*, the Place of his Habitation, which he made no less than 13 Min. more than *M. Chazelles* has yet found it. To this I shall add the Opinion of the compleat-est Astronomers any Age ever produc'd, I mean *Dr HALLEY*: His Words are these, † *But whether it were really true, that the Obliquity of the Ecliptic was, in the Time of Hipparchus and Ptolomy, really 22 Min. greater than now, may well be question'd, since Pappus Alexandrinus, who lived but about 200 Years after Ptolomy, makes it the very same that we do.* Upon the whole then I must leave it to the Consideration of the Judicious, Whether this pretended Decrease of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, is not much more properly to be attributed to the Inaccuracy of Instruments, and the different Tables of Refraction, than any real Motion in the Circle itself? And whether there can possibly be invented a more certain Method of determining this very important Point, than what I have, by your Means, exhibited to the Publick?

† *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 355.

The APOTHEOSIS of MILTON.

A VISION, continued from p. 235.

THAT divine young Man, said my Conductor, is the incomparable *Otway*, his Genius entitled him to a Place in the first Rank of Men, but the Habits he contracted, threw him into the lowest. Heavens, said I to myself, that a Man who could command the Passions of others should be so great a Slave to his own! My Son, said the Genius who seemed to know my Thoughts by intuition, the Gifts of Nature are beneficial or fatal to Man according to the different pursuits of Life into which he is led by Education, Custom, or Company; had these Circumstances been favourable to the unhappy *Otway*, his fine Endowments must have taken another turn, and have render'd his Person as much the Object of the Esteem, Love, and Veneration, of his Contemporaries, as his Writings are the Subject of the envy, delight, and admiration of Posterity. But unhappy Mortals! the greater their Dignity would be if they trod in the Paths of Virtue, the stronger is their Propensity to Evil when they fall into the Tracts of Vice. My Guardian had scarce finished his moral Reflections, when I perceived a Personage about 40 Years of Age, of a delicate Complexion and thoughtful Aspect, who took his Seat near *Spencer*; his fine Hair, which waved in Ringlets about his Shoulders, his flowing Robe and modest Air put me in mind of one of *Plato's* Disciples, as represented by the great

Raphael in his School of *Athens*; and what, still raised him in my Idea, was, that the most distinguish'd of the Company regarded him with a Mixture of Indulgence and Wonder. Only *Ben* with an arch stolt Look to the President, pointed at him, and then touched his own Forehead, as if he had said; *The Gentleman has it here.* The Person you look at, said my Aerial Guide, is *Abraham Cowley*, of a different Cast of Genius from the Character just mentioned, and his reverse in private Life. In his natural Temper he was indolent and contemplative, but neither his Ease nor his Studies, hinder'd him being useful both to his Prince and his Friends, when they called for his Services. But observe that Lady dress'd in the loose *Robe de Chambre* with her Neck and Breasts bare; how much Fire in her Eye! What a passionate Expression in her Motions! And how much Assurance in her Features! Observe what an Indignant Look she bestows on the President, who is telling her, *that none of her Sex has any Right to a Seat there.* How she throws her Eyes about, to see if she can find out any one of the Assembly who inclines to take her Part. No! not one stirs; they who are enclined in her favour are overawed, and the rest shake their Heads; and now she flings out of the Assembly. That extraordinary Woman is *Afra Behn*; but her Character does not deserve so much notice, as to divert you from remarking the Member who now walks up to his Seat. When I turned my Eyes, I saw a genteel Man advance, whose Dress and Air were rather more easy than elegant, and yet upon viewing him narrowly, I could observe nothing in the one that was slovenly, or in the other that was becoming: His Robe was of a fine *English* Cloath, raised with a *French* embroidery, and his Manner spoke him to be as well acquainted with Mankind, as he was with the Muses. That Person, said my Director, is *Matthew Prior*, he owed much to Nature, but more to Fortune: The Gifts of the former must have languish'd, or at best have qualified him for the Favorite of some assuming great Man, had not Fortune introduced him to the Company and Acquaintance of those, who were too good Judges of Mankind, not to know that a good Poet, must be a Man of good Sense; and that a Man of good Sense, together with a fine Genius for the Arts, must form a more useful as well as ornamental Member of Society, than good Sense with little or no Genius at all.

[To be continued.]

London Journal, Sept. 2. N^o 994.

Desire of Matrimony in OLD WOMEN rebuked.

Socrates, bore the Bell from all the Philosophers of Greece. But how? Why, by bearing with a *bad Wife*, and instructing *Youths* to become *good Men*. Thus old *Nestor Ironside* reviv'd useful Knowledge in *Great Britain*, and, to the Wonder of his Contemporaries, brought the smartest Beaux, and the finest Ladies to believe, and to confess, that they were, after all, but Men and Women. Happily therefore have the *French* distinguished our illustrious Sage, by intituling his Labours, *Lectures of the modern Socrates*.

But to my Subject,—A Relation, whom I shall call *Cassandra*, is 43 by her own Reckoning, but the Register beats her Memory by ten Years. Till within these three Months she has valued herself upon her Prudence and Oeconomy. But within the Space just mention'd, she is grown I can't tell what. Her Hood and her Headcloaths are shrunk into an odd Sort of a Round-car'd Cap, the rest of her Garments have undergone a like Change: In short, when she is in full Dress, she is but 18 in all Things, except her Looks; and she is in full Dress every Day. Her Sister has discover'd that *Cassandra* is only in Love; I insist that she is a Lunatick; but the Business is, how to cure her: Marriage is the Remedy she would chuse; but alas! distemper'd People are apt to be Lightheaded, and Sailors in a Dysentery are with Difficulty with-held from jumping into the Sea, which they will needs have a green Meadow, and are just as mad after it as she is after this Fool's Paradise.

There was a Time when *Cassandra* might have thought of Marriage without the least Reproach, but then this Time is past, and hence arises the Impropriety of her thinking of it now. The Philosopher's Answer to the Question, *When was a fit Time to marry?* was right and just, tho' it is generally wrong taken; *if the Person be young*, said he, *not yet*; *if old, not at all*. Those who fancy this implies a Prohibition, are quite out. The Middle-aged are as plainly declared to be those, who ought to think of Marriage, as headless Youth, and declining Age are shewn to be unfit for it.

Reason, Experience, and the Sentiments of wise Men in all Ages, prohibit the Entrance of this State to Infants and decrepid Persons. All who transgress this Rule are sure to repent it; but more Excuses may be made for those who marry too young, than for those who marry

too old. With the former, Things may possibly grow better and better; but with the latter, they must always grow worse and worse. Besides, when young Fools marry, Love hinders them from feeling Misfortunes, as Anger hinders People from feeling Wounds. But there is a Coldness in Age, which doubles the Sharpness of Adversity, as well as that of the Weather. If an old Woman marries an old Man, what is it but a Junction of Infirmities, which they might have better supported single? If an old Woman marries a young Man, what is it but the Repetition of the antient Cruelty of *tying a dead Body to a living one*? But this is not all: Such a Woman, if she has Sorrow sitting by her *Fire-side*, meets also with Contempt if she ventures out of Doors; and what must she endure, who is always in such Company? Farther still, Remorse never fails waiting upon her to Bed; and how can *Cassandra* bear the Presence of such a Handmaid?

I know it will be said, If she is absolutely free in her Circumstances, shall she not do what she pleases? No. You will call this treating her ill. I cannot think so. What, if she should think of playing at Stool-Ball in the Meadows; of swimming with the Boys, or of ringing with her Neighbours Servants? Might she not be hindred from doing these Things? Yes; but these are prepoiterous! Ay, and so is Marriage at her Years!

Cassandra should not be angry for her own Sake; if she is, it is she who must repent it. I expect a little of her Womanish Resentment; for I know very well, there is no meddling with these *Glastenbury Thorns* that have a Trick of blossoming at Christmas, but one must prick one's Fingers.

TIMOTHY TRITE.

Common Sense, Sept. 2. N^o 83.

Whether the Courage of the People ought to be chequ'd.

ONE of the (ministerial) Pen-Men, having his Eye to the present Situation of Affairs, condemns the People for being always extremely conceited of their own Valour, and full of false Notions of Honour. They will never (says he) hear of any Thing which does not encourage the high Opinion they entertain of themselves.

They are fully persuaded, before they enter into a War, that they need only fight to conquer; no Reason nor Eloquence will ever be able to convince them, that any Measures can be right which seem to check or restrain that Impetuosity of Spirit.

I believe no People ever did conquer, who had not the same Opinion of themselves; and therefore all wise Governors ever strove to encourage that Notion in them: They who distrust their own Courage, and fancy they shall be defeated, are half beaten before they engage: And it is always looked upon to be a happy Omen for the People to think themselves superior to their Enemies in Courage. But, notwithstanding this, the People are in general no Lovers of War; and with good Reason: Because it is they who must bear the whole Burden of it; and, if it proves unsuccessful, the Loss and Damage must be theirs: Wherefore, whenever the People call loud for War, it is a shrewd Sign they suffer some very great Grievances in Peace.

I suppose, our Author thinks he has done notable Service to his Patrons, by advancing Maxims which have no Foundation in Truth, and illustrating them by a thread-bare Example, but Nothing at all to the Purpose, that of *Fabius Maximus*, who baffled *Hannibal* by avoiding to come to a Battle.

For before *Fabius* was created Dictator, the Romans had received two great Overthrows: They had been defeated at *Trebia* and at *Trafimene*; all their old Soldiers cut off, and also most of their Generals.—*Hannibal* had ravaged half *Italy*, and filled *Rome* herself with Astonishment and Terror.—*Fabius*, with a raw, new-raised Army, unused to Action, was to oppose the most experienced General at the Head of a gallant Army of Veterans, flushed with repeated Victories. But *Fabius*, under these Difficulties, did not admonish his Countrymen to beg and sue to *Hannibal* for Peace, to take any Insults, and put up any Injuries rather than continue the War. No, the first Action of his Dictature was to order Publick Prayers to be made to the Gods to advert the People, that these Overthrows did not befall them thro' Want of Courage in their Soldiers, but Neglect of Divine Ceremonies in their Generals.

When he came to act at the Head of his Army, like a prudent and judicious Leader, he weighed his own Situation and Circumstances with those of the Enemy; he considered, that *Hannibal* was far from his own Country, where there was a powerful Faction struggling against him; he was not Master of one Seaport Town in *Italy*; so that, if *Carthage* was disposed to support him, and send him Recruits, he could not receive them; his Army was continually wasting by Hunger and Diseases; he had no Maga-

zines to subsist them, nor Money to pay them, no Cities to befriend them, and no Walls to protect them; he saw Nothing he could call his own; he was forced to live from Hand to Mouth, and procure daily Bread for a great Army by Plunder; from all which *Fabius* wisely judg'd, that, if *Hannibal* did not come to a Battle very soon, he must be undone.

Contrariwise, the Romans had their Friends and Allies about them, ready to supply them. So that *Fabius* was gathering Strength, while *Hannibal* was declining.—Besides this, it was of no small Consequence to accustom a raw, unexperienced Army to the Sight of an Enemy, and to inure them to Action by skirmishing, before he ran the Hazard of a Battle.

But then (says our M——l Author) there were Prejudices raised against *Fabius* for not pushing the War with that Precipitation which People, possessed with high Notions of their own Power, thought necessary.

Allowing this, What Parallel can it bear to the Circumstances of any two States now existing? Are the Spaniards in the same Condition with the Carthaginians? Have they gain'd so many Victories? Have they also a *Hannibal*?—Where is the mighty Army of Veterans, headed by a Hero, who has caused all this Dread and Terror of the Power of Spain?—Our M——l Advocates tell us, we are not acquainted with the secret Springs, the imperceptible Movements of Affairs. 'Tis certain we are not acquainted with this terrible *Hannibal*, nor ever heard of his conquering Army. If this be the imperceptible Cause of all our Forbearance, we are ignorant indeed.

Fabius, by avoiding to come to Action, wasted the Carthaginian Strength: I am much afraid that of Spain must increase by the same Conduct.—The Carthaginians had neither Magazine nor Money; the Spaniards want neither.—Magazines they are sufficiently provided with; and as to Money, they have had Time to enrich themselves by the Spoils of our plunder'd Merchants: So that, if Money be the Strength and Sinews of War, they may engage their Adversaries with their own Forces. *Fabius*, by acting upon the Defensive, almost Ruin'd the Carthaginians; some Others, by not acting at all against the Spaniards, perhaps, have made them Great and Mighty.

Our Writers on that Side of the Question are observed to be extremely lucky at making Comparisons: Thus have they found out a Likeness betwixt the Circumstances

cumstances of the *Carthaginians* in those Times, and the *Spaniards* of to-day; because no two Things can be more unlike, and very wise Inferences they draw from it.—If such Advantages were gain'd (think they) by forbearing to fight for three Months, how much wiser must it be to forbear for fifteen Years!—By Virtue of the same happy Talent, they have found out a Resemblance betwixt an Antient and a Modern *Fabius*; tho' all the Similitude which any one else can make out in their Actions, is, that the Antient *Fabius* sold his own Estate to pay the Ransom of some Soldiers who were taken Prisoners; and the Modern *Fabius* stole the Soldiers Corn and Fodder.

From the *Craftsman*, Sept. 2. No. 634.

Account of the Negro Kings, from Mr MOORE'S Travels.

THE Name KING sounds big in our Ears, and is apt to strike People with Awe; tho' there is as much Difference between Kings, in every Respect, as between common People. There is no more Comparison between the Eastern Monarchs and our European Princes, than between the greatest of the latter and the meanest. So again, the meanest of our European Kings is infinitely above the greatest of their American Majesties. If King Theodore, for Example, could have maintain'd the Crown, which was put upon his Head by the free Election of the People, he would have been a much greater Potentate than Tomo Chachi, who lately paid us a Visit; or our good Friend and Ally, the King of the Muskatoes, who holds his Government, as I am inform'd, by Commission from the Governor of Jamaica; and, in Time of Peace, is oblig'd to earn his Bread by Fishing, or Hunting, like the poorest of his Subjects.—I design to give the Reader some Account of the Negro Kings in Africa, as describ'd in a Book lately published by Mr Francis Moore, intitled, *Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa*.—The King of Barsally being one of the most considerable, I shall begin with him.

This Prince, as our Author informs us, is very potent and very bold, but at the same Time very passionate, and when any of his Subjects affront him, he makes no Scruple of shooting them, at which it seems he is very dexterous. This likewise is great Part of his Diversion, at other Times, without any Provocation.

His Dominions are large, and divided into several Parts; over which he appoints Governors, call'd Boomeys; who

come every Year and pay Homage to him.—There is one Thing very remarkable of these Boomeys; for tho' they are very arbitrary, and do what they please with the People, yet they are beloved by them as well as fear'd; a Secret which few of our European Boomeys have been able to find out.

Other Kings generally advise with the chief Men of their respective Countries, and seldom undertake any thing of Importance, without consulting Them first; but the King of Barsally is so absolute, that he will not allow any of his Subjects to give him Advice, or intermeddle in Matters of State, except his chief Slave, call'd Ferbro, who is likewise his Prime Minister, and governs every thing in his Name, both in Peace and War.—In this Particular, he does not differ much from some of the ancient Roman Emperors, and our modern European Princes, who have delegated all their Authority to a free'd Slave, or some Upstart.

He is commonly attended with a Guard of about an hundred Horsemen, and above the same Number of Foot; whose Business it is, as in most other Countries, to protect their Master in all his tyrannical Proceedings and Outrages.

Tho' the King and all his Attendants profess the Mahometan Religion, he is so passionately fond of Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors, that he will sooner die than drink any thing small, if he can get strong. His Manner of living, says my Author, is to sleep all Day till towards Sun-set; when he gets up to drink, and goes to Bed again till Midnight; then he rises and eats; and, if he hath any strong Liquors, will sit and drink till Daylight; then eat and go to sleep again. Nay, when he is very well stock'd with Liquor, he will sit and drink for five or six Days together, and not eat one Morsel of any Thing in all that Time. It is owing to this insatiable Thirst after Brandy, that his People's Liberties and Properties are in so precarious a Situation; for he often goes out with some of his Troops by a Town in the Day-Time, and returning in the Night, sets Fire to three Parts of it, whilst his Guards at the other End seize the People, as they run from the Fire. He then carries them to the first Market with their Hands bound behind them, and sells them for his favourite Commodity.

The Author gives us several diverting Instances of this Monarch's Pranks at one of the African Company's Factory, where he paid them a Visit, and took all the Brandy he could find by Force.

It may seem a little odd that a Sovereign Prince of his Figure should be driven to such Shifts for a little *Brandy*; but it is plain that however extensive his Dominion or Power may be, his *Civil-List Revenue* must be very small; I would therefore advise the *Royal African Company* to strike up a Treaty of Alliance with him, which I dare say might be easily accomplish'd, by stipulating to pay him a Subsidy of two or three Anchors of *Brandy* a Year, besides an handsome Cag to his Prime-Minister, *Ferbro*, and another to his *favourite Wife*, or *Concubine*, who must certainly have some Interest there, as well as the Ladies in other Courts.

The King hath a Brother, named *Boomey Haman Benda*, who is worse, if possible, than his Majesty.

HUME BADGY, the present King, or rather the Usurper of TOMANY, is a Prince of much the same Character as that of BARSALLY, and lives chiefly by *begging, plundering, or stealing*.

As ridiculous as this Account of the *Negroe Kings* may seem, if we examine it closely, and compare it with the History of *other arbitrary Princes*, both ancient and modern, we shall find the Difference to consist in little more than the Degrees of Power, which they possess, and the Prevalence of particular Customs or Appetites. *Princes*, as well as other Men, have their *peculiar Vices or Foibles*. Some are entirely sway'd by *Ambition*, and the Thirst of *extending their Dominions*. Others are overpower'd with a Spirit of *Pride, Haughtiness and Cruelty*. Several are govern'd by *Passion, Lust, or Avarice*; and some by *all Three*. Where, therefore, is the Difference, but in some accidental Circumstances of Climate, Custom and Habit? — The King of *Barsally*, for Instance, is a Tyrant, and sometimes diverts himself with committing Murder in cold Blood. Did not *Caligula, Nero*, and several other *Roman Emperors*, as well as some of our modern Princes, do the same? — The King of *Barsally* exposes his Subjects to *Sale*, for want of other Merchandize. Do not several *Christian Princes*, without the same Necessity, keep their Subjects in as *abject Slavery* at home, or send them abroad for Hire, to be knock'd on the Head in Quarrels, which do not in the least concern them? — His Majesty of *Barsally* is a very great *Drunkard*, and a *Sot*. So were *Tiberius, Heliogabalus*, and several other Princes. — The King of *Barsally* sometimes makes free with what does not belong to him. But what is plundering a *little Factory's Store-house*, in comparison

of ravaging whole Kingdoms, like *Alexander, Julius Caesar*, and several Princes of much later Date? The King of *Barsally* commonly *begs* at first, and does not take any thing by *Force*, till his Request is deny'd. This answers to the *Free-Gifts and Benevolences* demanded by several *Christian Princes*; which are always levy'd in a *military Manner*, if not immediately granted. — In short, the *African Monarch* imitates his Royal Brethren of *Europe*, in most Particulars; for he gets as much as he can by *fair Means*, and then as much more as he is able by *Force or Fraud*.

Mr D'anvers quotes some other curious Passages from this Author, concerning the *Pholeys*, a free independent People, who till the Ground, &c. and are encourag'd therefore to settle in those arbitrary Kingdoms, yet are not subject to the Kings in whose Countries they live; for if ill treated by one Nation, they move to another; but these *Pholeys* are so civilised, so industrious, and so useful in raising Sustenance for the Natives, that the Tyrants and their slavish People pay a sort of Veneration to them. — On which Mr D'ANVEES remarks, "That, since these Tyrants find so many Benefits of Liberty in Strangers, it is a Wonder, they do not civilize their own People, by encouraging Liberty; but such, says he, is the Curse of Slavery, that it shuts Peoples Eyes against their own Interest, and the strongest Demonstrations of Experience."

The Craftsman, Sept. 9. No. 655.

REPLY to Mr Freeman's ANSWER to the two following Questions:

1. Why we have borne with the Spaniards so long?
2. Why do we not now take Vengeance of Them?

AS to the first, which Mr Freeman calls the previous Question, he quotes a Paragraph from this Paper, (See p. 422 A) being Part of the Minister's Speech; in which he acknowledges himself to be answerable for all the Measures of the Government, since he hath had the Direction of them, as he certainly is by Law, and supposing the Minister should be call'd to account for his past Conduct, & respect to Spain; "In this Case, says he, might it not be alledg'd, that the various Measures hitherto taken, the Treaties concluded, the Commissioners sent to Spain in consequence of those Treaties, and all the Representations and Memorials presented by our Minister, are so many Proofs

in Favour of the *Administration*? — But might it not be alledg'd, on the other Side, that when *all these various Measures* had no Effect for above twelve Years past; when every *Treaty* was eluded as soon as made; when the *Commissioners* sent to *Spain*, at a very great Expence to the Nation, could obtain no Restitution to our *injur'd Merchants* for their *past Losses*, or Security for their *future Commerce*; and when, notwithstanding all the *Representations* and *Memorials*, presented by our *Minister*, as well as the greatest Obligations conferr'd upon the Court of *Spain*, they still suffer'd their Subjects to go on in the same Course of *plundering*, *insulting*, and *abusing* our Countrymen; in this Case, I say, might it not be alledg'd, against the *Administration*, & they ought to have had recourse to *Arms* long ago, when *fair and peaceable Means* could not prevail? — I mention this only in Reply to the *Gazetteer*, who defends the *Administration* by the worst Arguments that an Enemy could possibly put into their Mouths. But the following is more extraordinary than all the rest

“The subsequent Methods taken last Session, of verifying these Facts before both Houses of Parliament, were prudent and proper; (See p. 423 A) and if they were so, must not the *Administration* be acquitted, upon this Question?” — Would not a Stranger to these Affairs be apt to conclude from hence, that the *Petitions of our Merchants*, last Year, for Reparation and Redress, were promoted and countenanced by the *Administration*? But it is well known to every body, who knows any thing of the Matter, that no Arts were left untry'd to stop *Petitions*; and when those Endeavours fail'd, a *Counter-Petition* was set on Foot, to invalidate the *others*, and not very covertly encourag'd by some Men in Power? Indeed, the *honourable Gentleman*, (See p. 334) endeavour'd to wash his Hands of this *dirty Business*, but it appears from his own Account, that he was made privy to the Design, as a Thing for his Service; and, perhaps, the only Reason for suppressing it, at last, was the Want of a sufficient Number of creditable Hands to give it any Weight against such a general Concurrence of the whole Nation. — The *Gazetteer* ought likewise to remember, that when the same Applications were made by the *Merchants*, several Years ago, nay even but a few Months before the last *Petition*, they were treated by all the *ministerial Writers* as a Nest of *Pyrates* and *Sea-Robbers*, who could not be used too ill by

the *Spaniards*, and deserved no Protection from *their own Country*. — This is a sufficient Reply to Mr *Freeman's* Answer to the first Question, viz. *Why we have borne with the Spaniards so long?*

A As to the second Question; *Why we do not now take Vengeance of them?* He promises to answer this likewise out of the *Craftsman*, who takes Notice in the same Paper, that the *Administration* hath put the Nation to a great Expence; which hath been incurr'd by fitting out a great Fleet; from whence Mr *Freeman* concludes that they must intend to make use of it against the *Spaniards*, if they do not immediately comply with our Demands; and I must agree with him, that there is some Reason in this Supposition; for if a Fleet, fitted out at such a vast Expence, is not employ'd against our *Enemies*, it will be, in a manner, making War upon Ourselves. But, at the same Time, I cannot think his Argument conclusive; for we know by Experience, from the *Bastimentos* and *Spithead*, that the meer Equipment of powerful and formidable Squadrons is no sure Sign of their being intended for *forceable Service*, even when *persuasive Arguments* will not prevail.

The Craftsman, Sept. 16. N^o 636.

English Proverbs, apply'd to Great Persons.

MY Lord Bacon observes, that the *Genius, Wit, and Spirit of a Nation*, are discovered by their PROVERBS; such as the noble Sublimity of the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Gravity of the *Spaniards*, the Sprightliness of the *French*, and the rugged Simplicity of the *English*; of which last, I will begin with those relating to *Kings*.

F Sail, quoth the KING; bold, quoth the WIND.

This is a proper Admonition to *KINGS*, that however great their Power may be over their *Subjects*, the *Wind, Seas* and *Weather* will not obey them, let them bluster and threaten as much as they please.

G The KING's CHEESE goes half away in PARINGS.

That is, a great deal of it is squander'd amongst *Collectors* and other Officers of the *Revenue*, in Salaries, and perhaps Embezlements unless they are strictly watch'd, and often call'd to an Account.

H The KING's CHAFF is worth more than OTHER MEN'S CORN.

This is somewhat like the former, and signifies that even the little Perquisites, which attend the *King's Service*, are more considerable than the standing Wages

Wages of *private Persons*. But *Ministers* ought to remember several Proverbs against them; particularly the following.

He that eats the KING'S GOOSE, will be choak'd with his FEATHERS.

For tho' too many Princes don't care how much their poor Subjects are fleeced, they seldom pardon such Injuries, when done to themselves; especially if they happen to be defrauded in *that*, which is their *darling Passion*; therefore some of our *modern Ministers*, much wiser than their *Predecessors*, instead of touching a Bit of their *Master's Goose*, have fatten'd it up for his own Table, at the *People's Expence*, as well as another for *themselves*. This seems the most natural Construction, tho' I am sensible, that the *KING'S GOOSE* will admit of other Applications.

KING'S and BEARS often worry their KEEPERS

This is a very gross Comparison; and I am sorry to find it amongst our *English Proverbs*, tho' even *Solomon*, who was a *King*, as well as the *wisest of Men*, makes Use of it himself. Nay, the Truth of it is confirm'd by a thousand Instances in History, and ought to be a Warning to all *bad Ministers* and *Courtiers*; some of whom are so cautious and sensible of their Danger, that they use their *Masters* little better than *Bears*, keeping them almost constantly *muzzled* and *tyed up*, till they grow very *tame*, and find it for their Advantage to *lead them about themselves*.

The PEOPLE'S Love is the KING'S Life-Guard.

This contains so plain and excellent a Moral, that it needs no Comment, and ought to be fix'd up in Characters of Gold, over the Gates of every Palace.

It is well said; but who will bell the CAT?

This is a *Scottish Proverb*, and as Mr *Kelly* in his Collection informs us, was thus occasioned.—The *Scotch Nobility* entered into a Combination against one *SPENCE*, the Favourite of *K. JAMES III.* It was propos'd to go in a Body to *Sterling*, seize *Spence*, and hang him; then to offer their Service to the *King*, as his *natural Counsellors*; upon which the Lord *Grey* observ'd, *It is well said, but who will bell the CAT?* alluding to the Fable of the *Mice*, who propos'd to put a *Bell* about the *Cat's Neck*, that they might be apprized of her coming. The Earl of *Angus* reply'd, that he would *bell the CAT*, which he accordingly executed, and was ever afterwards call'd *Archibald Bell-Cat*.—This furnishes the *Nobility* of all Nations with a very good Lesson, not to suffer a *wicked Favourite* to domineer

over his *Sovereign*, as well as *themselves*, and the *whole Nation*, without exerting *their Authority* against him, in the most vigorous Manner, according to Law.

A Friend at COURT is worth a Penny in the PURSE.

This Saying came into Use before the Custom of buying *Commissions*, and placing of *Money*; for at present, a *Purse* seems & only Friend at Court unless one be can do a *great Man* some notable Job.

As long as you are in the Fox's Service, you must hold up his TAIL.

This is a severe *Sarcasm* upon the abject Tools of Power, who must submit to any dirty Work, their *Pay-Master* imposes upon them; such as *holding up his Tail*, or even his *Strumpet's Tail*; for if they boggle at any Thing, they are sure of being kick'd off, and expos'd.—To such I would recommend & following Proverb, Leave the COURT, ere the COURT leave thee

For when many *worthy Gentlemen* have been discarded, for the most honourable and popular Services, such *odious* and *contemptible Prostitutes* cannot expect they should meet with the least Favour from a *Minister*, or Credit from their *Country*; when they have any *Scruples of Conscience*.

If the Devil be VICAR, you'll be CLARK.

This is spoken of *Trimmers*, *Turn-Coats*, and *Time-Servers*; who abound too much in all Courts, and commonly observe another Proverb,

Never go to the DEVIL, with a DISH-CLOUT in your Hand.

For he must be a *Fool*, as well as a *Knave*, who sells his Soul for a *Trifle*, if he can get any Thing considerable by it; and herein consists the only Difference between a *Rogue of State* and a *poor Pick-pocket*. The former may be thought more honourable, according to *Court-Language*; but the latter is equally honest, and much more excusable.—This Difference between *great* and *low Offenders* is well express'd in another Proverb,

As a Man's REFRIENDED, So is the LAW ended,

Too fully verified, in former Times, by the Influence of *Men in Power*, over *Judges* and *Juries*.—But (Thanks to God, and our earthly Governors!) this Proverb is now grown almost quite obsolete.

Go BACK, and FALL; Go FORWARD, and MAR ALL.

Apply'd to those, who have hemm'd themselves in between such Difficulties, that they cannot stir either one Way or other,

other.—This hath sometimes been the Case even of *Ministers*, who have negotiated their Country into so untoward a Situation, that *Peace* and *War* were become almost equally dangerous and impracticable. But as this is visibly very far from being our Case, at present, by the VIGOROUS RESOLUTIONS lately taken; so it can hardly ever be our Case, as long as the *Seas* surround us, guarded by a *strong Navy*, and directed by wise *Councils*; for the *People* will be always ready to give their hearty Assistance against their known Enemies; especially when their *Honour* and *Trade* are both infamously attack'd.—I cannot therefore omit another *old Saying*, upon this Occasion,

A Man is a LYON, in his own Cause.

Which I once thought would be soon put in Execution against the *Spaniards*; and could almost promise for the Conduct of my Countrymen, upon such an Occasion; but by the *Convention*, said to be lately sign'd, for agreeing to an *Agreement between us*, I hope the *Lyon* will have no Occasion to exert his Strength, or so much as *roar* in his own Cause.

There is, indeed, a good deal of *Satire* in these Proverbs, and some of it not very delicate, but such as is founded in good Sense, and agreeable to the Spirit of a rough, free People.—May we for ever continue so!—I will therefore conclude with one more good old *Saying*, address'd to yourself.

Speak the TRUTH, Mr D'anvers, and shame the DEVIL.

Yours, A. BRITON.

Common Sense, Sept. 16. N° 85.

How to improve the present pacific Disposition of the Court of SPAIN.

This Author after making some Remarks which have already had Place in our printed Debates, and enumerating the Treaties and Negotiations which have been carrying on for these 17 Years in order to obtain Satisfaction, &c. goes on thus.

IF Spain has no Demands upon us but what appear, we shall soon get out of this uneasy Situation, and I cannot think our Ministers have concealed the true Cause of our Misunderstanding with Spain from the Public, and from the Representatives of the People:—It would be a Crime of the highest Nature, to keep them in the Dark;—the Parliament is the great Council of the Nation;—they are to advise the King in all Exigencies of the State. If the Spring from whence our Troubles flow be hid from them, their Resolutions may be directed to the wrong Point; they may disoblige the Na-

tural Friends of the Nation abroad, when they should punish its Unnatural Enemies at Home:—Besides, if a Foreign Power finds the Ministers under such a Dilemma that they dare not own the Engagements they have enter'd into, they must be very poor Politicians if they make not their own Advantage of it; and the Ministers in such Circumstances are alike unfit to make either Peace or War.

I take it, that the *Spaniards* are too well acquainted with the Abilities of the great Man who directs our Affairs to attempt to impose upon us; and I am far from thinking, that he will connive at our being imposed upon: Doubtless the Articles will be drawn up with so much Clearness and Perspicuity, that no *Double Entendre* will creep in which may be wrested to our Disadvantage, in case of any future Misunderstanding.

The Merchant will trade with Spirit, when he knows that the *Spaniards* have renounced all Right to take, stop, examine, or visit our Ships trading to and from our Islands and Plantations.

The Colony of *Georgia* has already cost the Nation a great Sum of Money: People will be encouraged to settle there, when they know they are safe, and that the *Spaniards* have given up all Claim to it.

The Bay of *Campechy* may be call'd the Property of *England*:—We were the first Possessors of it, and by a Treaty sign'd at *Madrid*, July 18, 1670, by Sir *William Godolphin*, on the Part of *England*, and the Count *de Pagnaranda*, on the Part of *Spain*, the *Spaniards* gave up all Right to it.—How the *Spaniards* came to get Possession of it since, I cannot tell; but I am sure we have not given it up to them by any Treaty.—I make no Doubt but the *Spaniards* will now be obliged to quit it; or, at least, that we shall have the Liberty of cutting Logwood there.

Nor shall we be molested in loading Salt at the Island of *Tortuga*.

We shall no more be uneasy about *Gibraltar*, which, no doubt, will be confirm'd to us by this Agreement.

If it be urg'd, That it will be unnecessary to mention Things which all the World knows we have undoubted Right to, I think not; because our Rights have been disputed; and it is to be hoped, nothing will be left unsettled which may prove a Bone of Contention hereafter.

The Expence of ten thousand Seamen extraordinary for this Year will amount to a great Sum; but that we need give ourselves no Pain about: For I take it for granted, that the *Spaniards* will be obliged to pay it.----We have the same Right

Right to have our Bill of Costs allow'd us, as a Man has who is compell'd to go to Law for a just Debt;---it is as much Equity in one Case as in the other, and has been the Practice ever since there have been Wars betwixt different Nations. —If after all the Trouble and Vexation which we have received from *Spain*, we should give up Points of Right, it will be looked upon as a dishonourable Composition, and will occasion new Discontent at Home, and Contempt from Abroad.

Upon the Whole, I hope we may depend upon it, that this is no little ministerial Trick to gain Time; it is no pitiful Expedient to put off the Evil Day, and make the Ministry easy for a Time; but a judicious Agreement grounded on a solid and lasting Foundation, which will once more unite the two Nations, and throw them into their natural Interests.

Universal Spectator. Number 518.

Mr SPEC,

IT has not been above a Year and a half since I was of a suitable Age to have had any Overtures of Love made to me, and in this Space of Time I have been told by above a hundred Gentlemen that I have *kill'd* them with my Eyes. If one should judge of the Murders committed in every publick Place from the private Conversation of amorous Gallants, one must necessarily think that there is some Danger of having the Species of Mankind entirely destroy'd.

I cannot imagine, Mr *Stonccastle*, how your Sex could ever take it into their Heads to attribute so destructive a Quality to the Eyes of our Sex, and make us a Kind of Monsters to pay us a Compliment; besides, as a Compliment, it is the most ridiculous, as well as the most foolish one that could be invented. Cannot it but move the utmost Contempt for that Man's Understanding, who is simple enough to avow the most notorious Falshood to your Face. What Woman of common Sense must not laugh to hear a lusty, healthy, vigorous young Fellow tell her y he is kill'd by her Eyes; to receive a Billet-Doux Certificate under his own Hand and Seal that he is dead, and receive Remonstrances from Mouth to Mouth that he is departed.

In short, Sir, I would have my Sex reform this Error in their Lovers, and never suffer themselves to listen to one Word after their Gallants begin to talk of being wounded by their Eyes, for killing, and all that, immediately follow: By such a Conduct they would take from themselves a Reproach, that they are susceptible of

the most gross Flattery, and prevent the troublesome Addresses of Fools and Coxcombs, who would have no Means of Utterance to declare their ridiculous Passion if debarr'd from the Common-place Compliment of being *kill'd* or wounded by their *Eyes*: Nor do I lay down a Scheme which I would not follow myself, for I have already put into Practice, and reform'd a nonsensical Lover into a Man of common Sense: He now protests his Passion with a generous Sincerity; but I never hear a Word of his dying, and he can genteely praise my Person without once mentioning the *killing* Power of my Eyes: The Manner I effected this Reformation was thus; at a particular Juncture of Time when he was accusing me of Cruelty in making him bear his Wounds without Redress, inveighing against the Power of my murdering Eyes, and protesting they had kill'd him, I catch'd up a Volume of *Shakespeare* which I had been reading, and, with a Smile of of Disdain, read to him the following Passage.

I would not be thy Executioner;
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee.
Thou tell'st me there is Murther in mine Eyes;
'Tis pretty sure, and very probable,
That Eyes that are the fraill'st and softest Things,
Who shut their coward Gates on Atomies,
Should be call'd Tyrants, Butchers, Murtherers:
Now I do frown on thee with all my Heart,
And if my Eyes can wound now let them kill thee:

Now counterfeit to swoon, why now fall down;
Or if thou can'st not, oh for Shame, for Shame,
Lie not to say mine Eyes are Murtherers:
Now shew the Wound mine Eyes have made in thee.

Scratch thee but with a Pin and there remains,
Some Scar of it: Lean but upon a Rush,
The Cicatrice and capable Impressure
The Palm some Moment keeps: But now my Eyes,

Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor is there, I am sure, a Force in Eyes
That can do hurt.

Having read this Passage I left him with a Laugh, and a Hint that by his shewing more Sense he would more persuade me of his Love. I hope all your unmarried Readers will, for the Honour of the Sex, and the Punishment of Coxcombs, follow the Example of

Yours, &c. PHOEBE.

If the Lady's Lover could have repeated these immediate following Lines,

Oh! Dear *Phoebe*,
If ever, as that Ever may be near,
You meet in some fresh Cheek & Pow'r of Fancy,
Then shall you know the Wounds invisible
That Love's keen Arrows make.

the Lady would have receiv'd a proper Repartee to her Quotation; for though I cannot allow of all the ridiculous Protestations that amorous Gentlemen make about the killing Attributes of their Mistresses Eyes, yet I cannot entirely deprive them of mentioning sometimes the Wounds they have receiv'd: Was there a Prohibition laid on all little extravagant Expressions in Love, all the Sweetness of an Amour would be lost: Was serious Common Sense to be the Rule of Courtship, let a Man express his Passion ever so rationally, his Mistress would pay very little Regard to the cold Solidity of his Arguments. My Correspondent *Phæbe*, tho' certainly right in her Censure of Lovers when they ridiculously talk of being kill'd by their Fair-Ones Eyes, yet she carries it too far when she will not even suffer a Wound to be mention'd; for by such Conduct it would prevent the only Consolation a Lover has, and destroy a peculiar Article most of her Sex is fond of. Were Darts, and Wounds, and Eyes, entirely prohibited to be heard of in Amours, what could their Lovers find to make the Subjects of their Epigrams? With what must they fill their Sonnets and panegyric Epistles? In short, little Follies in Love are look'd upon by the Generality of the Fair Sex as Instances of Passion; therefore I must indulge the young Gentlemen of this Age with the same Liberty that every Age has made use of, and not restrain them from some little Extravagancies of Expression, as I am of the same Opinion & Mr *Dryden*,

That Nonsense shall be Eloquence in Love.

Common Sense, Sept. 23. N° 86.

Wit, Wisdom, Cunning, Parts, Judgment, defined and illustrated.

AS I do not know any Words in our Language so generally made Use of, and so little understood, I will endeavour to give a Definition of them; which will, I hope, render their real Meanings less precarious for the future.

Wisdom is the making Use of proper Means to obtain a proper End, as Judgment is the comparing the various Means together, and chusing the proper one: For Mr *Locke's* Definition, which is *the carefully separating Ideas wherein can be found the least Difference, thereby to avoid being misled by the Similitude*, more properly belongs to *Speculative Judgment*; but the Term *Judgment*, as used when confounded with *Wisdom*, which may be called *Practical Judgment*, seems rather to be included in the other Definition. Thus we see

that *Wisdom is Judgment*, and something more; for *Judgment* is likewise comprehended in *Cunning*, which is *the making Use of proper Means to obtain an improper End*.

What we generally call *Parts*, I take to be a quick Conception of Ideas, with a Perception of their Differences; and *Wit*, in the Words of a very eminent Writer, is a quick Conception and a happy Delivery: So that *Wit* and *Parts* ought no more to be confounded, than *Wisdom* and *Judgment*; This being a Power to assemble Ideas and a Capacity to distinguish them; That a Lively Representation of Ideas variously assembled.—It may, perhaps, be objected, That these Definitions are not intirely adequate: I will say nothing in their Defense, but that I believe they will answer every Purpose of common Conversation; and that is all I propose by them.

I was long at a Loss how to account for these Words being more indiscriminately made Use of than any others in our Language. I formerly imagined this was owing to the few Persons who were, in any tolerable Degree, possess'd of the Qualities which they are made Use of to express: But I am now willing to believe that *Solution* has more Ill-nature in it than *Truth*, and think I can assign another Cause & is more probable.

It is the Nature of Mankind that, whatever Quality we are in Possession of, we are willing to persuade ourselves and others, that it virtually contains every other necessary Quality whatsoever. As is said of the Pine-Apple, that it contains the Taste of what is delicious in every Fruit. The Case is the very same in Regard to any Science we profess:—We endeavour to prove it has every Perfection, in order to magnify ourselves who are Professors of it. Thus Poetical Critics pretend all Kind of Learning may be met with in *Homer*; and Sir *Edward Coke*, out of his Regard for the Law, makes *Reporters* of *MOSES* and the *APOSTLES*, and styles *CHRIST*, Lord Chief-Justice of the whole World, as the most Honourable Title he could bestow upon him; in like Manner as the *French*, in one of their Carols, call him *Le DAUPHIN du CIEL*:—And, doubtless, was a *Hottentot* to paint his God, he would make him a deformed *Negro*; as a Zealous Carpenter would speak of him as the Architect of the Universe.

This being the Case, the Men of *Wit* and *Parts* (for they commonly go together) have at all Times arrogated to themselves *Judgment* and *Wisdom*, and claim'd

claim'd them as an Appendage to the others; and as they have always had a great Influence over Mankind, the Majority have quietly submitted to this Usurpation: Hence these Qualities have been look'd upon as the same, and the Terms made Use of as synonymous.

That this is not without Foundation, will appear from *Matt. Prior's* Definition in his *Solomon*, where he says;

*Avails it then, O Mortals, to be Wise,
To see this cruel Scene with quicker Eyes,
To know with more Distinction to complain,
And have superior Sense in feeling Pain?*

which is by no Means a Description of *Wisdom*, tho' it is a most beautiful one of *Wit* and *Parts*.

I am very ready to submit to the just Dominion of *Wit*, but cannot patiently suffer it to excise our Understandings, and make every other Quality its Tributary. — *Wisdom*, tho' a less glaring Perfection, is certainly a more useful One: — *Wit* is a *Poison'd Arrow*, which often proves fatal to him who makes Use of it, — *Wisdom* a *Coat of Mail*, which must necessarily defend whomsoever wears it. — The one may be compared to a *Squib*, whose Crackling entertains the Populace, yet frequently burns the Hand which holds it: — The other is like a *Lantern*, which makes little Shew, yet is of greater Utility in directing us in our Way.

But not to rob *Wit* of its due Merit, it must be confess'd to be of Service in recommending us to the Fair Sex, who prefer Conversation, as they do Men, for being in a *gaudy Dress*; and if the Owners of it would esteem it, like a Laced Coat, only as a Recommendation of them to Company, there would be no Reason to complain; but the Misfortune is, they are both of them too often regarded as real Perfections: Therefore, as a Sample with what Caution *Wit* ought to be managed, I will conclude this *Letter* with a brief Relation of a certain Accident which happen'd to me above 20 Years ago.

When first I came Abroad into the World, a natural Sprightliness in Conversation made me pass among my Acquaintance for a *WIT*. I quickly perceiv'd the Superiority which, by this Means, I gain'd over them, and was not a little delighted with it: I turn'd my whole Study to the Maintenance of this Character: my Profession, which was the Law, was neglected as destructive of this Quality, and Books of Poetry and Invention were substituted in its Place. — I had proceeded in this Method for a

Year or more, when a Gentleman of Fashion, willing to countenance a young Fellow, invited me to dine with some of the *Men of Wit* of that Time. I was extremely delighted with this Good-Fortune, and was resolv'd to distinguish myself upon the Occasion. — I address'd my whole Discourse to the *Top-Wit* of the Company, and flatter'd myself, I appear'd to great Perfection; when, unluckily, the Gentleman I had been courting, who was confess'dly the greatest Genius of the Age, said to the Person who sat next him, "That he could no more bear to be always talking *Wit*, than he could to live upon Sweet-Meats." This was certainly not intended for my Hearing, but being spoke out of the Fullness of his Heart, was said to a Gentleman who was so much my Friend as to acquaint me with it next Day — At first I confess, it gave me some Uneasiness; but upon considering, that *there was no Wit in wanting Common Sense*, — I determin'd, for the future, to endeavour rather to be *Sensible*, than *Witty*; comforted with this Reflection, That if *SENSE was not WIT, it was SOMETHING much better.* A. Z.

Craftsman, Sept. 23. N^o 637.

Some farther Observations on the present State of Affairs.

MR Freeman in the *Gazetteer* of Sept. 15, complains, that his *Catholick Majesty* hath been menaced and ill-treated, in my Writings. — For God's Sake, why all this Tenderness for the *Spaniards*? Is Mr Freeman afraid that the *Marquis de la Quadra* will complain again to our *Minister*, as we are told he lately did, of the Liberties taken with his Court by the *Writers in England*? Will not the *Spaniards* be content with plundering our *Ships*, abusing our *Seamen*, insulting the *Nation*, demanding our *lawful Possessions*, and invading our just Right of *Trade and Navigation*, unless the *Liberty of the Press* is likewise given up to them, and *Englishmen* are deprived of the *Lofer's Right*, the Right of speaking and complaining of their Wrongs? At this Rate, we poor *Writers*, who endeavour to serve our Country, may not only be expos'd to all the terrible Consequences of being try'd, by *Information* and a *special Jury*, in the *King's Bench* of *England*; but likewise deliver'd up to the Mercy of a *Spanish Inquisition*. — I cannot take upon myself to vouch for the Truth of this Report; but the visible Leaning of these *Writers* to the Side of the *Spaniards*, and their

their treating all our Cries for Justice and Redress as *Calumnies* and *Libels*, are plain Indications in *whose Service* they are retain'd.—But let us come to the Point.

In Answer to the first Question, (*why we have borne with the Spaniards so long?*) A he tells us, that it was not prudent and proper to make Use of Force against them notwithstanding all their Provocations, till the *Facts* were verified before both Houses of Parliament, as they were last Session; but he takes no Notice of my Question, why *these Facts* were not verified long before? The Merchants have been ready, on their Parts, for several Years past, to verify their Complaints, and have actually apply'd to do it more than once, as importunately as Decency would permit; but, I know not how, all their Complaints and Representations had but little Effect, till the daily Repetition of their Sufferings, and the Voice of the whole Nation, except a little Spanish Faction, call'd aloud for Redress, and forced a Way to a regular Hearing. Nay, even then, it is well known that they were so far from receiving any Encouragement, or Assistance, from those, whose immediate Duty it was to procure them Reparation, that no Arts were left untry'd to stop their Petition, or to render it abortive. Mr Freeman says, that he will not believe any Thing of this Kind; and who cares whether he will or not? But let him ask his Patron, whether he did not acknowledge, in a publick Assembly, * that there was a Design of procuring a Petition from the Spanish Merchants, setting forth the Hardships, which they must suffer by a War with Spain; and that the Persons, who had the Management of it in the City, came to consult with him about it? The hon. Gentleman, indeed, would not allow it to be a Counter-Petition, which he call'd an invidious Appellation.—But would not a Petition from one Part of our Merchants, against a War with Spain, have a natural Tendency to obstruct, or defeat, the just End of the other Petition? If this is not a Counter Petition, call it by what Name you will.—He was likewise pleased to declare, that he had no Hand in concerting this Scheme; and that it was laid aside by his Advice.—But is it not reasonable to suppose that the Gentlemen, who apply'd to him upon this Account, thought it a Thing agreeable to him, and for his Service, though they might not perhaps be immediately employed by him; and that his Advice might proceed, as I said before, from his Consciousness that it was impossible to stem the Tide of the whole Nation?

Mr. URBAN,

THE ingenious Mr Simpson, some Time since, in one of the *Magazines*, Vol. VII. p. 26. C. propos'd a Problem for finding in what Time the Earth would fall into the Sun's Body, if the Law of the Centripetal Force were to be changed from the Square to the Cube of the Distance, inversely, when she arrives at her highest Apis; to which he afterwards gave an elegant Solution, which hath afforded us a very good Example of one Species of Curves described by that Law. The Solution of the two subsequent Problems will exhibit two other different Curves described by the same Law of Attraction.

Problem I. Suppose the transverse Axis of the Earth's Orbit, 20000, and the Excentricity to be 173 of those Parts; and let us imagine the Law of Attraction to be changed from the Square to the Cube of the Distance, inversely, when the Earth arrives at her lowest Apis; 'Tis required to find her Distance from the Sun, after she hath moved the Space of two Years in her new Orbit; also the Number of Gyration's she will have perform'd round the Sun in that Time, and how many she can possibly make, were her Motion in this Orbit to be continued for ever.

Problem, II. The Centripetal Force being suppos'd as before, let the Earth's Radius be 3985 Miles, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet the Descent of heavy Bodies on its Surface in one Second of Time; If now a Body, whose Distance from the Earth's Center (which I suppose at rest) is = four Times its Radius, be projected in the Direction of a right Line, making an Angle of 60 Deg. with a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, with a Velocity sufficient to cause it to move uniformly thro' 80 Miles in one Minute; 'Tis required to find in what Time the Body will perform one Gyration, and what will then be its Distance from the Center.

PHILANDER,

QUESTION.

TO find the greatest Area that is possible to be inclosed by any Conical Parabola, whose Length is c , and any Ordinate rightly applied; With the Method of its Investigation. P. K.

N.B. A Philosophical Essay on the Senses, and an ingenious Examination of some Lines on Mr. GAY's Monument, are reserv'd for next Month.

For some Verses and Dissertation receiv'd, the proper Season is elaps'd, but will return.

H. C.'s Answer to his own Question, whether Air enters the Blood, came but on the 20th.

Mr FA-

* See something correspondent to this p. 343.

Mr. FACIO's Answer to the Objections made to him; drawn from the supposed Smallness of the Parallax of Mars.

1. **L**ET us examine, Whether that Great and seemingly unanswerable Objection, taken from the Observations of *Mars* (whose Parallax was found, by Mr. Pound and Dr. Halley, to amount scarcely to 30 Seconds) may not also confirm invincibly my Theory, and contribute to a further Advancement of Astronomical Knowledge? See *Keill's Lect.* p. 266, 343: Where he concludes from those Observations, That the Parallax of the Sun is scarce eleven Seconds.

Now, The Answer to that Objection may be found, partly, in the Uncertainty of the Distance or *Mars* from the Earth (at the Time of those Observations) in respect to the Distance of the Sun. But it must be found, chiefly, in the great Influence of the Situation of *G*, the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and of the Moon, upon those, or rather upon many the like Observations. And by them, and the Knowledge of the Sun's Parallax, the Situation of that common Center of Gravity may be determined: As it may be found by several other Means also; and particularly by accurate Observations of the Sun; or, likewise of the Moon. And when that is done; the true Excentricity of the Orb of *Mars* may be established: And the Certainty or Uncertainty of any former Conclusions drawn from the Parallax of *Mars*, or concerning his Excentricity, may be verified. But as I have not the particular Observations of both the said Great Astronomers, I cannot compare them now with my Theory. However, in order to shew that they may very well agree with it, I shall make the following Reflexions; and settle this Part of my Theory as follows, by an Example fitted to their Observations.

2. Let the Parallax of the Sun in reference to the Orbit of the Moon be supposed of $2^{\circ} 24'$, in the Sun's Apogee; according to my Theory. And let the Distance betwixt the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth be supposed of 64 mean Semidiameters of the Earth. Then dividing $2^{\circ} 24'$ by 64, we shall have $135''$ for the Parallax of the Sun in reference to the Globe of the Earth, the Sun being in his Apogee. And, according to the common System, supposing the Center of *Mars* in Opposition to the Sun to have been then about 2.781 Times nearer to the Center of the Earth, than to the Center of the Sun; the Parallax of *Mars* might have been of $375''$, 4 at most, in reference to the Globe of the Earth; and of $294''$ at most, in reference to the Latitude or Parallel of the Observators. Let this last Number $294''$ be called *X*.

3. Now supposing *G*, the common Center of Gravity of the Moon and of the Earth, to have been placed then at the Distance *Z* (from the Center of the Earth) of $\frac{1}{2}$, or $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 1 , $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ Semidiameter of the Earth: That Distance *Z* seen from the Center of *Mars* would have subtended at most an Angle $\angle TMG = Z$.

So we have $Z = 751''$, or $563''$, $469''$, $375''$, $188''$, $94''$, $38''$, $19''$

respectively. And the Proportion given by Sir Isaac Newton (p. 469) for determining the Situation of the Point *G*, would have made that Angle *Z* of $589''$, neglecting the Moon's Excentricity.

4. But that Distance *Z*, seen from the Center of *Mars*, must have subtended an Angle smaller than *Z*; in the Proportion, nearly, of the Radius, to the Sine of the Angle made at the Center of the Earth, by the Lines drawn from thence to the Centers of the Moon and *Mars*. And so there arises a proportionable Uncertainty or Parallax in the apparent Place of the Center of *Mars*, as seen from the Center of the Earth, and from *G* the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and of the Moon: Which Point *G* describes the Great Orb. And that Uncertainty might amount on one Side of *Mars* to the whole Number *Z*, and to as much on the other Side; if the Moon were in or near her Quadrature with *Mars*.

5. And therefore, if those two Great Astronomers will be pleased to renew their Calculations upon this Foot, and will have a due Regard to their own Latitude, and to the Hours of the Night (or to the Hours of the Day, if they will hereafter find the Parallax of *Venus*; for she may be observed in the Day-time:) They may derive from these their Observations the Situation of *G* the common Center of Gravity of the Moon and of the Earth; and verify that my Theory is wholly consistent with their Observations. But as long as the Situation of the Center *G* is unknown, or neglected by them; their Conclusions about the Parallax of *Mars*, and of the Sun, are most probably greatly erroneous. And so I appeal from their former Conclusions to themselves; or to any Astronomers who, knowing the Circumstances wherein those Observations are or were made, will try my Theory by them. But at the same Time let a due Regard be had to the Moon's Excentricity. Nay, I appeal to Multitudes of Observations of *Mars*, made or to be made when he was or will be nearly in Opposition to the Sun, in several different Ages of the Moon. For the Sun's Parallaxes derived in like Manner from them, especially about the Two Quadratures of *Mars* with the Moon, will be found widely different from one another, If the Situation of the Point *G* be neglected; And if it be taken, for instance, from Sir Isaac Newton.

6. And if they shall find, or if any Astronomers or my self shall find (when we know the Days and Hours when those aforesaid Observations were made) That so very great a Parallax of *Mars* (viz. of $375''$ or $6' 15''$) is consistent with the said Observations; What must be then concluded, but, that my Theory (demonstrated, confirmed, and tried, already, by so many different Ways, and which will be further tried and confirmed, by this unexpected and critical Trial, or by Multitudes of former or future Observations of *Mars* or of *Venus*, and by many other Ways more) can not be false; but must necessarily be true.

The Remainder in our next.

VERSES to the Memory of the most accomplished and lamented Mrs REBEKAH BOOTH, late Wife of DAN. BOOTH, Esq;

By Mr MOSES BROWNE.

Author of Piscatory Eclogues, whose Works are now publishing by Subscription.

THO' rude the Verse, tho' long withheld the Lays,
Gloom'd with thy Loss, unequal to thy Praise,
Bright Saint! O yet be thine, these weeping Strains,

A last sad Tribute to thy lov'd Remains.
Vain Grief!—nor all our Efforts can suffice,
To wail with due Concern thy mourn'd Demise.

If Verse could have thy hasty Doom delay'd,
Or back to Earth cou'd charm thy parted Shade,

If Sighs or Tears thy valued Life cou'd save,
Dissolve thy Fetters, or unseal thy Grave,
What Muse that knew thy Worth wou'd Silence keep?

What Breast refuse to groan? or Eye to weep?

But be the Voice of Sorrow now suppress'd,
Calm as when living may her Ashes rest:
Let our deep Grief becoming Silence tell,
Or Language only boast she died so well.
With no black Shade their Lustre to oppose,
Her *Virtues* set unclouded, as they rose.
'To one fix'd Point did all her Actions tend;
This mark'd the Means, and This secur'd the End;

Taught her clear Life its even Course to run,
With Honour ended, as with Truth begun;
The finish'd Wife, & matchless Mother form'd,
And with Heav'n's purest Zeal the Christian warm'd.

Hers was th' expanded Soul, the lib'ral Mind,

Free to no Party, Friend to all Mankind;
The humane Heart, to no Resentment prone,
Still each one's Faults forgiving, but her own:
Her own! so few, so small, as serv'd to show
Perfection, only, is not ours below.

O brightest Glory of my happier Days!
Once cheer'd, once bless'd with thy indulging Rays,
Who deign'd, untainted & & pride of Power,
To grace & free Converse my humble Hour;
In whom my Hopes, encourag'd to depend,
Still found the Patron, still might boast the Friend,

Boast ev'n the Parent in thy watchful Aid,
When in Youth's Flower a drooping Orphan made;

Who still'd my Fears, bid all my Gloom depart,
Try'd Help, when Want and Pain besieg'd my Heart!

O if regardful now! while bless'd above;
If conscious to the Strains of dutious Love,

While the proud Lays thy kind Regards disclose,

And my torn Bosom throbs with grateful Woes;

While vex'd with frequent storms half lost to life,

O'erwhelm'd, unfriended in a world of strife;
Forgive amid thy Joys, O ever dear!

If my fond Frailty drops the erring Tear,
From my swell'd Breast will break th' impetuous Moan,

Gush the pent Flood, and burst th' impassion'd Groan.

Forbid not Sorrows that are Nature's Claim.
What suits the Friend, the Parent's reverence'd Name,

At least are to thy sacred Manes due,
For both I honour'd, both have lost in you.

—Yet, tho' in Bliss, above our Sorrows rais'd,
Tho' too exalted to be mourn'd or prais'd,
The Fame my Muse would give, do thou bestow,

And o'er thy Marble let my Laurels grow.

On the ITINERANTS SOCIETY, A S O N G.

Tune — Fair and soft and gay, &c.

WHEN all our weekly Toils are done,
And with our Labour sets the Sun,
Intent on Health and social Joy,
Itinerants thus the Hours employ:
With sparkling Wine our Board is crown'd
The friendly Glass goes briskly round,
While Converse, free, and yet refin'd,
Diverts, improves, and cheers the Mind.

II.

No fordid Wretch, with gloomy Face,
Presumes with us to take his Place;
No Rakehell lewd, no soaking Sot,
'Th' *Itinerant's* Fame shall ever blot:
Whoe'er with us a Seat would claim,
Must bring good Manners and good Fame,
A Heart inspir'd with gen'rous Views,
With Love to Learning and the Muse.

III.

Our King and Country both we love,
Yet Party-Strife can ne'er approve;
The Maze of Politicks we shun,
Whose Turns so dark, so various run,
That oft, without some Clue or Light,
An honest Man may miss the right.
Be this our friendly Maxim still,
Who means the best can scarce do ill.

IV.

Instead of puzzling Themes like these,
Itinerants strive who best shall please;
The tuneful Song, the mirthful Tale,
Will o'er the wintry Glooms prevail:
Thus ever easy, free and gay,
We wear the Rust of Life away,
Nor Innocence or Virtue harm,
But keep them lively, fresh and warm.

J. DUCIE

To Mr W--h--d, Student of C--Hall, Camb.
An Invitation. From HOR. EP. V. B. I.

Si potes archaïcis convivæ recumbere lectis, &c.

IF thou canst sit on an old-fashion'd chair,
And sup on cleanly *Delft* or *Earthen* ware;
Where salad-herbs shall be thy slender treat,
And my old table show more sauce than meat;
Then, *W-b-d*, come, while I impatient wait,
And supper shall be ready just at eight.
Wines thou shalt drink our native clime's produce,
Or the brisk taste of *Herefordian* juice:
Bottl'd (O fatal thought!) that very morn
When *Britain's Queen* to heavenly joys was born.
But if than these some richer wines thou hast,
And mine won't suit with so polite a taste,
More gen'rous *Port* then take my leave to send:
If not, obey the summons of a friend.
The curling smoke begins to rise for thee,
And all my little house from dirt is free.
Clear up thy brow serene from careful looks,
And leave all thoughts of riches and of books.
With *George's* health we'll crown the happy day,
Prelude to that which did his birth display,
And swiftly pass the merry night away.
Why shou'd I live like some ignoble slave,
Nor use the sparing blessings fortune gave?
Why should I hoard up shining heaps of pelf?
No, let my heir provide it for himself:
For I (without a blush I'd hear it told,)
Know nothing but the present use of gold.
I'll drink my *quantum*, and make all the room
Diffuse from od'rous flow'rs a sweet perfume:
Perhaps I may among the niggard crew
Be call'd a fool, but never can by you,
Who love to live by reason's certain laws,
Nor heed the world's vain hisses or applause.
Hail! mighty *Bacchus*! by whose pow'r divine
Our tow'ring souls, the noblest schemes design,
Whose sacred juice reveals our latent thoughts,
And all inspires us with its potent draughts:
Confirms our hopes, and dissipates our fears,
And sends the coward head-long into wars;
By this the lover when he plies in vain,
Rouses his soul, and softens all his pain;
The little wit transcends with daring hope,
In wisdom *Newton*, and in verses *Pope*.
Where is the man whom liquor won't inspire
To think and speak with *Ciceronian* fire?
In wayward mirth the cobbler learns to sing,
And the poor beggar struts into a king.
Beside, my friend, in this my frugal treat,
I'll mind that all be clean and all be neat;
No greasy chairs with me shall soil your cloaths,
Or napkins foul contract your wrinkled nose.
My humble jugs and platters all shall shine,
And shew transparent thy lov'd face with mine.
He shall be absent who with open ears
Leaks at the brain, and spills whate'er he hears;
But each his friend with sprightly mirth provoke,
And crack alike his bottle and his joke.
Young *K-s* and pleasant *T-k*, two common friends,
Shall both be there, whom long-try'd truth com-
mends;
Sk--s I should add, companion of the night,
But him fair *Myra's* charms will more invite,
Who hugs his chains of love with vast delight:
To fill my house let other *Umbras* come:
For whom my *W-b-d* brings will meet with room.

What the fixt number thou wouldst have us be,
Write me word back; for that I leave to thee:
All opposition strive, my friend, to shun,
The prating scholar, or the teizing dun.

On the Peace concluded betwixt OLIVER CROM-
WELL, and the States of HOLLAND.

Written as an Exercise,

By Mr JOHN LOCKE, (*Author of Human
Understanding, &c.*)

IF *Greece* with so much mirth did entertain
Her *Argo* coming laden home again:
With what loud mirth and triumph shall we greet
The wish'd approaches of our welcome fleet:
When of that prize our ships do us possess,
Whereof their fleece was but an emblem, peace!
Whose welcome voice sounds sweeter in our ears,
Than the loud musick of the warbling spheres.
And ravishing more than those, doth plainly show,
That sweetest harmony we to discord owe.
Each seaman's voice pronouncing peace doth charm,
And seems a syren's, but it has less harm
And danger in't, and yet like theirs doth please
Above all other, and make us love the seas.
W'havè Heaven in this peace, like souls above,
W'havè nought to do now but admire and love.
Glory of war is victory, but here
Both glorious he 'cause neither's conquerer.
'Thad been less honour if it might be said
They fought with those that could be conquered.
Our reunited seas, like streams that grow
Into one river, do the smother flow:
Where ships no longer grapple but like those,
The loving sea-men in embraces close.
We need no fire-ships now, a nobler flame
Of love doth us protect, whereby our name
Shall shine more glorious, a flame as pure
As those of Heav'n, and shall as long endure:
This shall direct our ships, and he that steers,
Shall not consult Heav'n's fires, but those he bears
In his own breast: Let *Lilly* threaten wars:
Whilst this conjunction lasts we'll fear no stars.
Our ships are now most beneficial grown,
Since they bring home no spoils but what's their
own.

Unto those branchless pines our forward spring
Owes better fruit, than autumn's wont to bring:
Which give not only gems and *Indian* ore,
But add at once whole nations to our store:
Nay, if to make a world's but to compose
The difference of things, and make them close
In mutual amity, and cause peace to creep
Out of the jarring Chaos of the deep:
Our ships do this, so that whilst others take
Their course about the world, ours a world make

On the same, in *Latin*, by the same Hand.

*Pax venit Augusti, quem vicit Julius, orbem:
Ille sago factus clarior, ille toga.
Hos sua Roma vocat Magnos, & Numina credit;
Hic quod sit mundi Victor, & ille Quies.
Tu bellum ut pacem populis das, unus utrisque
Major es: ipse orbem vincis, & ipse regis.
Nos Hominem e caelo missum te credimus; unus
Sic poteris binos qui superare Deos!*

An Epistle to the Author of the Satire on the
LADIES at SCARBOROUGH.

*Are the Faults you would pass by in a Friend, and
smile at in an Enemy, Crimes of so deep a Dye in
them, as not to be forgiven? --*

Polite Philosopher, Pag. 45.

INvidious Bard! thy keen reproaches spare,
And cease a while to wound the charming fair;
Ill does it suit the great and gen'rous mind,
To treat severely poor weak womankind:
Whose faults are trifling, levities at most,
And in a heap of shining virtues lost.
Grant they have frailties, is't not mean to blame,
What we should rather pity than condemn?
Defects from nature, or by art supply'd,
The kind good-natur'd man would strive to hide.
Besides 'tis rude, unmanly to engage
So weak an enemy with so much rage.
Do SCARB'ROUGH's streams such force and wit
inspire,

From SCARB'ROUGH's salutary streams retire;
'Tis clear, if hence such bad effects ensue,
A longer course you ought not to pursue;
How will it shock succeeding times to hear,
A fierce heroick Bard revil'd the fair;
Bold and intrepid all their faults display'd,
And cast their numerous virtues into shade!
Did Waller thus, or Dryden rise to fame,
Or Prior thus immortalize his name?
Bright shine the FAIR in their harmonious lays,
And ev'ry verse flows smother with their praise.
But you perchance such vulgar arts despise,
And by ignobler methods strive to rise;
In your opinion better be alone,
And rather have an evil fame than none.
Another fate, kind Heav'n, be mine; to share
The favour of the VIRTUOUS, WISE, and
FAIR.

An EMBLEM from GEORGE WITHERS,
put into modern Dress.

*The best good turns that fools can do us,
Prove disadvantages unto us. ----*

WRong-headed blockheads when they help intend,
Plague while they serve, and hurt while they
befriend.

If there be danger in their very love,
Alas! how fatal must their hatred prove?
Tho' no advantage from their kindness rise,
Yet (to our cost) their malice may suffice.
I would not from a prince receive a boon,
By suing to his jester or buffoon;
Nor any fool's vain humour sooth or serve,
Tho' sure without it, helplessly to starve;
No poverty would vex me half so much,
As to be made a plumb-man by the Dutch.

But to my tale, of use to old and young,
Which WITHERS, worst of bards, has quaintly sung.

A fool was sent to fetch some goslings home,
His worship to a river chanc'd to come,
Thro' which their passage lay; the Bank was steep,
And the slow sullen stream, at least chin-deep.
At this, the anxious dolt conceiv'd a fear,
His dame's best brood might all be shipwreck'd there,
Which to avoid, he thus did show his wit,
And his good-nature in preventing it;
He underneath his girdle thrust their heads,
And then his foolship thro' the water wades.

VERSES belonging to the Poem in our last, on R.
FREEMAN, Page 433. Col. 1. left out ----
before the last Distich, partly for Want of Room,
and partly for our unlearned Friend's Credit.

Amphion like, you charm ev'n hearts of stone,
Awhile unite their diff'rent views in one;
Yea Faction feels thy stroke, and owns thy pow'r,
But ah! conviction holds 'EM scarce an hour.

At sermon thus I've seen the *wily rake*,
While o'er his head the melting accents break,
Stand quite aghast, and *signs of sorrow make*;
But the next sin that glitter'd in his view,
O'ercame his heart, and Reformation flew!

This, this, the fate divinest precepts share,
Men rarely practise the great truths they hear;
Confess the doctrine sound, the maxims good,
But ah! it thwarts their dear-lov'd flesh and blood,
Shackles their feet, they can no more advance,
"To midnight revels, and the wanton dance;"
Lays a restraint upon the roving will,
Enjoins a temp'rance, *that they fear --- will kill.*
Tho' thus oppos'd, the sons of virtue must
Wage war with sin, and give at vice a thrust;
Reduce its influence, if not root it out.
And lop the lux'rous branches as they sprout.

N. B. The Omission of the foregoing Lines not having
pleased our friendly Correspondent, we have inserted
them here, and distinguished some Expressions in
Italicks, as a Justification of our Conduct, which
sometimes may be thought too officious; but we
take this Opportunity, once for all, to intreat our
Contributors to consider that they commonly judge as
fond Parents, we as impartial Friends: They con-
sult Persons of their Acquaintance, whom Com-
plaisance may probably byass; we scarce ever al-
ter or omit any Thing without the Advice of Men,
in our Opinion, judicious and sincere, and, who be-
ing Strangers, can have no Inducement to disguise
their Sentiments. However, Mistakes in the Press,
&c. will here and there unavoidably happen, for
which we crave the usual Indulgence.

S O N G.

IN vain I wish'd for liberty,
And struggled with my yoke;
Till *Silvia's* falsehood set me free,
And all my fetters broke.
Now all which I admir'd before,
I view secure from harm;
Her radiant eyes can wound no more,
Her face no longer charm.
On all the beauties of that face
Which kindled first the fire,
Pleas'd, yet unmov'd, I now can gaze,
Without one warm desire.
The sailor thus, - with looks sedate,
When safe upon the shore;
With pleasures sees the billows beat,
And hears the tempest roar. Freeman.

CONSTANTIA's suppos'd Answer to the Queries.
p. 343. by a foreign Bishop.

PRAY who's this man so vastly nice
In this his matrimonial choice?
Suppose a thousand wants in me, she'll say,
Are there not more in him, I pray?
But what's his money? for, say all you can,
Money it is that makes the man:
And money too gives woman, Sir,
What nought but money can confer.

The

The QUERIST's REPLY.

INTRODUCTION to the QUERIST's REPLY.

TELL her in answer this agen:
And tell it her in kisses ten.

Madam,

TEN thousand things I want; yet none, His
Because I've all those things in one, Wants.
If I have you, and you are she
That's fit to be a wife for me.

As for your money, be it more or less, His
Be it a large or scanty happiness, Proposals.
Mine shall be added: and, believe me too,
I'll give both me, and mine, and yours to you:
At present mine is mine alone;
Love shall make me, and mine, and yours
your own.

My character, if you'll believe report, His
Is of a mix'd uncommon sort. Character in
'Tis given by many — known to few, general.
The whole to none (but one or two).

I love a book, and bookish men: His
Yet love to trifle, now and then. Inclinations.

In company, I'm often dull and dumb: His
Some call it mere stupidity; and some Un-
Call it not that, but kindly say sociableness
'Let him alone, it is his way,
'To-day he's grave, to-morrow gay.'

My temper (—don't mistake it, miss) His
Seems often shy, and often is; Temper

Call it not fullness; the reason's clear, His
Treatment in childhood too austere two
Gave me this second childhood, fear: leading
Nature has given this manhood, love; and you, Passions.
If kind, will give it me anew.

I often fear; and, in that fear, despond: }
I often love; and, where I love, I'm fond, }
But dare not go a single step beyond,
Till marriage bids those higher joys begin,
Which can't be joys when they arise from sin.
And yet, before those nuptial blisses,
I relish modest-meaning kisses.

As for diversions, all I get His
Are owing to my horse, as yet: Diversions.
I neither drink, nor hunt, nor game, nor sing:
I mind not any such-like thing.
I pish at all the gaities of life,
Except that single gaiety, a wife.
Close reasonings I admire, not loose harangues;
— and wit

Genuine I love; not that which mimi's it. His
Taste

As for religion, 'mong 'em all I own His
Not one on earth, but that of heaven alone. Religion.

This mere philosophy can never reach,
Nor human teaching ever teach:
This law-makers can never make for men
By acts of parliament; for then
Where'd be the sense of being born agen? Joh.iii. 3.

A mock-religion I detest.
Religion's cloaths I count but cloaths, at best:
And yet those cloaths, when e'er they fit,
I think should always go along with it.

The christian church, and all the world beside,
My christian love abroad divide: His
At home, I've nothing to divide my love, Catholicism.
But you below, and God and CHRIST above.

As for my preaching, those who love me fear
I'm often rather too sincere, His
Preaching.

And preach without a worldly view;
As courtly preachers seldom do.
In youth, my style was youth and flame;
'Tis cooler now, tho' now the same.
Once, like a hot, unthinking youth,
Preaching that powerful doctrine, truth,
Stripp'd of all prudence and disguise,
I made a loud Sacheverell-noise:
Like him, I us'd a crabbed word or two,
And so offended not a few:
I argu'd little, rail'd a deal,
Against all bigots, with a bigot's zeal,
Zeal to avoid disguising, such
As modern clergy practise much:
Some call it human prudence, others art;
But Whiston calls it an impostor's part.

In POLITICS, my maxim's this, His
(* Whigs say, the maxim's much amiss:) Politics.
Est rex ob populum & legem;
Non, lex & populus ob regem:
How to translate you cannot tell;
Ask learned Williamites, they'll do it well.

As for my PERSON, when I first Person.
appear, }
You'll think me aukard, unpolite, and queer; }
You'll speak that thought by a condemning }
sneer: }
But don't condemn me in a trice:
Try me again, once, twice, or thrice.
Do not reject me all at once,
Purely to take a polish'd dunce.

As for the WORLDLY GOODS His
I have indeed, temporal
Estate.

They give me every worldly good I need,
Except your self. --- Besides preferment here,
I've thirteen hundred crowns per year;
But give 'em all, and more than all, away,
(For I am giving every day,)
Some to the deserving few, }
More to a thankless, worthless crew, }
Wanting a wife to give 'em to. }
Whate'er I have, without a wife,
To live, I think, is hardly life:

Therefore, tho' more than half my days are done,
My days of life are un-begun. His
Age

Whate'er I want, you're sure to find His
In me a truly nuptial mind, Conjugal
While yours is true, and frank, and Charac-
kind. ter.

This one good thing it is, you'll find, 'tis this
That gives and sweetens every nuptial blifs.
Therefore, the many things I want are none:
Because you'll have 'em all in one,
If you have me; and I'm the man
That always loves you all I can.

Thus you are sure of things enow: }
Words you expect; I've sent a few. Conclusion.
Comply, or else a fig for you!

* I mean those Nominal Whigs, whose Principles destroy
the old Revolution-Whiggism.

† The Author's Age in Celibacy is, according to the
Psalmist, above Half the Age of Man.

NOTE,

To have Printed this Romantic Poem, in the
manner desir'd by the Author, would take up
above five Pages, and consequently disoblige
other Correspondents.

P O S T S C R I P T.

POSTSCRIPT apologizing for the POETICA LICENTIA in the foregoing Poem.

Dulce est desipere in loco. HOR.

S I R,

I Answer you in verse, you see,
And verse of great variety.
If at elections you have been,
All the electors you have seen
Were not alike: You always find,
They're of a multifarious kind;
Humps, long-shanks, cripples, asses, owls, and apes,
And nature in a thousand shapes.
So, reverend sir, you'll meet with here
As many oddities as there:
For all my verses, you will find,
Are of a multifarious kind:
One is grave, another gay;
Another's wanton, you will say.
One is dark, another rough;
Another's clear and smooth enough.
Another's verse, --- but full of gall;
Another's hardly verse at all.
Some are long, and some are short;
Irregulars of every sort
To make variety of sport.
All from a laughing bishop's pen,
For surely bishops, now and then,
May laugh as well as other men.

A Catalogue of Curiosities to be disposed of at Scarborough, 1738.

IMPRIMIS, all the hearts that Chloë's got,
(Thirty-five lots----a dozen in a lot----)
Of lords, of captains, citizens and 'squires;
Some stuck with darts, some blazing all with fires.
All damag'd---sold by weight two-pence per pound,
---For not one ounce of truth in all is found---
Lot second, glances two of Flavia's eyes,
When she lord Courtly wounded with surprize---
These will come cheap, for every London wight
From side-box sees such glances every night.

Item, What never to be seen was known,
A generous action by Grippina shown---
And what for wearing little worse can be---
A beau's religion, atheist's piety.

Item, The remnant of miss Lyddy's fame----
N. B. Lord Rakevell has a pattern of the same.

Item, Two Epigrams, Epistles two,
A Satire, which with little skill may do,
For Lampoon and for Panegyrick too;
All with much pains and mighty labour wrote,
And valu'd most impartially---at nought.

Item, A curious hieroglyphick skreen,
On which in various characters is seen,
The schemes and revolutions of the state,
The quirks and tricks oft call'd decrees of fate;
The Britons, styl'd the masters of the main,
England desponding, and triumphing Spain;
It all the prudence of our measures shows---
He's wise for such a wealth who high bestows;
For all the prudent acts for statesmen do,
For ever will be secrets to a few.

Item, Three vials of rich essence, drawn
From the humility of sleeves of lawn.

These lots the first day's sale begin and end,
Bid as you will, and as you find, commend.

Cock, Jun.

VIRTUE and PLEASURE,

From SILIUS ITALICUS. B. XV.

Beneath a laurel's shade the youth reclin'd,
And cares like these perplex'd his doubtful mind:

When swift-descending thro' the azure skies,
Two diff'rent forms of more than mortal size,
Pleasure and Virtue, stood before his eyes. 5
The first ambrosial fragrance round her shed,
Gold deck'd her shining robe of Tyrian red;
Her dancing eyes at no one object aim'd,
But rovd at large, with wanton fires inflam'd.
Severe the other look'd, her dress and mien 10
Neglected art, yet decent, and serene:
Her looks a cheerful modesty display'd,
A white-spun robe her comely limbs array'd.
Pleasure self-confident first silence broke,
And thus with bland and flattering accents spoke: 15

--- This martial fury, lovely youth, assuage,
Nor waste in war thy flow'ry bloom of age:
Hast thou escap'd from *Trasymene* in vain,
From the *Po's* banks, and *Cannæ's* bloody plain?
And hop'st thou in *Atlantick* climes to speed,
Or with thy war make *Tyrian Carthage* bleed? 20
Timely retire and tempt thy fate no more,
Nor lend an ear to *Virtue's* savage lore,
Who bids her frantick vot'ries blindly run
On toils and dangers, which the prudent shun.
She lur'd the *Decii* to devote their blood, 25
She urg'd the *Scipio's* to the *Stygian* flood;
Charm'd with the phantom of a deathless name,
As if their shades were sensible of fame;
But follow me, within an easy sphere, 30
Your future days shall run their full career;
No martial sounds shall break thy soft repose,
Nor thy pain'd marches tread arctural snows,
Or feel direct the dog-star's burning ray,
Nor from the dusty helm thy thirst allay, 35
Oh grass distain'd with blood thy table spread,
And live in labours and perpetual dread:
Calm and serene thy years shall glide away,
And age attain by a slow calm decay.
For mortals ease how well the Gods provide, 40
How are their wants with bounteous hands supply'd!

Themselves examples of a happy life,
A round of joy unmix'd with pain or strife!
Venus inflam'd by me near *Simois* shore,
The founder of your race *Æneas* bore; 45
Ev'n *Jove* himself has often felt my pow'r,
An eagle now, and now a *Golden Show'r*.
Be wisely warn'd, the present time employ,
For none will e'er a second birth enjoy;
Nor in the realms of *Pluto* can we know,
Those joys which frame our happiness below
And who regrets not in life's closing day,
That unenjoy'd my minutes fled away.
She ends --- Then *Virtue* thus, &c.

[To be continued.]

To Lady F --- c E at Bury Affizes.

At length must *Suffolk's* beauties shine in vain,
So long renown'd in *B---n's* deathless strain?
Thy charms at least, fair *F---e*, might inspire
Some zealous bard to wake the sleeping lyre.
For such thy beauteous mind, and lovely face,
Thou seem'st at once, bright nymph, a Muse and Grace.

PRIMEVAL LOVE (*See the beginning p. 433.*)

Æ N I G M A.

SHE said, and as she cast her eyes around,
 Wishing to find, more wishing to be found,
 Her lover re-appear'd——His fixing eyes
 Met hers, and both express'd their pleas'd surprize.
 Bashful to yield, yet willing to comply,
 She knew not there to stay, or thence to fly:
 To make the conquest dearer made it hard,
 And with feign'd looks dissembled disregard;
 From his desir'd embrace turn'd half aside,
 And shun'd, tho' willing, to commence a bride.
 When thus her Lord, "If with tyrannic power
 My frowns had aw'd thee from this sacred bow'r,
 Soft image of my self! this distant air,
 This coy neglect, might well become my fair,
 Made of one kindred mass, my flesh, my bone,
 Mine a l!----O what forbids to call my own?"
 He gently said, the fair, by love inclin'd,
 Smil'd soft compliance, and her charms resign'd.
 Fondly he whisper'd on her glowing breast——
 Veil Muse the scene----Let fancy paint the rest.

Written in the blank Leaf of a Treatise upon Artificial Beauty, sent to a young Lady.

FOND of applause, let meaner beauties blush
 The faded features with th' unconscious blush;
 Let such play off, even in the smile of years,
 Youth, without bloom, and without graces, airs.
 When frank, disgust, when cunning, none beguile,
 Frown unabashing, unendearing smile;
 If pleas'd, insulting, spiritless when griev'd;
 If coming, scorn'd, and but when coy believ'd.
 At length, by torturing every feature gain
 A short liv'd empire o'er a waste of brain.
 But where's the mild composure of the mein,
 The decent freedom, and the front serene?
 Where blows the Lilly's unpolluted white,
 And where the blush that gives and checks delight?
 Streams tender spirit from the practis'd eye?
 Or melts persuasion in the venal sigh?
 For such, can one impassion'd rapture rise?
 For such, can one soft tear o'erflow the eyes?
 For them, the mind one generous ardor prove,
 The soul breathe friendship, or the heart beat love?
 Who feels for them the charms that sense subdue?
 Who feels for them what *Strephon* feels for you?

MONTANUS.

Epitaph on J. B---d, Esq; late Alderman of D---

HERE, fast a sleep, upon his back,
 By death extended, lies plump Jack,
 A sleeper ne'er to be forgot,
 Renown'd as *Cb---y* *, or as * *Trott*.
 Oft has he slept, (we've heard him snore.)
 Within these sacred walls, before;
 Yet, charm'd a while by *Morpheus's* rod,
 He soon shook off the feeble God,
 And soon victorious † 'gan to rise, † *Began.*
 And yawn, and stare, and rub his eyes.
 Now vanquish'd quite, behold him fall,
 Attack'd by sleep, and death * an' all! * *Together.*
 Be serious, Muse.—The day will come
 When he, fresh-rising from this tomb,
 Shall life and other realms explore,
 And wake, to dye, to sleep no more.

* Two bulky persons of this County, who each, as well as B---d, died of a Lethargy.

WHEN e'er we meet with a convenient place,
 I with my neighbour often run a race.
 Shou'd you our motions from some window view,
 He moves so swift you'd even think he flew:
 Whilst I, with quickest pace advancing, crawl
 So slow I hardly seem to move at all.
 Nor is it owing to his monstrous size,
 His greater nimbleness, or length of thighs.
 Equal in all things, which regard our frame,
 Our bulk, our strength, our stride is all the same.
 Yet, what to many may a riddle seem.
 I still, for all his haste, keep up with him.
 Whatever difference in our pace there be,
 I'm at my journey's end as soon as he.
 Nor do I want of speed by art supply;
 He has the same advantages as I.

To Myrtilla, occasion'd by her Latin Epigram in the Magazine, August 1737.

Ha, pa, non sapio; Quis nisi, ni Argilius.

SINCE the *Mag.* I have read,
 Both up and in bed,
 On your verses, *Myrtill*, I have thought-a,
 But I nothing can find,
 Impress'd on my mind,
 For no sooner 'tis *orta*, but *morta*.

Old * *Ryder* I've try'd,
 And diverse beside,
 To find out your *Zythum*, & *præsto*;
Andreas is here
 With a jugg of stale beer,
 Well tun'd up with sugar, and *Zesta*.

'This liquor, tho' brown,
 Steals pleasantly down,
 And grateful as any canary;
 But yet by the by,
 Take heed you don't cry
 In the morning, *Ha frux obgræcare!*
 Were your purse full of gold,
 Good as ever was told,
 And wrought by your own hand the stitches,
 I cannot but laugh,
 To think 'tis as safe,
 As tho' it was in my own breeches.

Your sword-knot, I know,
 And your gloves, I'll allow,
 For me you may keep, but don't swagger,
 For it well may be said,
 That a language is dead,

When the words are run through with a † dagger.

* *Author of an old dictionary.*

† *Obsolete words in a dictionary are mark'd with a dagger.*

TO CELIA.

A Blessing Fate to me denies,
 To thee, my Verse, do I ordain;
 Soon shalt thou meet my *Celia's* Eyes,
 O tell her, in return, my Pain!
 Describe my lonely Walks, my Tears,
 The many Ills I daily prove
 From teasing *Cloe's* jealous Fears,
 From Absence, and my constant Love.
 Tell her, *I ever am the same,*
 To *Celia* all my heart discover;
 If still she cannot guess my Name,
 Say—Canst thou bare thy tender Lover?

A Norfolk Funeral.

I Wail the death of dame *harmomious*,
By birth (if fame be not erroneous)
 Whose qualities, religion, bounty,
 Notorious were all o'er the county.
 A wife! a mistress! neighbour! mother!
 The Nation boasts not such another.
 How much in physick, and in food,
 She gave, consult the neighbourhood;
 Domesticks by their phyzzes shew,
 What to her plenteous board they owe.
 The marriage-yoke condemn'd to take up
 With hopeful *P----*, son of *Jacob*,
 How tender was she of her spouse,
 The bulky prop of ancient house!
 Of children dear, how far beyond,
 Meer natural affection, fond!
 When dormant on her dying bed
 She lay, and underneath her head
 The keys of her sole heaven, her money,
 Sir *P-----* came, impatient honey:
 And gently to her pillow stole;
 Th' intended rapine rous'd her soul:
 His eager haste the dame reprov'd,
 And in a rage his hand remov'd.
 But soon he found her cold as clay;
 His elbow scratch'd, and seiz'd the prey.
 With glee her charms in death he scann'd,
 And squeeze'd unfelt her lovely hand:
 Her pardon begg'd, and hop'd that now
 To search her pocket she'd allow.

The lady dead, the knight contrives
 Cheap honours for the best of wives;
 Bespeaks lead-coffin light and thin,
 (Too great a load would be a sin)
 And for himself vouchsafes to turn
 Old threadbare coat for *Anna* worn.
 A hoard of rusty gloves, impair'd
 By age, was by the bearers shar'd;
 Gloves, that in chest long mouldy lay,
 Reserv'd against a rainy day.
 Each had a ring, but (measure hard!)
 Each lustring, scarf was dock'd a yard.
 The liquor scarce suffic'd one eye
 To wet (was sorrow e'er so dry?)
 The ale was muddy, sour the beer,
 No *Nogg* the tenants hearts to cheer,
 For scarce one tankard shed a tear.
 No dram, no sack, or cup o'th' creature,
 Reward or fee for painful preacher;
 Tho' he held forth on text well chosen,
 Worth of old gloves at least a dozen,
 Extoll'd with commendation due
 The good she did, or did not do,
 Strove a fine character to give,
 And almost made the *dry bones* live.

All hopes of mourning to defeat,
 And make the funeral-farce compleat,
 To friend or neighbour, child or slave,
 The knight nor crape nor shamoy gave;
 If the solemnity they'll keep,
 They must for want of mourning weep.
 Acce't, ye sons, the mourning of my verse,
 And may you soon attend your father's herse.

N. B. SYLVIA's Request will be comply'd with.
 —We hope the Favour of her further Correspondence.

ADVICE to the LADIES.

'TIS not the ruby lip and sparkling eye,
 Can raise a passion that shall never die:
 Beauty, the brightest, is the frailest flow'r:
 To what amounts its weak, tho' boasted pow'r!
 Perhaps some giddy thoughtless youth to warm,
 While bloom the graces of the lovely form:
 But ah! how short the pride of beauty lasts,
 Which ends with youth, and pain or sickness blasts!

Be then advis'd betimes, ye young and fair,
 And let sublimer charms engage your care;
 With ev'ry grace of mind attempt to shine,
 With virtue, sense, with beauty, sweetness join:
 With these adorn'd, when beauty is no more,
 Ye still to charm shall have the pleasing pow'r;
 And not a smile shall be bestow'd in vain,
 But, lasting as your worth, shall be your reign.

On a MELON presented to a young Gentlewoman at
 L—— in Warwickshire.

MELON! of all the fruits gay summer brings
 The best, the fittest for the feasts of kings!
 A welcome stranger to the northern soil!
 The noblest product of the gardner's toil!
 Who, daring first the danger of the main,
 Imports exotic seeds from *France*, or *Spain*:
 Then, studious of its birth, its growth, increase,
 His hot-bed forms the fav'rite plant to please.
 Immur'd the place, and screen'd from frosts, from
 From blasts of winter, or a spring unkind: (wind,
 Through lucid panes he gives it fresh supplies
 Of warmth and vigour which the clime denies:
 Still cheers it with the sun's refracted ray,
 The smiling glances of the god of day.
 Thus treated by the hospitable hand,
 It boasts the beauties of its native land.
 But midnight damps, or frost, or nitrous air,
 If once admitted, will its health impair:
 The leaves, the branches, and the tender root
 Soon sick'ning threaten an abortive fruit.

Such accidentals ills, sweet Melon! prove
 Thy fate an emblem of the fate of love:
 That heav'n-born passion of the human mind,
 Which to perfection brought we rarely find:
 Which craves the planter's art, the fair one's care,
 To raise, to cultivate, to make it bear.
 By smiles, kind offices, a bed well heated,
 By lesser favours oft, as oft intreated
 By greater, by the influence of her eyes
 Warm'd and improv'd, it owns its native skies:
 Else, thus not cherish'd, freezies, withers, dies.

Ad ROISTONUM.

O *Cytharæ dilecte patri, dilecte Lyæo,*
Quem vocat ille suum lætus, et ille suum,
Cui pariter cordi Picturæ, Vina, Pæfis,
Dic, Roistone, magis quem venerere Deum.
Res dubia est; avide de te certatur utrinque:
Sic causam videns dixit Apollo suam:
'Non habet ebrietas Roistonum insana ministrum,
'Pendula Roistoni non notat urva fores;
'Mercator, non caupo, cados, non pocula vendit,
'Atq; mihi lucri quod fluit inde, litat;
'Culturam Phæbi demonstrat docta supellex,
'Multa mihi sacram narrat imago domum;
'Ædes Roistoni per totas regnat Apollo,
'Clauoso hæc cessit sola caverna Deo.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

S E P T E M B E R.

Friday, Sept. 1.



A S privately interred in the *Rolls Chapel*, the Corpse of Sir *Joseph Jekyl*. He left the Interest of 20,000*l.* S. S. Annuities and *East-India*

Stock to his Lady for her Life, and afterwards the said Stocks, worth 28,000*l.* to the Sinking Fund.

Saturday, 2.

Orders were sent to the Regulating Captains, appointed to provide Men for his Majesty's Ships to break up their Rendezvous; Orders were also sent to those Captains whose Warrants were not expired, to impress no more Watermen, Colliers, Coasters, Fishermen or Landmen; but fresh Warrants were granted to others to impress able body'd Seamen from on Board homeward-bound Ships.

Sunday, 4.

They began to drive Piles in the *Thames* for the Foundation of the first Pier of the new Bridge from *Westminster* to *Lambeth*.

Thursday 7.

A Man and his Wife were try'd at *Hicks's-Hall*, for counterfeiting Sixpences, by filing the *Britannia* Side of Copper Farthings, and silvering them over; and were adjudg'd to Imprisonment and hard Labour for one Year.

Sunday, 11.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old Baily* when nine Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *George Whalley*, *Dean Bryant*, for the Murder of their Wives; *Jonathan Thomas* for filing Guineas; two for Burglary, two for the Highway, one for a Street Robbery, and a Woman for a private Theft, which last pleaded her Belly, and was found quick; during the Sessions, a Woman under Transportation was deliver'd of a fine Child among the Convicts, which being carry'd into Court, the Lord Mayor order'd proper Care to be taken of the Mother and the Child. — *Phebe Carter*, concern'd in filing Guineas, hang'd herself in *Newgate*,

Wednesday 13.

This Morning at three o'Clock the *Bristol* Mail was robb'd by three Men on

Horseback and one on Foot between *Knightsbridge* and *Kensington*, who open'd the Mail, and took out the *Bath*, *Bristol*, *Reading*, *Hereford*, and *Presteyn* Bags. The Discoverer of these Rogues will be entitled, on the Conviction of each, to 340*l.* i. e. 200*l.* from the Postmaster General, 100*l.* by Proclamation for robbing within five Miles of *London*, and 40*l.* by Act of Parliament.

Thursday, 14.

At the Court of Common Council at *Guild-hall*, it was agreed that Workmen should be forthwith employed to make good the Foundation of the Church of *St Stephen, Walbrook*, which was weaken'd by digging the Foundation for the intended Mansion-House. — Resolv'd also, that the Chamberlain do lay before them an Account of what Cash is now in the Chamber; and an Account of the Revenues of the City from *Midsummer* 1731, to *Midsummer* 1738, distinguishing each Year, and how the said Revenues are appropriated.

An Eel 62*l.* Weight, and 26 Inches round was caught the 23d Instant in *Hackney* River.

Thursday 21.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of *England*, when a Dividend of Two, and three Fourths was declar'd on the Capital Stock of that Company due at *Michaelmas* next.

Thursday, 28.

A General Court of the S. S. Company was held, when Sir *Gregory Page*, Br. *Samuel Holden*, *Matthew Weymondsell*, *Abraham Atkins*, Esqrs; Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt and Alderman, *Henry Herring*, and *Matthew Raper*, Esqrs; were chosen to be the Committee of Seven to inspect into the Bye Laws of that Company.

Friday, 29.

Micajah Perry, Esq; was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

Saturday, 30.

James Brooks, and *William Westbrook*, Esqrs; were sworn in at *Westminster*, *Sheriffs* of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

More Stores are order'd to be sent to supply Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, whence 'tis conjectur'd he will winter at *Port Mahon*.

Cardinal Fleury, and *Sir Robert Walpole*, who had been dangerously ill part of this Month, recover'd. There were great Cabals at the Court of *France* about succeeding the former; but we heard of none to succeed the latter; either, they were not so openly carried on, or *Sir Robert's* Station is less to be desired than the *Cardinal's*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

Sept. 1. **L**ADY of *Richard Grenville*, Esq; Nephew and Heir of Visct. *Cobham*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

6. Lady of *Sir James Desbouverie*, Bart. — of a Son.

8. Lady of *Simon Lutterell*, Esq; — of a Son.

9. Lady of *Henry Courtenay*, Esq; Daughter to the Lord *Bathurst*, — of a Son and Heir.

Lady of *Tho. Crisp*, Esq; Member last Parliament for *Ivelchester* — of a Son and Heir.

22. Lady *Glenorchy* Wife to the Lord Viscount *Glenorchy*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and Member for *Saltash* — of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Sept. 5. **B**AR *Weimbelie*, of *Fulham*, Esq; marry'd to a Lady at *Scarborough*, with 10,000 *l*.

12. *Samuel Tomkins*, of *Huntingdon*, Esq; marry'd to the Relict of *Tho. Bertie*, of *Ashton-Hall*, *Lancashire*, Esq; with 12,000 *l*.

George Edwards, Esq; Deputy-Register in Chancery, — to Miss *Harbrough*, Sister to *Christ. Towers*, Esq;

Dr Randolph, — to a Daughter of *Dr Monro*, 5000 *l*.

12. Hon. Mr *Temple*, Son to Viscount *Palmerston* — to Miss *Barnard*, Daughter to the Lord Mayor.

Darrell Short, jun. Esq; of *Wadhurst*, *Suffex*, to a Daughter of the late *Sir Rob. Kemp*, of *Suffolk*, Bart.

18. Hon. Mr *Arundel*, Son to Lord *Arundel*, of *Wardour*, — to Miss *Arundel Bealing*, an Heiress of 70,000 *l* Fortune.

20. *William Murray*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and Brother to Viscount *Stormont* — to Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, Sister to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

Counsellor *Reynolds*, Son to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, — to Miss *Comper*, with 11,000 *l*.

William Middleton, of *Yorkshire*, Esq; — to the Lady *Frances Gifford*, Daughter to the Countess of *Newburgh*.

Rev. Mr Bates, of *Essex*, *Surrey*, — to Widow *Barker* of the same, 40,000 *l*.

22. *Armine Wodehouse*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir William Wodehouse*, Bart. and Member for *Norfolk*, — to Miss *Bacon*, eldest Daughter of *Sir Edmund Bacon*, the other Member for that County, with 10,000 *l*.

William Annesley, Esq; — to Miss *Berresford*, Daughter to Lord Viscount *Tyrone*, of *Ireland*.

Sir George Walters, Knt. of *Westminster*, — to Miss *Comper*.

At *Leith Scotland*. A fond Couple, whose Years put together make but 160, were married for the 5th time, each having several Great Grand Children.

At *Bisley, Gloucestershire*. A Couple was married at 8, had a Child born at 9, which was christen'd at 10, the same Morning.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

AUG. 1. *Rich. Hefham*, M. D. Professor of Physick and Natural Philosophy at *Dublin*. It was imagin'd that his Disorder proceeded from a Twisting of the Guts, and he took Quicksilver, which prov'd ineffectual. He desir'd that his Body might be open'd for the Benefit of Mankind, which being done, there was found in one of his Guts an Excrecence of three Pieces of Flesh, the smallest as large as a Hen's Egg, and resembling the Flesh of the Liver.

23. Right Rev. *Dr John Harris*, Bishop of *Landaff*, and Dean of *Wells*, the Bishoprick worth about 600 *l*. per Ann. and the Deanery about 700 *l*. per Ann.

29. Col. *Fielding* — at *Windj*.

30. *Robert Bruce*, Esq; only Son of the Lord *Bruce*.

— *Gardener*, Esq; — in *Bedford Row*.

31. *John Whitfield*, at *Kentish Town*, just come of Age, and to an Estate of 1600 *l*. per Ann.

Sept. 1. *Sir Thomas Stevens*, Knt. and Timber-Merchant at *Eltham*, worth 100,000 *l*.

3. Lady of *Sir George Champion*, Alderman of *London*.

5. *Patrick Ward*, Esq; an eminent Counsel at Law.

6. *Philip Hawkins*, Esq; Member for *Gram-pound*, *Cornwall*. He bequeath'd 600 *l*. to his Majesty in lieu of his Tenants having defrauded the Crown of about that Sum in the Customs.

Thomas Robinson, Esq; Secretary and Solicitor to the Postmaster General.

7. Mr. *John King*, Sen. Printfeller in the Poultry, worth 10,000 *l*.

8. *Robert Wood*, L. L. D. Director of the *South Sea Company*, and Official of *Colchester* in *Doctors Commons*.

10. *Joseph Tempest*, Esq; formerly Groom of the Chamber to *K. George I.* and a Relation of the late Lord *Widdrington*.

11. *Conrade de Gols*, Esq; late Cashier of the *South Sea Company*.

13. *Dr Stubbs*, Archdeacon of *St Albans*; and Chaplain of *Greenwich Hospital*.

15. Lady Pennington, Wife of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. and Sister to Viscount Lonsdale.

18. Sir Richard Anderson, Bart. at his Dwelling House the *Black-horse Alehouse*, Southwark. The Title goes to his Brother, now Sir Francis Anderson, in Foreign Parts.

19. Robert Pinsent, Esq; Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

William Simpson, Esq; Clerk to the Committee of buying in the *South Sea Company*.

September 20. Hon. Miss Essex Griffin, only Daughter of the Lord Griffin.

12. Dr Herman Boerhaave, the famous and learned Professor of Physick at *Leyden*, aged 69, much celebrated, and consulted from all Parts of *Europe*. His Corpse was interr'd in a private manner. Peter Burman, Professor of History and the Belles Lettres, is to pronounce his Funeral Oration, it being agreed upon between them that the Survivor should perform this last Piece of Respect to the other. The University has lost its chief Glory, and the City of *Leyden*, at a moderate Computation, twenty thousand Pounds Sterling a Year, which she gain'd by his Pupils from *Great Britain*, without reckoning those from most other Nations in *Europe*. This great Man was a Native of the Province of *Holland*, of mean Parentage, and ow'd part of his Education to the Generosity of a learned Friend; he studied under the great *Pitcar*n, whom he succeeded, and used to call his Master, and upon whose admirable Principles it is evident he built his Superstructure. It was late before he shone out with that Lustre, which for these few Years past have rendered him the Admiration of all *Europe*. To his amazing Skill in the several Branches of Physick, Botany, Anatomy, and Chymistry, he added the Charms of Virtue and Humility. Dr Boerhaave was a religious and modest Man, and so far from giving into the silly Affectation of *Freethinking*, which *Pitcar*n and some *English* Physicians valued themselves on, that he never made mention of the SUPREME BEING but to admire and exalt him in his Works, and his written Advices were always accompanied with a short Prayer for the divine Blessing on his Endeavours. He was took ill while he was teaching in the College, and was from the beginning sensible that the Distemper would carry him off in a little time. The Works which great and excellent Persons leave behind them, are their true Off-spring, and the best Transmitters of their Names to Immortality. In these Dr BOERHAAVE will live long in the Esteem of Men. That other part of him, his Daughter, has had an excellent Education, is yet unmarried, and has refused several great Offers made her, having at least a hundred thousand Guineas, a Sum, which those who would have had the Pattern of an absolute perfect Man in Dr BOERHAAVE, wish did not exceed fifty thousand.

24. Henry Collet, Esq; a Cashier of the Bank, and chief Clerk for managing Affairs between the Bank and Exchequer, worth 20,000 l.

Thomas Conant, Esq; commonly call'd Beau Conant, well known at *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, &c. to the Beau Monde. He was Son of an eminent Divine.

Robert Lilburn, Esq; Countess at Law, of an antient Family in *Northumberland*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

CAPT. Brown, appointed Major of *Pearce's* Regiment of Horse, in the room of Major *Renouard* — Lieut. Col.

Capt. Towers, — Major of *St George's* Reg. of Foot, in room of Major *Abbott*, deceas'd.

John Verney, Esq; Chief Justice of *Chester* [not *Dudley Rider*, Esq; as in our last, from mistaken News-papers] constituted Master of the Rolls, in room of Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, deceas'd.

Brigadier Cope, — a Groom of the Bedchamber, in room of Brig. *Campbell*, made Governor of *Edinburgh Castle*.

John Hammerton, — Secretary and Register of *South-Carolina*, for Life.

Mr Matthews, — General Accomptant of the Duties on Hides, &c. in room of *Samuel Snelling*, deceas'd, by whose Death all the Clerks in that Office rise gradually.

Alexander Lawrence, Esq; — Commissioner of the Revenue in *Ireland*.

Edward Clark, of *Ipswich*, Esq; — Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for Part of *Suffolk*, in room of *Edward Lynch*, Esq; deceas'd.

John David Barbutt, Esq; of the S. S. House, — Secretary to the Post-Master General, in room of *Tho. Robinson*, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr John Evans, — Groom of the Chambers, and Page of the Presence to Prince George and Princess *Augusta*.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr Sedgwick, Master of *Queen's* College, *Cambridge*, appointed Rector of *St Clement Eastcheap* and *St Martin Orgars*. And,

Mr Clark, Chaplain to the Duke of *Newcastle*, — appointed Prebendary and Residentiary of *Chichester*; both in room of Bishop *Gooch*, who resigned these Places on his Translation to the See of *Norwich*.

Dr Bearcroft, Mr Underwood, Mr Chidley, appointed King's Chaplains in ordinary.

Mr Pottle, Major Canon of *St Paul's*, inducted into the Living of *Rygate*, *Surrey*.

Mr Stedman, B. D. — to the Rectory of *Denver*, *Norfolk*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr Keene, Fellow of *Caius* College, *Cambridge*, Preacher at *Whitchall*, in room of the forementioned,

Mr Tasket, — Rector of *Idldestleigh*, *Devonshire*, 300 l. per Annum.

Mr Bonney, — Vicar of *Effingham*, *Surrey*.

S T O C K S.

S. S. Stock	103
—Annu.	113
New Annu.	111
3 per C. Ann.	105
Bank	145 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Circul.	155 Pre.
Mil. Bank	122
India	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds	6l. 17s.
African	14
Royal Aff.	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lon. ditto	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
5 p. C. Em. Loan	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
7 p. C. Ditto	109 $\frac{3}{4}$
English Cop.	3l. 5s.
Welsh ditto	15s.

Bank Dividend 2 3-4ths due this Michaelmas.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Aug. 22. to Sept. 26.

Christned	{ Males 798 } { Femal. 773 }	1571
Buried	{ Males 1152 } { Femal. 1150 }	2302
Died under 2 Years old	---	1015
Between 2 and 5	----	200
Between 5 and 10	----	67
Between 10 and 20	----	61
Between 20 and 30	----	161
Between 30 and 40	----	190
Between 40 and 50	----	202
Between 50 and 60	----	165
Between 60 and 70	----	125
Between 70 and 80	----	67
Between 80 and 90	----	45
Between 90 and 100	----	4

2302

Buried.

Within the walls	173
Without the walls	600
In Mid. and Surry	1016
City and Sub. West.	513
	2302

Weekly Burials.

Aug. 29.	— 476
Sept. 5.	— 477
12.	— 466
19.	— 411
26.	— 472
	2302

Peck Loaf, Wheaten—20d.

Wheat 26s. per Quar.

Hay per load 50s.

Best Hops 3l. 15s.

Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set
by the Lord Mayor and
Aldermen, pursuant to the
new Act.

A strange Creature taken in a Wood in *Guinea*, is brought to Town; 'tis a Female, about four Foot high, shaped in every Part like a Woman, except its Head which nearly resembles that of an Ape! She walks upright naturally, sits down to her Food, which is chiefly Greens, and feeds herself with her Hands as a human Creature. She is very fond of a Boy, and observed to be always sorrowful at his Absence, is clothed with a thin silk Vestment, and shews a great Discontent at the opening her Gown to discover her Sex.

Cranborne, Dorsetshire, The 29th of last Month at five in the Afternoon, was seen near this Place a surprising Meteor, or Phænomenon in the Sky to y North East, the Sun shining bright. It first appear'd as Fire bursting from behind a Cloud, out of which Fire issued a light glowing Ball, with a Train of Flame behind it, which quickly disappeared. The same was seen at Wells in *Somersetshire*; also at *Tipton* in *Derbyshire* about the same Time; it did not come from behind a Cloud, for the Sky was quite free from Clouds, and the Sun shin'd very clear; it appear'd like a Cone of Fire, which terminated in a sharp Point, with a bright Nucleus or a Ball at its thicker End, which seem'd to burst and go away in a great Flame. It was almost South-East.—At *Reading*, and 15 Miles round, (the same Time) an astonishing Noise was heard in the Air, when it was quite serene. The Crack which was very sudden and violent was succeed-

ed by a rumbling Noise for the Space of a Minute. This Phænomenon by its Description from different Parts, perfectly agrees with what happen'd in the Month of March 1719, and was very dreadful and surprizing to the Western Parts of England; and is that Sort of Meteor which Naturalists call *Draco Volans*, or, a flying Dragon.

Tiverton, Devonsh. Mrs *Marian Western*, aged above 90 lately recover'd here from the Small Pox.

Newcastle, At the Anniversary Feast of the Sons of the Clergy the 14th Instant, was collected upwards of 280l.

Bristol, At the Feast of the Clergy here, the Charity amounted to 84l. 13s.

Dublin, A Cat resenting a Blow from a Woman who had been fond of her, grumbled for some Time, and stood in a Corner till the Woman got up, then caught hold of her Leg, and held so fast, that a Butcher was sent for, who cut the Cat's Head off, which could not be separated from the Leg, till the Butcher slit the Jaws open and forced a Piece of Iron into the Mouth.—Died here, Sept. 1. the Wife of *James Simpson*, who last April was deliver'd of a Child come to its full Time, and of another ten Days before likewise come to Maturity; but the Children are alive and well. This affords an Argument for Superfoetation.—On the 15th Dean *Swift* distributed a handsome Sum of Money to 40 decay'd Housekeepers, to buy Coals and other Necessaries for the ensuing Winter.

MR URBAN,

AS the Affair of the Succession to the Dutchies of BERG and JULIERS, becomes every day more important; you will enable your Readers to make a Judgment of the different Claims to those Territories, by inserting the following Account from the *Present State of GERMANY*, printed for C. Rivington in St Paul's Church-yard.

"John William, last Duke of Cleves, Juliers, Berg, &c. dying without Issue in 1609, left four Sisters, who were married to the Elector of Brandenburg, the Duke of Neubourg, (Ancestor to the present Elector Palatine) the Duke of Deuxponts, and the Marquis of Burgow. The first, having married the eldest Sister, claimed the whole Succession. The second form'd the same Pretensions, because the eldest Sister died before her Brother, and his Wife was the eldest of the surviving Sisters. The other two insisted on an equal Partition, to be divided among the four Sisters. Besides those Princes, the Elector of Saxony set on foot an old Pretension; and the Duke of Nevers did the same. And last of all, the Emperor insisted that those Countries should be sequester'd in his Hands, and disposed of as he judg'd proper. But his Son Archduke Leopold, whom he sent to take Possession in his Name, was drove out by the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Duke of Neubourg.

"Those two Princes only, maintained their Claim by Arms; the former being assisted by the Dutch, and the latter by the Spaniards, who were then in Possession of the Netherlands. The Dutch Army was commanded by Prince Maurice of Nassau, and the Spanish, by the Marquis of Spinola. So that (a thing which, perhaps, never before happen'd) the States and the Spaniards made War upon one another, in the Name of their Allies, though the Truce that had been lately made, still continued betwixt themselves. There was not so much as one Blow given on either Side. The two Armies industriously avoided meeting one another. The Campaigns were spent in taking Towns; so that the most diligent of those two great Generals was he who made the greatest Progress. Upon one's getting first to a Place, the other did nothing to hinder its being taken; but bent his March full speed to another Place, and seized it, which he kept by Virtue of his being the first Comer.

"During these things, a Congress was held at Zanten, in order to an amicable Accommodation betwixt the chief Claimants; at which the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, Spain, and the States General assisted; but this came to nothing. At last Brandenburg and Neubourg made an Agreement, and divided these Dominions betwixt themselves; the former had the Dutchy of Cleves, and the Counties of Mark and Ravensburg; and the latter, the Dutchies of Juliers and Berg, with the small Territory of Ravensstein.

"Under this Agreement the two Electors of Brandenburg and Palatine, have lived quietly ever since. But the present Elector Palatine being the last direct Male Descendant of the House of Neubourg, has nominated for his Suc-

cessor the Prince of Sultzbach, the nearest of Kin to him, by a collateral Branch of the Neubourg Family, which, however, proceeds not from the Lady, by whom the Palatine Family possesses Juliers and Berg.----Indeed this young Prince, strictly speaking, is not related to his Electoral Highness.

"The King of Prussia (who is also Elector of Brandenburg,) forms his Pretensions of succeeding, in Right of his Maternal Ancestor, on the Failure of Heirs in the Elector Palatine. These Pretensions are strengthened by a Family Treaty betwixt the Houses of Brandenburg and Neubourg, of mutual Succession to the whole Dominions of the last Duke of Cleves, on the Failure of either of their Male Issue. And this Treaty was renewed in 1670. To this last his Electoral Highness perhaps may reply, That his Predecessors could not make such a Treaty, and that he has as good a Right to annul it, as they had to make it.

"To disappoint his Prussian Majesty as far as possible, and to procure to the Prince of Sultzbach, the entire Dominions now united in the Palatine House, his Electoral Highness omits nothing that can be done; and the young Heir being under Age, has named for his Administrator (and perhaps for his Successor, in case he dies before his Majesty) Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, whose House, and that of Neubourg, are already knit together by Ties of Blood; it is not therefore to be doubted, but the Bavarian House will interpose in this Succession.

The Dutchies of Juliers and Berg, the Countries in Dispute, lying in the Neighbourhood of France and the United Provinces, those two Powers are nearly interested in the Person who shall succeed to them; so that the Issue of this grand Affair does not concern the Germanick Body alone, though we may be sure there is not one Member thereof, that is not uneasy at the Thoughts of an unequal Distribution of Power amongst them. This being the Case, according to the present Situation of Affairs in Europe, notwithstanding the Justice of his Pretensions, his Prussian Majesty must rest contented with what shall be given him. Happy if he shall be able to obtain any thing, in the Way of Negotiation; for unless unforeseen Opportunities should offer, 'tis in vain for him to try to do himself Justice by Arms; not but those Countries are worth fighting for, bringing in near 200,000 l. But the King of Prussia has neither Ally nor Well-wisher in the present Affair; but, on the contrary, he is surrounded with Neighbours, who are far from being desirous of contributing to the Augmentation of a Power, which already they look upon with a jealous Eye, and think too formidable."

The Author concludes with his private Sentiment, That in the general, it would greatly contribute to the Advancement of the Protestant Interest, and to the strengthening the Barrier of the Empire against France, were those Countries to be possessed by the King of Prussia. Note, For settling this Succession many Conferences have been this Year held between the Ministers of the mediating Powers at the Hague, viz. The Emperor, the Kings of France, and Great Britain, and the States General.

Hague, The *British* and *Dutch* Ministers have signify'd to the *French* Ambassador that they can by no means consent to his Proposals for a formal Guaranty of those Dutchies in favour of the Prince of *Sultzbach*, nor enter into Measures to oblige the King of *Prussia* to approve a provisional Possession of those Territories to that Prince, without running the Risk of greatly embarrassing their Affairs and engaging in a destructive War.

The King of *Prussia*'s Minister proposed putting neutral Troops into those Dutchies at the Death of the Elector Palatine, till the Succession should be decided, to which the *French* Ambassador has answered, that since the Circumstances of the Emperor will not permit him, as supreme Judge of the Empire, to send his Troops, and the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General would be unwilling to take upon themselves the Expence of maintaining Troops there. His most *Christian* Majesty, to shew his Disinterestedness, offers to put into these Dutchies a Body of his own Troops, which shall conform to the same Conditions which any other Troops would have been subject to. But neither the Court of *Great Britain* or the States General seem to approve of this Scheme, tho' the Emperor's Ambassador agrees to it, and indeed to all the *French* propose on this Head.

Berlin, That the King of *Prussia* has granted Letters Patent for establishing here a Manufactory for Velvet, and another for Silks, and for their Encouragement has added 15 *pr Cent.* to the Duties on Velvets and Silks imported.

From *Bordeaux*. The Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres*, Arts and Sciences establish'd here proposes to all the Learned in *Europe* a Prize, founded for ever by the late Duke de la Force, being a Gold Medal, value 300 Livres. Two Prizes are to be given August 25, 1739, one for the best Piece on the Question, *Whether the Air we take in by Respiration passes into the Blood*; the other to that which shall explain, with the greatest Probability, the Cause of the Heat and Coldness of Mineral Waters. Dissertations on these Subjects, in *French* or *Latin*, will be taken in untill May 2d next. Among the Dissertations on the Cause of the Fertility of Lands, one of the Subjects proposed for this Year, several deserve Encomiums, but the Prize could not be adjudged to any of them for want of Experiments and Observations absolutely necessary for explaining a Work of this Nature; this has determined the Academy to propose the same Matter afresh for 1740. The Authors may send again the same Pieces,

improved with all the Experiments and Observations they can add to them. Another Prize for 1740, is design'd for the Persons who shall send the most probable System on the Origin of Fountains and Rivers. Under the Dissertations is to be a Motto, and the Author is desired to seal up in a separate Paper that same Motto with his Name, Quality, and Place of Abode, so as to leave no Room for Equivocation. The Packets are to be address'd, Postage paid, to M. Sarrau, Secretary to the Academy, Rue de Gournes, or to the Sieu Brun Printer to the Academy, Rue St James, *Bordeaux*. The Prize this Year on the Cause of the Opacity and Diaphaneity of Bodies was won by Father Anthony Cavalery, Jesuit at *Toulouse*.

From *Nismes*. In digging at the famous Fountain near this Place they have discover'd the Foundation of it, which is of large hewn Stones, with a great Staircase going down to the Basin. They have also found two great Basins of hewn Stone, in which the Vestals of *Diana's* Temple used to bath themselves. A hundred Men are at work upon that Fountain, and they every Day find Medals, and Remains of Cornices, which strike us with Admiration at the Magnificence of the *Roman* Works.

From *Gravelines* near *Dunkirk*. 5000 Soldiers and 800 Pioneers are at work on the Canal making here. It goes from the Town to the Sea, and will be 51 Feet deep, and 198 wide, so that Men of War may come into the Harbour under full Sail. 'Tis reckoned the Whole will be finished in a few Months. The Discovery of the famous Canal which *Julius Caesar* made near this Town, capable of 500 Vessels, very much facilitates this Work, and lessens the Expence.

From *Stockholm*. The frequent Indispositions of the King having determined him to disburthen himself of the Government of his Kingdom, he has transferred the Care and Regency thereof to the Queen his Spouse. Accordingly the States of the Kingdom have sent a Deputation upon this Subject to that Prince, and Couriers have been dispatched to the several Courts of *Europe* with News of this important Event.

From *Paris*. The Affairs of *Corfica* being accommodated, and the Hostages of the Malecontents arrived at *Toulon*, the Court has sent Orders to that Port to fit up some Vessels for bringing back the *French* Troops in that Island.

From *Vera Cruz* in *Barbary*, That their Divisions increase every Day, a Fifth Party having set up a Fifth King there.

From

From *Petersburgh*. After the two successful Engagements of Count *Munich* with the *Turks* and *Tartars*, near the Rivers *Bog* and *Saurana* mention'd in our last, that General continued his March for the *Niester*; during which he was perpetually harra's'd by the *Tartars*, and sustain'd another vigorous Attack, but had still the good Fortune to repulse the Enemy with inconsiderable Loss on his Side. In this Action the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle* and the E. of *Crawford* distinguished themselves. Being at length, July 26, O. S. arrived within two Leagues of the *Niester*, between the Rivers *Molokisch* and *Bielocz*, the Enemy, commanded by the Sultan of *Bialogrod*, Chief of the *Budziac Tartars*, being reinforced by some thousands of *Turks*, made a 4th Onset with utmost Fury on several Quarters; the Dispute was obstinate, several times renewed, and lasted 6 or 7 Hours. At last the *Turks* and *Tartars* were repulsed on all Sides with great Bravery, and next Day the *Russians* took Post on the Banks of the *Niester*. The two following Days were spent in cannonading the *Turkish* Army intrenched on the opposite Side; when the *Russian* General finding the Passage of the River in that Place, thro' the Steepness of its Banks, and the Works thrown up by the Enemy, in a manner impracticable, withdrew the 29th higher up along the *Bielocz*; the Enemy taking this Motion for a Flight, sent over the greatest Part of their Cavalry, with some of their best Infantry, to join the *Tartars*, and attacked him in his March with 25,000 Janizaries, many thousand Spahis, Arnouts, and Asiatic Horse, with all the *Tartars* of *Bialogrod* and *Nogay*; but were still defeated by him after losing several thousands of their best Men. The *Russians* had not above 500 killed and wounded. Since this Action the General turning to the left, marched along the Banks of the *Niester* up to a Place or River called *Kamitnicza*, a little below *Soroka*, from whence he designs, in pursuance of his Orders, to advance to *Choczim*, and besiege that Place.—We hear no more from General *Lascy* in the *Crimea*, but that he ravages the Country, and that 2 of his Parties, that were sent towards *Baccieseray* and *Cassa*, have brought in 10,000 Cattle.

From *Vienna*. The Court is exceedingly mortify'd at the Loss of *Orsova*, in which was a fine Train of Artillery, designed last Year for the Siege of *Widdin*; the Loss of the Place is ascrib'd to the extraordinary Decrease of the *Danube*, and the Sickness of the Garrison; how-

ever, Count *Cornberg*, the Governor, has been arrested, and is to be tryed for surrendering that Fortress too precipitately. The Imperial Army is so far from being in a Condition to face the Enemy, that it is retir'd within the Lines of *Belgrade*, expecting to be attack'd.

From *Ispahan*, Capital of *Persia*. The *Russian* Resident here writes that *Schach Nadir* [*Kouli Kan*] has reproached, in the presence of the *Turkish* Envoy, and can'd his Ambassador for signing a dishonourable Treaty with the Port, and has order'd his Secretary to write to the Grand Signor that he will never make a Peace, but on the Conditions formerly proposed by the Great *Schach Abbas*, which were to restore *Babylon*, and all the Conquests the *Turks* have from time to time made upon the *Persians*, also that both Nations shall have the same Privileges at *Mecca*; and that in case of Refusal he would forthwith march to *Constantinople*.

From the *Amsterdam Gazette* of Sept. 19. *New Stile*.

We hear from *London* that the Convention, or the Preliminaries that are to serve as the Basis of a Treaty of Accommodation between the Courts of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, were signed the 9th Instant, N. S. by the Ministers named by his *Britannic Majesty*, and Sir *Thomas Fitz Gerald* Minister from his *Catholick Majesty*. It is agreed that these Preliminaries shall be ratify'd in 2 Months; that the respective Plenipotentiaries shall assemble 2 Months after the Ratification in a Congress, to be held in a Place that shall be agreed on, and that the Congress continue 8 Months and no longer.

From *Stockholm*, of the 28th ult. That our Envoy, Mr *Finch*, having lately made a Proposal to the *Swedish* Dyet for concluding a new Treaty of Commerce, the Dyet examined and resolved to accept it, on Condition, that it be stipulated by one of the Articles of the Treaty, that such *Swedish* Ships as are met with upon the *English* Coast shall not be searched, and that nothing more be done, than to oblige the Masters of such Ships to produce their Bills of Lading and Passes.

From *Venice*, That two Ambassadors from *Thamas Kouli Kan* are arriv'd at *Constantinople*, to conclude a solid and lasting Treaty of Alliance between their Master and the Grand Seignor.

N. B. We have enlarged our Chronicle of Foreign Transactions, at the Desire of several Readers, and next Month shall further oblige them on this Head.

REGISTER of BOOKS for SEPTEMBER, 1738.

1. **P**OLITICAL and miscellaneous Tracts, by the Author of *Gulliver's Travels*. Printed for C. Davis. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 10 s.
2. The Master and Prentice instructed. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6 d.
3. Peter's Visitation. An Oratory Lecture. By Mr. Lacy, price 6 d.
4. Remarks on Mr Whitfield's Journal. Sold by A. Dodd, price 6 d.
5. Three Epistles. Translated from *Voltaire* Printed for R. Doddsley, price 1 s.
6. *The Voice of Liberty*; or, a *British Philippic*. Printed for A. Dodd, price 6 d.
7. *The Dragon of Wantley*. The 14th Edition. Printed for J. Shuckburgh, price 6 d.
8. Remarks on Mrs Stevens's Ten Cases. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1 s.
9. A Dissertation on the Stone and Bladder. In a Letter to a Physician. Printed for R. Gosling and W. Meadows, price 1 s. 6. d.
10. A compleat History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible. By J. Lewis, A. M. The 2d Edition, very much enlarged. Sold by J. Clarke, and T. Wood, 8vo. price 5 s.
11. A new Edition of *Schrevelius's* Lexicon, with an Addition of 2000 Words more than in any of the former, 8vo. price 7 s.
12. A Treatise of *Algebra*. Translated from the Original of *Christian Wolfius*; and adorned with Cuts. Printed for A. Bettefworth, 8vo. price 5 s.
13. A brief Enquiry into the Reasonableness of obliging the Dissenters to serve the Office of Sheriff. Printed for J. Roberts, price 3 d.
14. An Answer to the Letter to the Lord Mayor. Printed for W. Thorne, price 6 d.
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

O C T O B E R, 1738.

D E B A T E on Standing Forces *continu'd from p. 407.*

Remainder of the Speech of Wimgul Skeiphen, Urg; against the Committee's coming to a Resolution that 18,000 Land Forces be employed for the Service of the current Moon, continued from page 463.



SOME I know, Sir, who appear'd early for the *Revolution* were so much delighted with the Shunshine of a Court, that they join'd in all its Measures; but we find that they who were ever acknowledged to be the sincere Well-wishers of that Cause, forsook them, and could never be brought to concur with them in any one Measure. On this Account, Sir, these Gentlemen were branded by some who, then sate in this House, with the Names of *Jacomists* and *Republicans*, two Denominations of Men equally Enemies to the present Establishment. But, Sir, there was this Difference betwixt their Antagonists and them, that the former never refus'd to concur with any Measure proposed by the Court, and the latter never voted for any Step that was dislik'd by their Country.

Their late Deliverance from a Prince who, by means of his Army, aimed at arbitrary Power, made them look back with so much Horror upon the Precipice they had just escaped, that there was an expresse Proviso against Standing Armies in time of Peace inserted in the *Claim of Right*, which we may in some measure call *the last great Charter of our Liberty*. I own that it gives

me great Concern to see Gentlemen who have always valued themselves upon treading in the Footsteps of those who brought about the Revolution, act a Part so inconsistent with the Principles of their Ancestors by voting for this Question. I know a Set of Men under a different Denomination, who have always been more moderate in their Pretences, but more steady in their Adherence to these Principles. I believe, Sir, every Gentleman who hears me, perceives that I mean the different Denominations of † *Slamecsan* and *Tramecsan*: And, Sir, Idare say, let any Man consider the political Conduct of some Gentlemen who have affected to pass for *Slamecsans*, and compare it with that of Gentlemen, who have always been look'd upon as *Tramecsans*, he shall find the latter acting a Part most consistent with the Revolution Principles. He will find them opposing the Crown in every Encroachment upon the People, and in every Infringement of *their Claim of Right*. He will never find them complimenting the Crown at the Expence of the People, when in Posts, nor distressing it

† *Slamecsan, and Tramecsan, or the Low-heel'd and High-heel'd Parties; answering to Whig and Tory in England. Though it was alledg'd that the High-heels were most agreeable to the ancient Constitution, his Lilliputian Majesty, in Capt Gulliver's Time, made Use of only Low-heels in the Administration of his Government; his Grandson remarks the same, that the Slamecsans, or Low-Heels, were still in Possession of Post and Power.*

it by opposing any reasonable Measure, when *out*. Can some Gentlemen, Sir, who now affect to call themselves *Slamecsans*, boast of such a Uniformity of Conduct? Can they say that Times and Circumstances never influenc'd the Measures they pursued? or that when they were *in* Posts, they always acted in Consequence of the Principles they professed when they were *out*? Sir, I believe I have sat long enough in this House, to convince Gentlemen, if there were Occasion, of very great Inconsistencies in certain Characters. But, Sir, I forbear it, because the Eyes of some of these Gentlemen seem to be now open, and it appears from their Conduct, that they can discern what Party, (I am sorry to use the Word) amongst us, deserves best to be called Friends to the Privileges of the People, without being Enemies to the Prerogative of the Crown.

As no Question, Sir, is of so much Importance, so none has been so frequently debated in this House, as the present. Yet I never heard any Gentleman make a Doubt that a Standing Army in Time of Peace was a Grievance to the People of *Lilliput*. But, Sir, the *Tramecsans* always opposed this Grievance. When his late Majesty had, upon the Rebellion against him being suppress'd, for the Ease of his Subjects order'd 10,000 of the Troops to be disbanded, I remember a particular Friend of mine, who always pass'd for a *Tramecsan*, propos'd that it shou'd be inserted in our Address to his Majesty on that Occasion, *That nothing could more endear his Majesty to all his Subjects, than the reducing the Land Forces to the old Establishment of Guards and Garrisons, as his Majesty found it at his Accession to the Throne*. This, Sir, happen'd in the fourth Moon of the late Emperor's Reign, and had the Amendment propos'd by my Friend been agreed to, had his Majesty thought fit to have made the propos'd Reduction, or, rather, had he been advis'd by his Ministers to have done it, and had the military Establishment continued on that Footing

till now, we should have discharg'd upwards of 12 Millions of our national Debt, and yet have enabled his Majesty to have made good such Engagements with his Allies, as tended to secure the publick Tranquillity,

As to what the Hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, mentioned with regard to restraining the Liberty of the Press, and concerning the general Depravity that obtains among the People, I shall leave him to be answered by other Gentlemen who can do it much better than I. But, I agree with the Hon. Gentleman, so far as to own that the People are at present very much dissatisfied; and, as I think, that Ferment ought to subside gradually, I am willing to give my Vote for a larger Number of Forces this Session, than perhaps I may think necessary to be kept up, the next I therefore move, that the Number of Land Forces for the Service of the current *Moon*, may be twelve thousand Men.

He was seconded by Gorgenti Lettlytno, Urg; who amongst other things said,
SIR, I believe, there never was any People whose original Constitution of Government did not entitle them to a reasonable Share of Happiness and Liberty. Some Constitutions indeed have been better calculated for insuring that Happiness and Freedom than others, and sometimes the Virtue of Governors have supply'd the Defects of the Constitution. There are Instances where the private Virtues and the publick have been so happily united, that a lame Constitution has been supported by a wise Government. But, I scarce know one Instance of a good Constitution preserving a Nation from Ruin, where the executive Power was lodged in a weak or a wicked Administration. The Constitution of *Lilliput*, I believe, had many Advantages over that of her Neighbours; but of all these Advantages, none was greater, or was of more Importance, than the Check which every Part of the Legislature, while independent, was upon another, whenever an Attempt was made by that other

ther to deviate from the wise Maxims of the Constitution. While this Independency subsists, Sir, that Check must subsist likewise, but no longer; for as soon as the Scale of Power turns in favour of any one Constituent Part of the Legislature, by the Accession of another Part, the remaining Part must implicitly follow the Dictates of the first, or, which has sometimes happen'd, be totally abolish'd. I own, therefore, I am for the proposed Reduction, because it is my Opinion, that the keeping up too numerous a Body of Forces in *Lilliput* does naturally tend to destroy that Independency.

Sir, a Standing Army in Time of Peace has been so frequently and so undeniably proved to be dangerous to the Liberties of the People, that I shall not consider it in that Light, but shall beg leave to give you my Thoughts how far it may be dangerous, by subverting the Independency of this House, whenever, for our own or for our Forefathers Sins, we shall be visited with a King weak enough to attempt, or a Minister wicked enough to suggest such a Step. This Independency, Sir, may be preserved, how corrupt and degenerate soever the People are, if no Temptation either of Power, or Wealth, could influence *Clinabs* to vote against their Consciences. But, Sir, as it is possible that an Age more corrupt may succeed the present; and as it is possible every Gentleman, even in the present Age, may not be quite disinterested, I think we cannot be too cautious how we put it in the Power of any Minister to create a Dependence upon himself, by gratifying with Posts such of the *Clinabs* who shall enter into his Measures. It has been many times seen, that Questions of the greatest Importance to the Liberties of the People, have been carried, or set aside, in this House, by a very inconsiderable Majority. Now, Sir, if we shall suppose such a Question depending before this House, and that a small Majority of the House, when left to themselves, are on the right Side, or, what is fre-

quently the same Thing, are against the Minister; if the Minister, Sir, is not able to gratify as many as will gain the Majority to his Side, the Interests of the People are safe. But if, of Ten that form the Majority, he can buy off Six with Posts and Places, he is sure to gain his Point. From this Consideration, Sir, I think that if by the Nature, not to say the Imperfection, of our Constitution, a Man who has a Post under the Crown may be qualified for sitting in this House, the fewer the Posts which a Minister has to dispose of under the Crown, are, the better is our Chance for preserving our Independency. This is a Truth, Sir, established not only by Reason but by Experience. The History of former Ages affords us many Instances, where it had been impossible for a Minister to have gained his wicked Purposes, had five more Persons in the Senate been independent. If the Nation is now happy in a House of Representatives, who have no Views but for the publick Good, it must be owing to the Virtue of the Prince who abhors, to the Disinterestedness of the Minister who disdains, or the Integrity of the Representatives, who despise Corruption. But, Sir, can any one insure to the People, that all their future Emperors, Ministers, and Representatives will be equally disinterested? There is a Sentence, of which I have often admired the good Sense; it was spoken by a *Romanian*, with regard to an Emperor who made a very moderate Use of a very immoderate Share of Power vested in him by the People. *Happy had it been, said he, for the People of Romenia, if our present Emperor had never been born, or, if he had been born, never to die.* That Power, Sir, which, in the Hands of a wise Prince, may form the Glory and Happiness of the People, when it devolves into wicked Hands becomes their Bane and Destruction: And, Sir, I will venture to affirm, that the Revolutions which have proved most fatal to Liberty have been brought about by the Profusion of Power, which the People

People have look'd upon as a just Reward of Merit in good Princes. For as it is not possible, Sir, for these Princes to make their Successors the Heirs of their Virtues, as well as of their Crowns, the more extensive the Gratitude of the People is to a virtuous Prince, the more they have to fear, if any of his Posterity should degenerate into Tyrants.

I know, Sir, it is commonly said, that our Army is continued only from Session to Session, and that too by Consent of the Senate. Sir, I shall not enter into the Disquisition, whether such an Army can be called a Standing Army: I shall only take the Liberty to propose one Question, which Gentlemen may determine in their own Breasts after mature Deliberation, and that is; Whether even the Consent of the Senate can reconcile it to the Nature of our Constitution?

As far as my Reading reaches, Sir, I have always observed, that the deepest Foundations of Tyranny and Usurpation have been laid, when the Forms and when the Names of the Essentials intended to be abolished, have been preserved. A crafty Tyrant, Sir, or a designing Minister, always goes this Way to work; they know how to cajole the People, they forget not how far the People are prejudiced in favour of their antient Form of Government, and how easy it is, while they are amused with Show and Grimace, to fix the Yoke about their Necks, or to lay the Burthen upon their Shoulders. That Emperor of Romenia, whom I just now mentioned, (for he was a Tyrant and an Usurper, Sir, notwithstanding all his Clemency and Moderation) was fully sensible of this Truth. He therefore preserved the Names of Offices, the Forms of Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, and the majestic Appearance of the Senate, while the Vitals of the Constitution were consumed, and every Sentiment of Liberty eradicated. Our Neighbours, the *Blesfuscudians*, afford another Instance that confirms my Observation; tho' they are the veriest

Slaves to the despotick Will of their Sovereign, yet still we see them maintain the Shadow of Liberty, and the Appearance of a Senate; but their Emperor sends them packing at every Turn, as soon as they make the least Remonstrance upon the Subject of Liberty. The Decrees of this Assembly, Sir, are the Precedents of a future, and if we, by a long and an uninterrupted Course of Precedents, shall continue our Army from *Moon* to *Moon*, is it not natural to conclude, that Posterity will look upon the Army as a Part of our Constitution? and that the bringing in of this Bill every Session is no more than a mere Matter of Form, which has taken its Rise from antient Custom? There are many Symbols, Sir, of the antient Liberty of the People still existing in *Blesfescu*, and other Nations under arbitrary Government; but they are no more than Symbols, the Essentials having been destroyed, and the People indulged in the poor Satisfaction of taking up with a Shadow instead of a Substance.

Thus, Sir, I have confined my Reasons for reducing our Forces to 12,000 Men till the State of the Nation shall give us an Opportunity next *Moon* of reducing them still lower, to the Danger which the Increase of Posts, in the disposal of a King or Minister, may occasion to the Independency of this, or another Part of the Legislature. And give me leave to say, Sir, I am still more confirmed in the Opinion of this Danger, when I reflect, that every Deviation made from the wise Maxims of our Forefathers, is the more dangerous, by its having the Sanction of this House. When the Ambition of a King or Minister introduces any oppressive Novelty, the People are on their Guard; as they know their Motives, they watch against the Consequences, and take the first Opportunity of doing themselves Justice. But, when such a Novelty is introduced by the Consent of those who ought to be the Guardians of our Constitution, it gains ground by

by silent and insensible Degrees, and from being a Novelty it is confirmed into Habit, and at last is claimed as a Right. I shall suppose, Sir, that in a future Administration some Patriot, acquainted with the original Constitution of his Country, should represent to the Senate, that an Army in time of Peace was, in the most remarkable Period of our Glory, deemed to be inconsistent with the Liberties of the People. How easy then, Sir, will it be for a Minister to shew from History, *that the Hon. Gentleman must be mistaken, because in such a Moon of such an Emperor*, (mentioning perhaps this very Moon of our present Emperor) *while there were no foreign Wars, nor domestick Commotions, while the Nation was provided with her best and most natural Defence, an invincible Fleet, a Lilliputian Senate, as tender of the Liberty of the People as any ever was, had voted 18,000 Men necessary for the Service of the current Moon.* A Speech like this, Sir, when properly embellished with ministerial Rhetorick, will be of great Weight, and by Numbers of the Senate thought unanswerable. But, Sir, to shew Gentlemen that I am far from acting from a Spirit of Opposition entirely, I am for agreeing to the proposed Reduction, tho' it keeps on Foot a Body of Forces, which at another Time I may be of Opinion are still too numerous, considering the Nature of our Constitution, and the Load of our Debts.

He was answered by Hinrec Feaucks, Urg; to the following Effect :

S I R,

THE small Experience I have of Debates of this Nature, makes me a very unequal Match for either of the two Gentlemen who spoke last ; but I am persuaded, that they themselves do not think that the Arguments, they were pleased to advance for the proposed Reduction, require any great Share of Parts or Reason to confute them. The Gentleman, who spoke last except one, was pleased to make an Encomium upon the *Tramecsans*, which I believe his own new Allies of

the *Slamecsan* Party will not thank him for. And, Sir, I think as these last glory in still acting upon *Slamecsan* Principles, it naturally belongs to them to answer that Part of the hon. Gentleman's Speech. I shall only beg Leave to say, that the hon. Gentleman was in the right when he affirm'd, that the *Tramecsans*, in the Senate, always opposed the keeping up a Standing Army by the Consent of the Senate ; because, Sir, their Principles lead them to be for a Standing Army without the Consent of the Senate : Their Interest, Sir, can only be established by such a Standing Army ; and that, I hope, no Senate of *Lilliput* will ever countenance. When the Design of introducing arbitrary Power was set on foot, those in the Secret proposed that it should be brought about by a Standing Army : But upon what Establishment was that Army to be ? Not upon the Establishment upon which our Army is. It was not continued from *Moon* to *Moon* by consent of the Senate, but paid by the Emperor out of the exorbitant Revenues which had been granted him by the *Tramecsans*, whose Patriotism the hon. Gentleman has so much extoll'd. From such an Army, Sir, it might have been thought that we had every thing to fear, and yet when these bad Designs came to break out, we saw that very Army abandon its Master, and go over to the Side of Liberty. If such was the Conduct of an Army modelled by a Prince who had formed bad Designs, can we ever imagine that an Army, maintained by this Senate, will join with the Designs which an Emperor or Minister may have upon the Liberties of the Subject ? I believe, Sir, if we were to search into Particulars, and if a Scrutiny into the Circumstances of the Gentlemen of the Army was demanded, it would be found that most of the Officers, both general and subaltern, have too much Interest of their own at Stake, ever to consent, that the Property of the Subject should lie at the Mercy of an Emperor or Minister. It is but an inconsiderable Advantage that these

these Gentlemen enjoy, merely as Officers, when compared with what most of them are entitled to as Subjects, and which must be involved in the general Wreck, if our Constitution were to be overthrown. The hon. Gentleman seems to be apprehensive that the same *Catastrophe* may happen by Means of our Army, as happen'd by Means of the Senate's Army under *Chorlo* the First, when our Constitution was overturned, and Monarchical Government abolished. But, Sir, give me Leave to say, that any such Fears at this Time of Day are absolutely chimerical. The Army raised by the Senate at that Time, was raised when they were in actual War with their Prince; for which Reason they were obliged to employ many Officers who had no other Qualifications to recommend them but their Abilities to serve in a military Capacity, and consequently had no immediate Interest in the Preservation of our civil Rights. Such Gentlemen amongst them who had Fortunes of their own, did, for the most part, either voluntarily leave the Party, or were cashier'd by *Clewmore* and others, who were in the Secret of the Design to subvert the Constitution. But, Sir, I believe the greatest Stickler against an Army in *Lilliput* will not pretend to say that our Army is composed of Men of that Character, or that the Gentlemen in the Administration ever discovered the most distant Intention to garble the Army in such Manner. If an Administration were mad enough to make any such Attempt, no Doubt, the Gentlemen thus cashier'd would be the first to alarm the Nation, and put us upon our Guard. So that in the Gentlemen of our Army we have, Sir, a double Security; first, as they are Men of unquestionable Attachment to the present Establishment; and secondly, as they are Men of Fortune and Family.

The honourable Gentleman was also pleased to advance a very extraordinary Proposition, That our keeping up an Army is utterly inconsistent with the

Principles that brought about the Revolution, and upon which our Claim of Right is founded.' If the hon. Gent. will be pleas'd to look into the Claim of Right, he will find *that the raising or keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace is indeed against Law*. But, Sir, it is plain, that the Army here meant, is an Army raised and continued, not by Senatorial but Imperial Authority: Such as was maintained by the late Emperor *Jacomo* for promoting his own arbitrary Views. Such, Sir, is an Army, indeed, which we have Reason to be afraid of; and that this is the Army meant in our Claim of Right, is plain by the subsequent Words, in that very Clause, *unless it be by the Consent of the Senate*. These Words, Sir, plainly prove, that an Army raised with Consent of the Senate is not against the Principles of the Revolution, but what every Gentleman who acts upon these Principles may consistently vote for. It is true, that after the Revolution there were many Gentlemen in the Senate, who had been zealous Promoters of that glorious Event, who oppos'd an Army kept on foot by Consent of Parliament, as indeed they did every other Measure of the Court in those Days. But, Sir, it never can be fairly inferred from this, that their Conduct was the Rule of acting that all the *Slamecsans* in those Days laid down. No, Sir, there were dis- obliged *Slamecsans* at that Time as well as now, a few perhaps upon mistaken Principles, others from Motives not so easily to be justified. But the greatest Number of those who were then in the Opposition, I am afraid, were, at the Bottom, Republicans; who equally hated the King and his Government; and whose only Motives for joining the Revolution were, that a Door might be shut against all Monarchical Government for the future. If the *Slamecsans* of those Days were not for an Army by Consent of Parliament, I should be glad to know of the hon. Gentleman, by what Means the Vote for establishing an Army pass'd this House? It never could pass by Means of the

Jacomists, because the keeping up of an Army was the most proper, and the only Way, to blast their Hopes. The *Tramecsans* would never vote for it, because, according to the hon. Gentleman, they have always acted consistently with Revolution Principles, which, in his Opinion, are absolutely against any Army in Time of Peace. For the same Reason, if the hon. Gentleman's Maxim be just, all true *Slamecsans* would oppose it. Now, Sir, I cannot, either from Conversation or Reading, learn of any other Denomination of Parties that subsisted in those Days, yet there is no Doubt but Party-Quarrels ran as high then as ever they have done since: Therefore, Sir, it is reasonable to conclude, that the Generality of our *Slamecsan* Ancestors were persuaded of the Necessity and the Lawfulness of a Standing Army in Time of Peace, because it is impossible for us to find out any other Set of Men subsisting in those Days, whose Numbers could carry or whose Principles led them to vote for, such a Measure.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, made some very just Observations upon Government in general, and upon our Constitution in particular: I shall only beg Leave to add to his Observations, that there is now no Country in the World, nor I believe was there ever any People, who were so scrupulously attached to their original Forms of Government, as not to dispense with them when a too strict Adherence to those Forms might endanger their Liberties. The *Romenians*, formerly, Sir, while in a Republican State, averse as both their Genius and Constitution were to Monarchical Government, had recourse to a Dictator whenever their Country was in danger. We have known the *Belgians*, who are as zealously attached to their Forms of Government as any People ever were, give up some of the Essentials of their Government when they were to resolve on Measures that Sense and Reason dictated for their common Safety. For, *the first Law, Sir, is the Safety of the People.* This is a Law

that takes Place of all other Considerations, and every good Constitution is presumed to be founded upon this Law. Therefore, Sir, it is not enough for Gentlemen to tell us, that our keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace is against our Constitution; because to me it is evidently agreeable to the first Maxim of all Constitutions, which is the *Safety of the People.* If Gentlemen could prove, to my Satisfaction, that the Safety of the People is not endangered by our Adherence to a Point of our Constitution, I should be as scrupulous in giving my Vote on this Motion, as any Gentleman in this House. But when I hear Gentlemen reason from Facts, the Parallel of which may probably never happen again; when I hear them argue from Opinions, whose Authors might either be mistaken, or influenced by Circumstances widely different from those we are now in; when I hear them apply Events which have proceeded from Causes that can never enter into our present Case; I say, when I hear all this, I ask myself one short Question, and that is, *Whether such or such a Measure is necessary for the Safety of the People, as we are now situated?* This, Sir, I think, is the Hinge upon which this Debate ought to turn: And every Argument that Gentlemen shall advance, if it does not immediately tend to resolve this Question, give me Leave to say it, is wide of the Mark. Our Ancestors, Sir, who planned and perfected our Constitution, laid down such Rules as were most agreeable to the Situation of their Affairs, to the Genius of the People, and to the Nature of the Government then existing. But, Sir, it cannot be supposed they were to foresee that their nearest Neighbours, who were then too much divided, and too weak to give them any Apprehensions, would in future Times be united under powerful and ambitious Princes, who should improve them both in military and civil Arts, and, by keeping large Bodies of Standing Forces, threaten the Liberties of *Lilliput* and *Degulia.* They could not foresee that a Time would come

come when the common People would run into a general Depravity, and when their Betters were to be divided amongst themselves, so as that one Party would pursue the most dangerous Measures, provided they could distress the other. Our Ancestors, Sir, could not foresee that a disputed Title to the Crown of *Lilliput* would one Day oblige its lawful Possessor to make Use of Arms for quelling a Rebellion raised in favour of his Competitor, and that the Legislature was to be under a Necessity of continuing an Army on Foot, in order to prevent Rebellions at Home, or Invasions from Abroad on the same Account. None of these Considerations, Sir, could enter into the Heads of our Forefathers who lived many Ages ago, and therefore it is unreasonable to suppose that they could expressly guard against them; otherwise, I make no doubt we should have had a Standing Army one of the essential Ingredients of our Constitution. I have been obliged, Sir, to insist a little longer on this Argument, because I think it has not so much entered into Debates on this Subject as it deserved; and because I am persuaded, if it met with due Attention, it would prevent Gentlemen from throwing out a great many Reflections, and saying a great many Things that are personal and unsenatorial.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and whom I always hear with much Pleasure, told us a great deal about the ill Consequences which the Disposal of Posts in the Army might occasion by affecting the Independency of this House. But, Sir, what he said about Posts in the Army, may be applied with as much Justice to Posts either in the Law or the Church. That it is necessary to have these Posts filled, and that it would be unreasonable to deprive a Man of his Seat in the Senate, because he is a Flamen, or one of the Crown Lawyers, has, I think, never yet been disputed. Therefore, if I understood the hon. Gentleman aright, his Meaning was not, that it is a Defect in our Constitution, that those who enjoy these Posts should have a Share in

the Legislature; but that the Defect lay in its being in the Crown's Power to fill up these Posts. But, Sir, they must be filled up by some Authority or other, and I should be glad if the hon. Gentleman had given us his Thoughts on that Head: I believe he would be puzzled to assign the Disposal of them to any Set of Men, whose Principles and Conduct have proved them disinterested enough to supply them with better Men than the Crown does. For my own Part, Sir, I am so far from believing that a Place-Man may, by sitting in this House endanger our Constitution, that I think every one of us (for I own myself to be a Place-Man) ought to unite in opposing every Measure that can endanger the Constitution, because we can enjoy our Places no longer than the Constitution lasts; and on this Account it is, Sir, that I am against the proposed Reduction, and I hope all Place-Men will oppose it likewise.

The hon. Gentleman made some Observations upon the antient State of the *Romenians*, and the present State of the *Blesuscudians*, which were extremely just; but, Sir, I cannot apprehend what these Observations have to do in the present Debate, unless he had first proved that we were in Danger of falling under the Yoke of a crafty Tyrant, or an ambitious Minister. But the People of *Lilliput* have always been watchful enough of their Safety to take the first Alarm upon the least Suspicion of any such Design; nor could the *Romenian* Arms, Sir, ever have subdued *Romenia*, had not those Virtues that rais'd her above the Nations, been first subdued by that Flood of Corruption introduc'd after her Conquests over her most formidable Rivals in Empire. The Plunder of the conquer'd Provinces, by enriching Numbers of private Persons, who were unqualified for filling the Posts in the Government they so much coveted, gave them the Means of bribing the Electors, and, under the Mask of Patriotism, of breaking down those Fences of their Constitution that had been raised by the

Wisdom

Wisdom of their Ancestors. After by their own Practices they had destroy'd the very Ideas of private Virtue, they declaim'd violently against publick Corruption; and when, at the Expence of their Fortunes and Characters, they had acquired a criminal Popularity, they formed Cabals to overthrow the Constitution of their Country. But, Sir, the greatest Part of that Army which gave the finishing Blow to the Liberty of *Romenia* was composed of Foreigners, and not of Natives. And, Sir, at this Day, was the Emperor of *Blesfusu* to stretch his Power to any extravagant Degree of Tyranny, I can venture to say that most of his Officers would abandon him.

As the hon. Gentleman was pleas'd to give us a Sketch of Ministerial Rhetorick for a future Administration, we may suppose, he himself expects to be a Prime Minister; whenever that Time comes, he, no doubt, will add the necessary Embellishments to it; but I dare say, none who shall act upon the Principles of the Gentlemen who have the Honour to serve his present Majesty in the Administration, will ever make such a inconclusive Speech.

Thus, Sir, I think I have answer'd the most material Arguments in favour of the proposed Reduction, which I must be against till I hear some better advanc'd by the Gentlemen on that side.

When he sat down, Sir Juanh Whind-Kotnot, Hurgolen, spoke to this Effect,

S I R,

THE honourable Gentleman who spoke last has advanced, what I believe was never yet advanced by any one who understands the Nature of our Constitution so well as he does; I mean, that the keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace is agreeable to the *Slamecsan* Principles. Sir, I know not what *Slamecsans* the hon. Gentleman has been acquainted with, but I have had the Honour and Happiness to be intimate with many Gentlemen of that Denomination: I likewise, Sir, have read the Writings of many Authors who have espoused

these Principles: I have sat in this House during some of the most material Debates that have happen'd betwixt them and the *Tramecsans*; and, Sir, I can declare from my own Experience, that I never knew one, who acted on true *Slamecsan* Principles, vote for a Standing Army in Time of Peace. What the Principles of the *Slamecsans* in former Days were, Sir, I can only learn from Reading or Tradition; but, Sir, I have heard of *Slamecsans*, who were against all unlimited Votes of Credit: I have heard of *Slamecsans*, who look'd upon open Corruption as the greatest Curse that could befall any Nation: I have heard of *Slamecsans* who esteemed the Liberty of the Press to be the most valuable Privilege of a free People, and triennial Senates the greatest Bulwark of their Liberties; and, Sir, I have heard of a *Slamecsan* Administration who have resent'd Injuries done to the Trade of the Nation, and who have revenged the Insults offer'd to the *Lilliputian* Flag. These, Sir, are the Principles, if I am rightly informed, that once characteriz'd the true *Slamecsans*. Let Gentlemen apply these Characters to their present Conduct, and then, laying their Hands on their Hearts, let them ask of themselves, if they are *Slamecsans*? The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, asked, with an Air of Triumph, by what Means a Senatorial Standing Army was established under the Emperor *Wimgul*? He is positive that it could only be by Means of the *Slamecsan* Interest. No, Sir, it was not; it was by Means of the Court Interest, which was supported by Men, who were no longer *Slamecsans* than during the Time they were out of Power, and who, after they got into Power, knew no other Principles but those which advanced the Interest of the Crown, and secured their own Employments. To these Gentlemen, it was owing, Sir, that the ridiculous Distinction, without any Difference, betwixt two Kinds of Standing Armies, was broached: They told us, that an Army kept up from Moon to Moon by Consent of the Senate, was

was a quite different Kind of an Army from one kept up without Consent of the Senate. Really, Sir, for my own Part, I think that one Army may be as dangerous as the other, because the one has as much Power as the other; and tho' Power does not give Right, yet it may command it; for whoever has a Power to seize on my Right, he is, in some measure, my Master. So that tho' there may be a Difference, Sir, as to the Manner of their being paid, raised, or disbanded, yet there is no Difference as to their Power, if ever they should take it into their Heads to prescribe, instead of receiving, Laws.

The same hon. Gentleman was pleased to mention the Behaviour of the Army under the late Emperor *Jacomo*, as an Instance how safe our Liberties are when they can only be destroyed by an Army. But give me Leave to say, Sir, that it was not the arbitrary Measures of that Prince which so disgusted his Army, but the foolish and barefac'd Means which he used to introduce a Religion they detested. The just Ballance, Sir, betwixt the Prerogative of the Crown and the Privileges of the Subject, is what Soldiers never enquire into. The former may make a thousand Encroachments upon the latter, before any Soldier shall take Notice of it: For, Sir, I believe no Soldier ever yet told a Prince who maintained and paid him, *Indeed, Sir, you are too powerful, and too great, and therefore I will serve you no longer.* But Religion, Sir, is a Point every Man makes himself a Judge of; and it is safer for a Prince to make the highest Encroachment upon Liberty, than to make the least upon Religion. This, I am afraid, Sir, was the true Reason why the greatest Part of the Emperor *Jacomo's* Army joined the Emperor *Wingul* at the Revolution. Yet, Sir, as an excellent Author of those Days observes, *Tho' the late Emperor Jacomo had the Nobility, Gentry, Flemens, People, and his own Army, against him, and we had a very wise and courageous Prince nearly related to our Crown for our Protector, yet we ac-*

count this Revolution next to a Miracle. And I hope, Sir, Things will never come to that Pass with us, when nothing but a Miracle can deliver us.

The hon. Gentleman laid down a Maxim, the Truth of which I am persuaded no Gentleman in this House will dispute, that *the Safety of the People was the first Law.* He thence seemed to conclude, that all the subordinate Laws of the Constitution must give way wherever the Safety of the People is concerned. But in my Opinion, Sir, the Safety of a People is best consulted by a steady Adherence to that Constitution under which they become great and powerful. No Error in Government, Sir, is so dangerous, or can in the Event prove so fatal, as a Deviation from the Constitution: Nor can the Safety of the People be consulted when that is infringed. When the *Romenians* had recourse to a *Dictator*, or the *Belgians* to a *Statorist*, they did nothing that was inconsistent with their Constitution; for both these People formerly lived under Monarchical Government, and when that Government was abolished, they never precluded themselves from submitting to a temporary Exercise of a Species of that Government, whenever their common Safety, or the Exigencies of their State, rendered it indispensably necessary. But, Sir, the History of the *Romenians* affords us many Instances of their Senate's unanimously rejecting the most advantageous Offers, even when their State was at the Brink of Ruin, because they could not be accepted without violating their Constitution. That wise People was fully sensible, that under whatever Disadvantages they might lie in the mean Time, they would be fully repaired by a rigid Adherence to those Principles that form'd the Basis of their Government, and which, by making them virtuous, had made them powerful. I agree with the hon. Gentleman, that the Subversion of their Liberties was owing to the Degeneracy of their Morals: But, Sir, the first Effects of that Degeneracy broke out in the open Attempts which their

their Governors made to alter their Constitution ; and one Alteration brought on another, till the whole was dissolved. So that, tho' the *Safety of the People is the first Law*, yet, that Safety never can be promoted, if the Measures pursued for promoting it are in the least inconsistent with the Constitution of the Country.

I have heard it said, Sir, that the Liberties of this Nation can never be destroy'd by so inconsiderable a Number of Forces as 18,000. But, Sir, I must beg Leave to be of a different Opinion. We have a late Instance, when in this Metropolis the Populace were over-aw'd by less than the sixth Part of that Number, so as quietly to submit to a Law of as unpopular a Nature as I believe ever pass'd in this House ; I mean the Law relating to Spirituous Liquors. Now, Sir, tho' I allow that this was a good Law, and that the Government was in the Right to enforce the Execution of it ; yet an arbitrary Law might have been forced upon the People with as much Ease, if back'd with the same Number of Forces. And, Sir, if so small a Number were sufficient to over-awe the People at so disagreeable a Juncture as that was, what may not the whole Body of our Army be able to effect, when united under the Direction of a General, either devoted to the Will of a Court, or following the Dictates of his own Ambition ? Besides, Sir, tho' we should suppose, what is very improbable, that 18,000 Men are not sufficient to give Laws to the rest of the Nation, yet the Court can command a considerable Reinforcement out of *Iernia*. That Kingdom, Sir, always maintains 12,000 Men, tho' 4000 are sufficient for all the Purposes they are kept up for there. Now, Sir, the Supernumerary Body of 8000 can upon any Pinch be brought over hither, and added to the 18,000 now on Foot. Thus, Sir, the Court can at any Time form a Body of 26,000 Men, while a total Disuse of military Exercise has rendered our People utterly incapable to make the least Opposition in case these 26,000 Men were

employed by the Court to wicked Purposes. This, Sir, must present but a very melancholy Prospect to every Lover of his Country, were he not persuaded of his Majesty's Regard for the Laws, and his Tenderness for the Rights of his Subjects. I wish, Sir, his Ministers were as tender how they load the Nation with any unnecessary Expence. I say this, Sir, because I hear there is a Design of adding a Regiment raised since our last Sessions, to the Forces in our *Columbian Settlements*, which Regiment will cost the Nation at least 15,000 Sprugs, including the Expence of their Artillery, and other incidental Charges. Sir, I am not at all against our sending some additional Troops to that Country, and especially to our new Colony of *Gorgentia* ; nay, considering how far the Honour, if not the Interest of our Nation, is concerned in supporting that Settlement, I think we have been too dilatory in sending some Reinforcement thither. But, Sir, I am of Opinion, there was no Occasion to have raised a Regiment for that Purpose, when we have so many old ones that would have served the Purpose as well. Had one of the Regiments on the *Lilliputian Establishment* been sent thither ; nay, had half a dozen of them, for I am sure we can spare them, been sent thither, we must have reap'd two Advantages ; first, we should have been eased of so much Expence, because we can maintain them cheaper *there* than we can *here*. In the second Place, *there* they can answer the Ends of the Nation, *here* they can answer only those of the Ministry. But, Sir, in what I have said on this Head, I am far from reflecting on any Measure that might have been taken by the Advice of the hon. Gentleman whom we may justly call the *Father of that Colony*. I am so much persuaded of his Integrity and Ability, that I think we ought to be as willing to support him, as he has been generous in serving us. But I dare say the hon. Gentleman himself is sensible, that the less the Expence is which his Endeavours

vours for the Publick Good shall cost his Country, the greater will be his own Honour.

Having thus given my Reasons, Sir, why I think the proposed Reduction extremely proper at this Time, and why I think it is extremely improper for us to load the Nation with any additional Expence, I shall conclude with giving my Vote for the Motion.

Juanh Slenwy, *Urg*; spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

I Do not rise up to take Notice of any thing that was said in the hon. Gentleman's Speech who spoke last, except of the latter Part; the other Parts of it, I think, if I may use the Expression, were either answer'd before he spoke them, or they sufficiently answer themselves. But towards the Close he seem'd to think, that 10 or 14,000 Sprugs was too great an Expence for us to lay out on the Legion to be sent to *Gorgentia*. Sir, I beg Leave to inform the House, and that hon. Gentleman, that this Money is the best employ'd of any Money that ever the Government laid out; because, in a short Time, that Colony will be able to produce as much raw Silk as will save the Nation upwards of 300,000 Sprugs, which is now yearly sent out of *Lilliput* to *Itlascu* and other Countries, for that Commodity: So that this Expence is the best Piece of Frugality that we can shew.

On this Occasion, we have been told a great deal about our national Debt, and I agree with the honourable Gentleman, that it is a great Misfortune for a Nation to be so much in Debt as we are at present; but, Sir, I think it would be still a greater Misfortune, if by an ill-judg'd Frugality we should give the Enemies of our Constitution an Opportunity of subverting it. All the Expence, Sir, that can be saved by the proposed Reduction this Session, does not amount to above 216,000 Sprugs, which I do not think will much affect the publick Debt either Way; and I should think double

that Sum well laid out, even upon the Probability of our saving by it a much greater Expence which the Nation must infallibly incur in case of a Rebellion at Home, or Invasion from Abroad; one or both of which may happen, were the proposed Reduction to take Place.

He was answered by Gorgenti Wheth-toc, Urg; as follows:

S I R,

I Own that till now I have not approved our laying out so much Money as we have done on the Settlement of *Gorgentia*, because I was of Opinion, that if the Hands we have sent thither had been duly employed in Agriculture and Manufactures here, they might have been more useful to their Mother Country. But the hon. Gentleman who spoke last has entirely remov'd my Scruples; for if what he says be Truth, which I am far from disputing, it is like to prove the most beneficial Colony that ever was sent from *Lilliput*, both because it will save a great deal of Money to the Nation, and as it will produce a large Revenue to the Crown. For this Reason, Sir, I think that the Money requir'd for maintaining that Settlement, and paying the Forces sent thither, may be raised without our laying any additional Burthen on the People of *Lilliput*. The Method I propose, Sir, for this End, is, that as the Fund is so very good, and the Security upon it so unquestionable, the Government should borrow as much Money upon it as may defray all the necessary Expences attending the Settlement, that now fall upon the Subjects of *Lilliput*. This, Sir, I take to be a very fair and equitable Proposal, and I am persuaded that the Wisdom and Frugality of the Gentlemen who have the Honour to be in the Administration will induce them to consider of it.

As to the other Part of my worthy Friend's Speech, I own I cannot so easily digest it. The Reduction that is proposed, said he, will save only 216,000 Sprugs to the Nation. Sir,

216,000

216,000 Sprugs is Money ; and had we, for 20 *Moons* past, saved the same Sum by the like Reduction, upwards of Six Millions of the National Debt had been paid off, and a great many Inconveniences kept from the Subjects. Besides, had this Reduction taken Place twenty *Moons* ago, and continued ever since, I am convinc'd, Sir, that the only Pretence for a Standing Army in this Nation, I mean what is advanced from the Discontent of the People, had been entirely taken away, in that two of the principal Causes of the Discontent had been removed, the Grievance from the Severity of our Taxes, and the Aversion of the Nation to so numerous a Standing Army in Time of Peace : So that it is more than probable, that by this Time we should have had no Occasion at all for any Standing Forces. However, Sir, better late than never. If we begin now to reduce them, the Nation may twenty *Moons* hence feel the Benefit of a total Reduction. Whereas, if we keep them on Foot from *Moon* to *Moon*, or instead of reducing, increase them, the Nation, twenty *Moons* hence, may be saddled with 18,000 more, and Publick Discontent increasing with the Publick Debt may run so high, as to render it imprudent for the Government, tho' it were willing, ever to make any Reduction. Wherefore, Sir, I am for beginning in Time, and then for making Amends, as far as we can, for any past Oversight, by agreeing to the proposed Reduction.

Sir Wimgul Yegon, Hurgolen, spoke next in Substance as follows :

S I R,

EVER since I had the Honour to sit in this House, we have had every Session a regular Return of a Debate on this Subject. Sometimes I have heard very specious Arguments for a Reduction urged by the Gentlemen in the Opposition, but I always saw before next Sessions too good Proofs that we acted most wisely when we agreed to the keeping up the greatest Number of Troops ; nor do I know

any Part of his late Majesty's Conduct so justly liable to Censure, as the Reduction of his Forces, to which he was induced by a sincere, but mistaken Tenderness for his People ; nor did I ever know a Reduction which the Nation in a little time had not Reason to repent of. I own, Sir, that in some *Moons* the Reasons for keeping them up were stronger than in others, but I cannot recollect a *Moon* when the Reasons for keeping them up were so strong as they are at present. The Insolence of the People in all Parts of the Kingdom is risen to a Height that makes it unsafe for the civil Magistrate to do his Duty without the Assistance of the military Power. In the Country where I was during some Part of our late Reces, the Miners, the Labourers, and other Manufacturers, assembled in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, to the Number of near 5000, upon no other Pretence but the Exportation of some Grain ; which Exportation really did a Service to the Country, and never could hurt them. They proceeded to the most violent Outrages, which rendered it impossible for the civil Magistrate to quell them, for they were so favoured by the Country in general, that it was out of his Power to raise a Posse strong enough for that Purpose. Now, Sir, I would gladly know of any Gentleman what the Consequence of this Tumult must have been, had the Government not been able to have commanded a Body of regular Forces strong enough to have suppress'd them. The gentle Arts of Persuasion would never have succeeded, for they were too mad to listen to any : The Sense of their Duty could never have reclaim'd them, for they seemed to make a Merit of being quite void of that. A regular Body of Forces, therefore, acting by the Direction of the civil Magistrate, was the only proper Means of reducing them. In this Metropolis, Sir, not a Month ago, a vigilant and an active Magistrate was insulted in his own House for doing his Duty, by a tumultuous Mob of the same kind, who threatned to pull his House in Pieces about

about his Ears, and, as I am inform'd, actually attempted, and probably would have effected it, had it not been for a Detachment of the regular Troops who were sent to protect him. These Tumults, Sir, could be owing to no Oppression, nor to any just Ground of Offence that had been given them by that Magistrate. But the Truth is, that the more active, the more honest, and the more vigilant a Magistrate is, the more he is insulted, hated and abused by the common People. These Mobs, Sir, it is true, seldom have any other View than to gratify their immediate Resentment. But who knows, Sir, but that if they come to any height, those who have more distant and more dangerous Views, may herd with them, and make them the Tools of their Ambition or Revenge? This, Sir, would very probably be the Case, were it not for our regular Forces, and if this were the Case, we must soon see a Rebellion formed, and the Nation become a Scene of Blood and Confusion. Let any Gentleman who loves his Country reflect upon the Horrors which such an Idea presents, and let him, if he can, vote for a Reduction, which by weakening the Hands of the Government may leave a Possibility of any such Event. An Exemption from the Miseries of a civil War is cheaply purchased by the heaviest Taxes. The People of *Lilliput* at present pay no heavier Taxes than the Extension of their Commerce, and the Benefits they enjoy from the Government, (which leaves them more Liberty than any People under the Sun enjoy) enable them to support without Difficulty; and, tho' their Taxes were still heavier, a little more Industry and Frugality in the meaner Sort of our People would easily supply them: But, Sir, the Wounds of a civil War may bleed for many Ages; by ruining our Trade it must render us despicable to our Neighbours, and probably we must become subject either to a foreign or a domestic Tyranny. I believe no Gentleman, whether he is a Place Man or not, would forgive himself, if he

did not concur in every Measure that could avert such an Event. Sir, if such Measures are pursued, they are right Measures, whether they are pursued by Place-Men or others: And I hope all Place-Men will be so true to one another, as to unite in giving their Negative to the Reduction on this Occasion.

When he sat down, the Pretor of Miledendo spoke in Substance as follows.

S I R,

IT has always been my Opinion that the readiest Way to bring on the Miseries which the Hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, has so pathetically described, is to maintain a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace; and that the best, if not the only Method of preventing them, is, either considerably to reduce, or entirely to disband it. So that, Sir, the Gentleman has very artfully foretall'd the Debate, by employing in favour of a Standing Army one of the strongest Arguments against it. I am perfectly at a Loss to know why, the Gentlemen who are against the Reduction, have let so much of our Time be spent, before they began the Debate on their Side; for I am sure they have not yet advanc'd a Shadow of an Argument in favour of the Resolution. Therefore, Sir, I either expect to hear some Reasons why we should agree to this Resolution, from the Gentlemen who shall speak in the succeeding Part of the Debate, or I must be oblig'd to think that a Standing Army is intended to be made a Part of our Constitution, and that our resolving ourselves into a Committee, to consider of the proper Number to be kept up, is mere Form. Nay, Sir, it is not impossible, but that, some *Moons* hence, we may see a Bill brought into this House for that End: This, Sir, will save Gentlemen a great deal of Trouble, in eluding once a *Moon* a Set of ill-natur'd perplexing Objections, rais'd by *Clinabs* stubbornly and perversely attach'd to the Good of their Country, and the Preservation

servation of the Constitution. But, Sir, if such a Step should be taken, Gentlemen both of Reputation and Estate will not be wanting to oppose such a Subversion of our Liberties, with their Interest, with their Fortunes, and, if their Country requires it, with their Swords. Since the Beginning of this Debate, we have had a very broad Intimation of a Design that leans very much that Way; An Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery told us, *If you continue the Liberty of the Press, you ought to continue your Army.* Sir, I look upon the Liberty of the Press to be the most valuable Part of the Liberty of the Subject; I look upon the Army, as what may one Day be the Destruction of both; and to give no better Reason for supporting a Standing Army, but that it may destroy the Liberty of the Press, is to say, in other Words, That a Resolution is now forming to put an End to the Liberties of *Lilliput*.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, told us, that we were under a Necessity of keeping up our Army, that it may inforce the Laws, which the Weakness of our Civil Magistrates cannot do. Sir, I know not what Authority the Hon. Gentleman has, for throwing out such a Reflection upon the Civil Magistrates in general. But, as I am proud of having the Honour of being a Civil Magistrate, and of being no Place-man in that Gentleman's Sense of the Word; as I am proud from the Thoughts of being known to Posterity, as one who never was influenced by any Interest but that of my Country, I dare answer for myself, and for those Gentlemen whom I have had the Happiness to be associated with in the Civil Magistracy, that we have no Occasion for any Assistance of the military Force for putting the Laws in Execution. And as I have Opportunities of knowing somewhat of the Country of *Lilliput* in general, I can venture to say, that a Constable at the Head of his *Posse*, by a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace who is beloved, can do more than a Co-

lonel at the Head of his Regiment. I say, Sir, a Justice of the Peace who is beloved; for I am far from thinking that all of them are beloved; tho' I believe they generally are so, when it is known they are not influenced by any Guidance from within these Walls. Sir, it is the Duty, as well as the Interest of every Civil Magistrate, to endeavour to render himself beloved and popular in those Places where he acts; and if there are any who are more hated, and consequently less obeyed by the People, it must be owing to their own ill Conduct. Nay, Sir, I believe I could instance many Justices of the Peace, who act as such, without being duly qualified in the Terms required by Law. In what I have said, Sir, I am far from intending that it should be understood, as if I reflected on any particular Gentleman, who has the Honour to serve his Majesty in the Commission of Peace in *Belfaborac*. I am willing to believe the best of these Gentlemen, and that they are far from making a Traffick of their Duty, or taking their Directions from any Man in Power. But, Sir, if there are any such, tho' they may indeed want the Assistance of the military Power, I think it is very unsafe for us to keep up Forces that may be employed to very bad Purposes by such Magistrates.

Wimgul Pulnub, *Urg*; spoke next in the following Terms.

S I R,

THE Arguments that have been advanced against the present Motion are of so extraordinary a Nature, and those that have been offered in favour of the Resolution are so weak, that I have a better Opinion of the Judgments of the hon. Gentlemen who have advanc'd them, than to believe they themselves think they could be of any Weight, but in an Assembly where their own Party is sure of a Majority. Some Gentlemen seem to be under terrible Apprehensions from the Press, some from the People, and some seem to fear nothing but for themselves.

themselves. One Hon. Gentleman, in particular, calls out to his Brethren in Place, and solemnly conjures them to be true to one another. *O all ye Place-men be true to one another!* Indeed, Sir, the Hon. Gentleman may rest very well satisfied that they will, for I cannot say that I ever knew them fail, especially when they were to gain any Thing by it. I wish, Sir, that other Gentlemen were as well united, that Country Gentlemen would be true to one another; for if they were, tho' perhaps we could not carry this Question, yet we might hope at least not to lose it by, I had almost said, so scandalous a Majority. It is the Misfortune, Sir, of this Nation, under our present Situation, that it is generally thought to be in the Power of one Man to determine the Fate of every Question of Importance brought before this Assembly. This makes many of the *Clinabs* who wish well to their Country, take every Opportunity of staying at Home, when they ought to give their Attendance in this House. Each reasons in this Manner; *My single Voice is of little or no Consequence, why then should I be at the Pains and Expence to attend the Senate, since it can be of no Use to my Country?* But, Sir, this is a false and a pernicious Inference. This, Sir, gives a tacit Countenance to oppressive Measures, and deprives a Man of the Satisfaction of having done at least his Duty for the Service of his Country. Besides, Sir, Gentlemen ought to reflect, that if those who act for the Interest of their Country were united, and gave their Attendance in this House, they might still indeed continue the Minority. But, Sir, such a Minority as they would then form, never yet fail'd of soon becoming the Majority. I have thought myself obliged to say this much, because I see many Gentlemen absent on this Occasion, who, I know, wish well to their Country, and who I know would be absent on no other Account, but for the Reason I have now suggested.

I have heard, Sir, during the Course of this Debate, great Complaints of

the Depravity of the Common People, and I am sensible the Complaints are not ill founded. But, Sir, I think the Method that is proposed to reform them, instead of suppressing, will but propagate the Evil. It is as impracticable, Sir, to Dragoon People into Morality, as into Religion; nor can a Standing Army make a free People quiet Subjects, any other Way than by making them humble Slaves. It has always, Sir, been the distinguishing Glory of the *Lilliputian* Emperors, that they reign'd over Men, and not over Slaves. And the Characteristick of our Constitution was, that it gave our Emperor the Power of doing as much Good as he pleased; tho' it tied up his Hands from doing any Hurt. But, Sir, our new System of Politicks has a quite different Tendency, it tends to make Slaves of Subjects, to give the Emperor an Opportunity of doing Harm, but deprives him of the Power of doing Good. For, Sir, a Man who lies at the Mercy of another, as to his Liberty and Property, is, in effect, a Slave, tho' he who is his Superior should not exercise his Power tyrannically. And a Prince, Sir, who, in order to maintain his Authority, is obliged to burden his Subjects with oppressive Taxes, while they already groan under a Load of Debts, has it in his Power to oppress his Subjects, but has it not in his Power to relieve them; because no Act of Grace, which he can exert, can be a Ballance for the Unpopularity that must attend him. So that, Sir, it is surprizing that Ministers themselves are not more cautious how they give Occasion for any unnecessary Taxes upon the People, or how they consent to the keeping up a Body of Forces, which so evidently tends to weaken both their Master's and their own real Interests. But, say Gentlemen, the Depravity is so great and so general, that no Remedy besides that of a superior Force can be applied. Sir, a Physician, who would cure a Disease, applies himself first to find out its Causes; and if the Causes can be found out and taken away, the Effect ceases of course.

The

The Spirit of Opposition to the Civil Magistracy on some Occasions, has, I am afraid, been too much owing to the Conduct of the Magistrates; and their Opposition to some late Laws is to be imputed, I believe, to the Nature of the Laws themselves.. It is impossible, Sir, for a Legislature to enforce immediate Obedience to an unusual Law, without very great Reluctance from the People, before they are convinced that this Law is really for their Good. ^B And, Sir, give me leave to say, that it will take a good deal of Art to persuade the People of the Expediency of some Laws lately past. Nay, Sir, I should not myself be easily convinced, that some late Laws might not have produced all the Good for which they were intended, and yet have appear'd in a Shape more agreeable to the Body of our People. Are Gentlemen to suppose that a People will submit to Laws which they look upon as oppressive and inconsistent? In this Part of the Country, Sir, they are obliged to submit to a Law which pretends to pluck up an old but beloved Disease by the Roots; while the Manner of detecting Delinquents against this Law gives Rise to numberless Villainies amongst the meaner Sort: For it is, Sir, in the Power of any Rogue, as the Law now stands, if he can digest Perjury, to ruin an honest Man and his whole Family. Can therefore Gentlemen be surpris'd that a Law, so disagreeable in its own Nature, and still more disagreeable in its Consequences, should meet with Opposition from the People? Yet, Sir, this is a Law of which we were so fond, that we actually bought it. Yes, Sir! we bought it of the Government at the Rate of 70,000 Sprugs ^G and upwards. In another Part of the Country, Sir, the Clergy is obliged, by a late Act for that Purpose, to read more than once from their Pulpits a Proclamation, or a Declaration, I do not know how you call it. Why, Sir, ^H I am told the People in that Country laugh at this Act; and if the Government were strictly to enforce it, they would hazard another Rebellion.

So that, Sir, it is our Duty, before we pass any Act that affects the Body of a People, always to consider whether the Advantages accruing from such an Act are sufficient to counterballance the Unpopularity of our passing that Act, and the Odium and Expences which the Government must incur by putting it in Execution. When I say this, Sir, I hope no Gentleman will infer that I would court Popularity at the Expence of any Measure that is for the Good of the People. But I know, that some Governments have found the Secret of reconciling the People's real Interests to their Inclinations, and believe that in all good Governments the most beneficial Laws are generally the most popular.

But, besides the Inadvertencies, I shall not call them Blunders, which we may have committed in our Legislative Capacity, I am afraid, Sir, that in our private Capacities we do not a little contribute to spread this Spirit of Discontent. When a People, Sir, sees their Superiors abandon the Principles that make them *honest* Men, they presume, not unreasonably, that they have lost every Quality that forms an *honest* Representative. When they see Luxury and Extravagance supported upon the Emoluments of public Posts, the meanest Subject in the Nation, if he knows any Thing, knows that he helps to pay for these Luxuries, and that they are maintained on the Spoils of his Country. When, Sir, the People sees Gentlemen wasting their private Estates in idle Pursuits, and unprofitable Vices; they know that these Gentlemen have no other Way to repair the shatter'd Remains of their Fortunes, but by preying upon the Publick. When they see Corruption and Venality openly avowed, even tho' some of them taste it, they know, or at least they suspect, that an Administration must be weak when it requires such Supports

Give me Leave to borrow an Expression, and to say, *that it is ours to mend the Hearts of the People.* It is our Duty, Sir, by each of us living within

within the Bounds of our own private Fortunes, to preserve our Independency upon any Man or any Minister whatsoever; and thus shall we be enabled to preserve the Independency of the Legislature. Then shall we see the Publick Debts decrease, the Dissatisfaction of the People subside, and the Distinctions of Parties abolish'd. We shall have then no Need of a Standing Army; because then, Sir, there will be no Occasion to rule by a Party, for that Party amongst us, which either by its Principles or Practices opposes these good Ends, becomes a Faction, let its Majority be ever so great. I have heard, Sir, many invidious Insinuations and Reflections thrown out against a certain Opposition that I could name, and I hear a great Talk without Doors about a Reconciliation. Sir, I know not any Reconciliations that I could wish except one*: Others I never desire to see, unless they are founded on the Liberties of the People; and, Sir, I think an Opposition upon virtuous Principles the only Security that our Country can hope for, and I here openly profess my Determination always to join in such an Opposition.

Those Gentlemen who are for our agreeing to this Resolution, in my Opinion, make but a very indifferent Compliment to his Majesty, who has recommended Unanimity and Dispatch to us so strongly from the Throne; yet, Sir, in the very Beginning of our Session, we have here a Bone of Contention thrown amongst us. We are, it seems, not only to agree to the keeping up the same Number of Forces which we had last Moon, but we are to add to the Charges that attend them the Expence of raising a new Regiment to be sent to our Plantations. Sir, I cannot conceive how Gentlemen should suppose that if such an unreasonable Resolution is brought in, we can act in the Manner his Majesty has so wisely recommended. I say, Sir, so wisely recommended; because, on the Unani-

mity of this Senate depends the Judgment which Foreigners will form of our Strength and Resolution in this important Crisis of our Trade. If they shall find Unanimity in our Resolutions at Home, they will expect the same Unanimity in our Relentment Abroad, if it shall be found that any of our Neighbours have insulted our Flag, or plundered our Merchants. It will let them see that both the Nation and the Senate are resolv'd to behave with such Duty and Zeal for their Country, as to stand in no Need of being over-aw'd by a Standing Army. And Foreigners will then despair of finding a Party who shall abet them here. This Bill will raise our Reputation, and, perhaps, may go farther towards procuring Satisfaction for our injured Merchants, if they have been plunder'd by any Power in *Degulia*, than any other Measure we can pursue.

The High Treasurer, whom we have already mentioned, spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

Whatever groundless Insinuations some Gentlemen may throw out about any Attempts that have been or are to be made upon the Liberty of the Press, I am persuaded that they must be convinc'd that they enjoy a very great Liberty of Speech. One Gentleman, since the Opening of this Debate, has told us, *That he could wish that Things were to run into Confusion; because out of Confusion may arise Order.* A Wish so shocking to the Ears of a dutiful Subject, and so contrary to the Dignity of this Assembly, that I hope never to hear the like repeated within these Walls. It was saying, in other Terms, that he wished to see the Succession of the present Royal Family set aside, and the Nation involved in the dismal Consequences of a civil War, rather than that we should agree to a Measure which the Wisdom of all Senates, since the late Revolution, has thought necessary for the Preservation of our Liberty. I cannot indeed, understand how Gentlemen, during the

Course

* Mr Gulliver says, that this Expression alludes to some Difference that at that Time subsisted in the Royal Family.

Course of this Debate, can reason as if this Resolution was such as had never been agreed to by any Senate, and that it was a direct Infringement of our Constitution. This is calling in question the Honour and the Integrity not only of all the Senates, but of every Gentleman who has voted for this Measure in these Senates, for 40 *Moons* past. And I am sure my good Friend who spoke last, has very good Reasons, known to himself and me, for supporting their Authority.

My honourable Friend was pleased to inveigh very severely against the Luxury and Vice that reigns but too generally amongst us. I know not from what this Luxury and Vice proceed; but proceed from what it will, I am sure it does not proceed from any Example set by the Royal Family; for I am persuaded that every Gentleman who hears me, is sensible that no Nation was ever blest with a Royal Family, that has given such eminent Instances of Frugality and Temperance as the Family that is now upon our Throne. If a People, Sir, grown wanton with Liberty and Riches shall degenerate into Luxury, is a Prince or his Ministers to be blamed for that? Or if the People is tainted with Discontent and Dissatisfaction, are we to endeavour to cure it by giving up the only Means of restraining them? Yet this, Sir, is the very Thing for which some Gentlemen have argued so strenuously, since the opening of this Debate. It has been allowed on all Hands, that had it not been for our Standing Forces, the Nation must have ere this Time run into Confusion from that Spirit of Dissatisfaction, that has broke loose amongst the People. But, say some Gentlemen, that Spirit is occasioned from the Oppression of the Government. But they have not been pleased to give us any Instance of such Oppression, they have given us no Instance of an Invasion upon the Liberty and Property of any Subject. They have not given us one Instance of any Inroad of the Military upon the Civil Power, or of one Attack

that has been made by the Administration to subvert the Freedom of the Senate. There is nothing more common, Sir, than to raise a Clamour upon the Topics of Bribery, Corruption and Venality, and nothing more easy than to make the People believe that when an Administration continues long in the same Hands, it can only be by these Means. But this is a Misfortune that has attended the best Administrations in all Ages and in all Countries. The very Success that a Minister meets with, is improved by his Enemies to his Prejudice. If a Majority in this House concur with his Measures, it must be the Effect of Corruption; if he has the Favour of the Prince, he owes it to Flattery and misrepresenting the State of the Nation. Does the Empire under his Administration enjoy a profound Peace, and an extended Commerce? This is attributed to the Minister's sacrificing something still more valuable than these Advantages, in order to procure them. So that, Sir, the very Well-Being of a State gives a Handle to Clamour against the Minister; whereas, in reality, his Success in the Senate may be owing to the Justice of his Measures; the Favour he is in with his Prince, to his Integrity; and the Increase of the National Wealth and Power, to his Vigilance and the Firmness of his Resolutions. Sir, I shall make no particular Application of what I have said here; only one Thing I will be bold to affirm, that had the Clamours, that have been raised in *Lilliput* for these 18 *Moons* past against the Administration, been well founded, we must before this Time have been the most miserable, the most beggarly, and the most abject People under the Sun. But, Sir, is there no other Vehicle by which Luxury may be introduced, besides that of Ministerial Corruption? Give me leave to say, Sir, there is; and that the Riches which a Nation may acquire by Trade, under a good Administration, is the principal and indeed the natural Source from whence the Luxury which the honourable Gentle-

man inveighs against, proceeds. These Riches, Sir, induce the Trading Part of the Nation, to abandon the frugal Maxims of their Ancestors: The Landed Interest, Sir, emulates the Trading, and their Wealth encreasing in Proportion as Trade flourishes, they improve likewise in all the Luxuries of Life. These Luxuries, Sir, after some Time, create Wants; Wants produce Necessities; Necessities, Dissatisfaction; and when they are reduc'd in their Circumstances by their own Extravagancies, they exclaim against the Heaviness of Taxes, the Decay of Trade, and the Corruption of Ministers. A Minister is answerable, Sir, in some measure, for the Wealth of a Nation; but he is not answerable for the Abuse of that Wealth. And when Gentlemen exclaim against the luxurious Living of a Nation, they are mistaken if they think that thereby they hurt the Reputation of a Minister in the Eyes of considerate Men. No, Sir! they bestow a tacit Encomium upon the Minister; for under a bad Administration, especially if it is a long one, it is impossible for the Nation to supply these Luxuries, without the Nation's feeling in a very few Years the whole Ballance of Trade with their Neighbours turning against it: And I dare say, that no Gentleman in this House can affirm that this is our Case at present. Thus much, Sir, I have thought fit to say, not in Answer, but by way of Supplement to what the hon. Gentleman observed, with regard to the general Depravity of Morals so visible throughout the Empire.

But were I to be asked, Sir, what Remedy is then to be applyed to this general Depravity, my Answer would be, and I believe it would be the Answer of every Gentleman who judges coolly and impartially; That nothing is more likely to gain this End, than a due Submission to that Government, which enacts no Laws but by your own Consent, and raises no Taxes but what your own Safety requires. This, could we effect it, Sir, (to use the same Expression with the hon. Gentleman)

would be mending the Hearts of the People, and without this, all the Methods that either the Emperor or the Senate can fall upon for that Purpose must be unsuccessful. I wish, Sir, that all the Gentlemen in this House could say, with a clear Conscience, that they had no other View than this, in all their Pursuits of Popularity and Pretensions to Patriotism: And I wish, Sir, that the Actions of Gentlemen would prove to the World, that their sole Aim is not the Destruction of the Minister but the Good of their Country.

But general as the Discontent, and debauch'd as the Manners of our People are, I believe, Sir, the Government has very little to fear from those who are discontented, on the Account mentioned by the Gentlemen who have argu'd for the Motion. For I believe, there is scarce a Man of Sense in the Kingdom, who does not laugh within himself at these Reasons, while he advances them. But, Sir, Dissatisfaction at the Measures of the Government, is a specious Pretence to those who disown its Authority. This, Sir, is at the Bottom of all those Outcries we hear about publick Mismanagement and Corruption: therefore, Sir, I have indeed one Fear, and but one Fear, tho' I don't know how proper it is for me to mention it in this Assembly; but, Sir, I fear the * *Rednetrep*: Not, Sir, that I fear him if we keep up the same Number of Troops that we did last *Moön*; for in that Case I believe no Attempt will be made in his Favour, or if it is, that it will be unsuccessful. But if we shall reduce our Troops, I have good Grounds to believe that such an Attempt would be made, and that it may be attended with more Success than any Friend to the Liberties of *Lilliput* would ever wish to see. There is no Person, Sir, who is acquainted with our unhappy Divisions who does not

* Or Invader; the pretended Son of the late Emperor Jacomo, who had assumed the Title to the Crown, and frequently invaded the Empire, supported by such Princes of *Deguna* as were at Enmity with the Emperor of *Lilliput*.

know, that if our People are once rendered discontented with the Government, they soon become disaffected with the Establishment: And, Sir, tho' I admit that a Man of Sense may be attached to our present Establishment, and yet dissatisfied with some Steps of the Administration, yet it is otherwise with the Common People: With them Discontent, Disloyalty, and Rebellion follow so close on one another, that they are one and the same Thing. Had certain Gentlemen, Sir, who have lately joined in some Measures against the Government, sufficiently reflected on this Truth, I am persuaded, such is their Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family, that they would not have assisted so much as they have done in promoting the Dissatisfaction that prevails among the Common People. For, Sir, the Faction which is in the Interest of the Person who disputes his Majesty's Title to the Crown, always presumes, that whoever is against the Administration is against the Establishment likewise; and nothing has more contributed to keep up the Spirit of that Party than their industriously propagating that Doctrine. This, Sir, is the true Reason that they look upon the Lenity of the Government as the Effect of its Weakness, and that they attribute the Indulgence they meet with to our Fears. This, Sir, is the true Reason why they endeavour to improve to their Advantage every Accident that happens in the Empire, tho' perhaps it is very distant from their Purpose, and fell out contrary to their Hopes. This, Sir, was the Reason why, on the late melancholy Event that † afflicted the Nation, their Hopes revived, their Cabals were set on foot, and every Tool of their Party was employed in their Consultations how to bring about their favourite Point: There are many in our Galleries now, Sir, who know what I have said to be true, and if they had the Privilege of speaking here, could, if they pleased,

convince us how improper the proposed Reduction. is while such a Spirit subsists in the Empire.

Sir, I have known a Time when A Gentlemen acted on true *Slamecsan* Principles; and at that Time, Sir, they seemed to be of Opinion, that the best, if not the only Way to secure us from *Missalism*, and arbitrary Power, was by securing the present Establishment of the Crown in his Majesty's Person and Family. They were then of Opinion, Sir, this was best done by our keeping up a regular Body of Forces, and I should be glad to know if the same Reasons do not subsist now as did then, or if they who are the C Enemies of our present Establishment have been weakened by the Opposition of these Gentlemen to the Administration.

Wimgul Pulnub, *Urg; reply'd, to this Effect:*

S I R,
I THINK a Man is an honest Man, who votes according to what his Conscience tells him the present Situation of Things requires; and, an honest Man, Sir, if he sees the Circumstances which induced him to vote in Favour of a Resolution last Moon altered, or if he finds that he himself has been mistaken in the Apprehension of these Circumstances; I say, Sir, an honest Man will, in either of these Cases, vote this Session directly contrary to what he voted before. If ever I voted for a Standing Army, Sir, in Time of Peace, it was when my Conscience told me that the Preservation of our Liberties required it. But, Sir, tho' at that Time, perhaps, I was convinced that our keeping up a Standing Army for one Moon was necessary, it does not follow that I act inconsistently, if I don't vote for a Perpetuity of that Army. Therefore, tho' a Gentleman has voted for every Question, for every Jobb of the Ministry; tho' his whole Life has been but one continued Vote on their Side, yet he ought neither to be ashamed nor afraid to oppose them, as soon as his own Judgment or the Situation of Things

† Mr Gulliver is not certain, whether this alludes to the Empress's Death, or to the Division in the Imperial Family.

Things is alter'd. This is acting upon no other Principles, Sir, but those of an honest Man, and a Lover of his Country; and as the Distinction, between *Tramecsans* and *Slamecsans* are now in effect abolish'd, I hope soon to see our People know no other Denominations of Party amongst us besides those of *Court* and *Country*. The hon. Gentleman talks of the Establishment, of the Government, and of the Administration; but, Sir, I know of no Establishment, I know of no Government, I know of no Administration that ought to be kept up, but for the Preservation of the Liberties of the People: For it does not matter to me one Grull, whether the Prince's Name, under whom I am a Slave, be *Jacomo*, *Ricardo*, or *Gorgenti*. And here give me Leave to say, Sir, that the Establishment of the Crown in his Majesty's Person and Family can only be secured by our securing the Rights of the People. This, Sir, is the Charter by which his Majesty holds his Crown, and whoever separates the Interests of the People from those of the Establishment, must be either ignorant of our Constitution, or a Traitor equally to his Prince and his Country. For this Reason, Sir, to me it is evident, that if the *Rednetrep* had an Agent in his Majesty's Councils or in this Senate, that Agent would employ all the Force of Tongue and Lungs, he would even outvote a Minister, and outspeech a Place-Man in his Zeal for this *Resolution*; nor could a more effectual Way, Sir, to promote that Person's Interest be thought of, than our agreeing to bridle the Empire with 18,000 Men: Because it is, in effect, telling all the Powers in *Degulia*, that so weak is the Administration of *Lilliput*, and so much are they hated by the People, that they dare not venture to make one Step in Government without their Bully-back of an Army. While your Army continues, Sir, Discontent must encrease, and the more Discontent encreases, the fairer is the *Rednetrep's* Chance for succeeding; whereas, if the People were reconciled to the Government, he could

not have the most distant Prospect of Success: For I dare say very few in *Lilliput* at present wish him well on his own Account; and the few deluded Persons who do incline to his Party, do it only because they are so weak as to imagine, that the one Evil would be less than the other. Wherefore, Sir, as I wish the Crown of *Lilliput* may continue for ever in his Majesty's Person and Family, as I hope never to live to see the *Pretensions* of any other Person succeed, and as I think the Reputation of the Empire is interested in the Fate of this Question, I must agree to the proposed Reduction.

C The next who spoke was the *Hurgolen* Wimgul Gumdham.

S I R,

I THINK it strange that this mighty Secret of our Fears about the *Rednetrep*, has never been discover'd during the whole Course of this Debate, till the hon. Gentleman who spoke last but one disclosed it. I am glad, however, that it is at length discover'd; for now Gentlemen may have a very clear State of the Case, which is, Whether we ought to put the Nation to the Expence of maintaining 18,000 Men for no other Reason but because a certain Gentleman is afraid of the *Rednetrep*? This is, I think, a clear and a true State of the Case. As for the hon. Gentleman's Fears, they put me in mind of a mad Fellow, called *Blutlur*, who used to go about, and at Times would appear very much frightened at a certain Phantom of his own Brain, whom he called Prince *Kantimir*. This Phantom haunted him about from Place to Place, and nothing could drive it out of his Head. Really, Sir, I don't know what Friends the *Rednetrep* may make in the Empire if we shall continue our Army, but if we reduce that, I dare say his Interest would exist no where but among a few Madmen.

This Account of Political DEBATES to be continued.

The APOTHEOSIS of MILTON.

A VISION, continued from p. 469.

HERE, again prostrating myself before my divine Conductor, Pardon, said I, an erring Mortal who presumes to differ from your Sentiments. I always thought that where the Mind was smit with the Charms of the Muse, she render'd it languid to all other Pursuits. My Son, replied he, various are the Operations of Nature, and the same Genius may exert itself in different Shapes. The same Art by which a Poet touches the Passions, or mends the Morals of Mankind, when applied to the Commerce of Life gives him a winning Turn in Conversation, and just Discernment in Business. But all this Time, I suppose, what is not unreasonable, that a Poet has equal Application and Honesty with other Men. The Difference is, that in a learned Ease the Effusions of the Mind are more full and strong, and in the Bustle of Life they are more dissipated and languid; but both are equally copious, and proceed from the same Source. Ha! continued he, with a pleasing Kind of a Surprise, I am glad of this: The Person in that military Habit, large Boots, and long Sword, who is so familiar with *Dryden*, is one for whom I have a particular Regard; his Name is Sir *William Davenant*; he has a Right to a Seat here, but upon some Disgust at his not meeting with the Respect he thinks he deserves, has not appear'd in the Assembly of a long Time. I guess what brings him this Night. You must know, that he was once discovered by *Cromwell* to be in a Plot for restoring the King, but *Milton* obtained his Pardon. Upon the Restoration, Sir *William* performed the same Piece of Service to *Milton*. Thus far, they were on a Level; but it seems my Friend is resolved to conquer in Gratitude. See with what Earnestness he solicits, because he knows a strong Opposition will be made, by some, to *Milton's* Admission on account of his Principles. I am glad Sir *William* has not deceived me in the good Opinion I always had of him. The next who took his Seat was a jolly Person, who at first Sight seemed to have a heavy Look, but upon a nearer View I observ'd a great deal of Spirit in his Eye, together with as much good Nature as I think I have ever beheld. Several of his Company were beginning to be merry upon his Dress, which was comical enough; but he soon silenc'd them by being harder upon it than any of them. I turn'd to my Guide, who I saw was still employ'd in surveying Sir *William*, and ask'd who the last Member was.

He answer'd that it was *Samuel Butler*, happy, continued he, in his Muse, but still happier in his natural Temper, which bore him up amidst a Variety of Disappointments and Pressures. His Conversation with the other Members of this Assembly has a good deal brighten'd up that Fund of Genius he possess'd when he was alive; but the facetious Humour, which he display'd in writing, was so much hid in his Conversation, that King *Charles*, who had a Curiosity to see the Author of *Hudibras*, could never be brought to believe that he wrote that incomparable Poem. I have heard that one of the greatest Wits that ever was in our neighbouring Kingdom, I mean the famous *Cornille*, had the same Misfortune of making but a poor Figure in Conversation. But observe the Gentleman in that gaudy slight *French* Dress, how he is tinsel'd and powder'd over, how he bows and scrapes to every one of the Members; how quaint his Compliments, and how finical his Address! And yet the Man is very well with most of the Members; but I own I can't endure him. His Name is *Monf. St Evremond*. When I had signified that I had heard of him, I saw him walk up to a Chair that was set apart for himself, where he could see and hear every thing that was done in the Assembly; but I perceived he was no Member himself. The next who came in was a young Man of a very academecal Air, who seem'd to be mighty good humour'd; he held an empty Purse in his Hand, with which he appear'd highly diverted; his Waistcoat was of a Garden Stuff, and suited him extremely well, but his upper Vestment, which resembled an Officer's regimental Coat, made a ridiculous enough Appearance, and what added to it was, that he wore his Sword by his Right Side. I observ'd *Prior* come gently up and whisper somewhat in his Ear, which I suppose was to desire him to rectify that Solecism in Dress. That young Man, said my Guide, is Mr *John Philips*, happy in his jocular Vein, and in his Imitation of *Milton's* Style. The next who came up had a noble Aspect, and an elegant Dress, When he pass'd up towards *Ben*, I observ'd that this last, putting on a serious Air, rose to him, and bow'd respectfully. That Member, said my Conductor, is *Sheffield Duke of Buckingham*, who thought that the Poetic Laurel grac'd the Ducal Coronet. Tho' his high Birth and great Posts entitle him to no Preeminence here, yet his Merits and Accomplishments give him a Right to the Regard and Esteem of all the Assembly. No Member coming

ing in for some Minutes, I had leisure to remark a very odd Figure, who seem'd to be somewhat betwixt a Doorkeeper and a Beadle; his Age was about 60, he was drest in a Suit of *Irish* Frize, laid over with taudry *French* Lace, which serv'd to heighten the Hideousness of his Figure; his Forehead was large and bald, his Eyes sunk, but full of malignant Fire; his Checks hollow, his Nose sharp and turned up, and his Chin prominent; he wore a large bushy Peruke, that seem'd to be cast off by some *French* Player, and his Temples were incircled by a Garland, which, upon examining, I found to be composed of Nettles. The Figure you regard so attentively, said my Guide, is *John Dennis*; since he came into the World of Spirits, he made frequent Applications to be admitted as one of this Society. The Members could not absolutely refuse him, and yet they knew too much of the Man to admit him; so they fairly compromised the Matter with him, by making him their Summoner, which gives him a Right to be present in the Assembly, tho' not as a Member, as a Servant. He is sometimes employed as a Beadle, which gives him great Pleasure, and in that Capacity is extremely serviceable, for no Society in the World is more pester'd with Interlopers and Vagrants than this is. He has an Assistant, whom you'll see here in a little while, one *Luke Millburn*, a very extraordinary Fellow likewise. Each of them has been frequently chastised by Orders of the Assembly, for being rude to the Members at the Door. Scarce had the Genius finished these Words, when I beheld the Gate by which the President entered, unfold, and through it I discovered a long Range of magnificent Apartments nobly illuminated: Upon this, my Conductor told me that he must now leave me; that I would soon see the Reason, but he would return in an Instant; that I might in the mean Time be very easy, because I was imperceptible to every Eye. Having spoke thus, he vanished, and I could perceive the President and all the other Members turn their Eyes with a respectful Awe towards the illuminated Apartments, thro' which I saw a venerable Form advancing, attended by my kind Guardian; it was that of a Man, who had reached his great Climacterick, his Air was noble and composed, yet there was a charming Vivacity in his Looks, and the Majesty of his Appearance was temper'd with an unexpressible Benignity. He was dress'd plain in a purple Suit, and he took his Seat in a Chair of the same Form with the President's, but removed from the

Table where the rest sat. He was scarcely seated when I found my Conductor again by my Side, who prevented my Impatience to know who this extraordinary Personage was, by saying, That is *Francis Atterbury*, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*. He appears here, continued he, in a Lay Habit, and the particular Honours that are paid him both by the Assembly and myself, are due not only to his extraordinary Parts, but to the generous Cares he bestowed on embellishing this Fabrick. He has always declined to take his Seat at the Table, because he was no profess'd Poet, but the little he has done that Way, shews how easily he might have shined in that Province; in this Dome, where Politics and Faction are buried, he enjoys the Ease he always desired.

To be continued,

Remainder of the Dissertation on Country Feasts or Wakes, continued from P. 465.

FROM the Heathen Custom of bringing Flowers, Incense, and Provisions to the Tombs and Monuments of their Heroes, and there making Sacrifices and Oblations, and using Sports and Exercises in honour of the Dead, I suppose the Christian Custom arose of meeting at the Graves of their Saints and Martyrs with Prayers, Praises and devout Ceremonies. For the primitive Christians made no scruple to imitate many Heathen Solemnities, when they thought they could do it innocently, without becoming guilty of Idolatry or Superstition. They did not believe it could be a Sin in itself to symbolize and agree with even Pagans, Jews, Infidels, Hereticks, and Sinners, in any harmless, useful, and good Thing; and from meeting at the Graves of Saints and Martyrs, arose the Custom of making and using Sports, Pastimes, Exercises, and Trials of Skill, in the Church-yards, or near them.

This Feast was at first regularly kept on every Day of the Week, on which the Church was dedicated. But it being observed and complain'd of, that the Number of Holidays was excessively increased, to the Detriment of civil Government and secular Affairs; and also that the great Irregularities and Licentiousness, into which these Festivities were run by degrees, especially in the Churches, Chapels, and Church-yards, brought no small Injury to Piety, Virtue, and good Manners: Therefore Statute and Canon-Law was made to regulate and restrain them, and by an Act of Convocation pass'd by *Henry the Eighth* in the Year 1536, their Number was in some Measure less'n'd. The Feast of Dedication of every Church was

was order'd to be kept upon * one and the same Day every where, that is, on the first *Sunday* in *October*; and the Church Holiday, that is, the Saint's Day, to which the Church is dedicated, intirely laid aside. And tho' this Act be not at present much observ'd, yet this might be the Reason why these Feasts or Wakes began to be respite'd and put off till the *Sunday* following the proper Day, as we now observe them, that the People for whose Amusement and Diversion they were partly design'd, might not have too many and too frequent Avocations from their necessary and domestick Business. This shews at once, why all our Feasts now begin upon a *Sunday*, and who the Saint is, to whose principal Care both the Church and Parish have been committed. For, if the Feast hath been all along from one Generation to another regularly observed, his Name should stand in the preceding Week of the Calendar.

These Feasts on *Sundays* are still observ'd as Times of Entertainment and Pleasure; but, to avoid unseemly Noise and Disturbance upon a Day of Holiness, the Sports and Diversions are now in many Villages prudently deferr'd till the *Monday* after; and I wish this Regulation had been made in all Parishes. Or rather, since Festivals of all Sorts are far from being so numerous among Protestants, as they were among Papists, and might perhaps be kept with less Inconvenience to Temporal Affairs, than the Neglect may be to Spiritual, Had it not been better to have kept this Feast on its right and proper Day of the Week, not on a *Sunday*? Would not this have been a Means of preserving a more exact Remembrance of the Time of Dedication, than now we have, where Records are wanting? Would not this have prevented all that shameful Neglect of Prime Worship and Profanation of the Lord's Day, which the keeping of it upon *Sunday* hath occasion'd and introduc'd? For tho' the first and principal Design of it was, I think, to promote Religion, yet so much is the World alter'd for the worse, that the Devotion of it is now quite laid aside. Whereas particular Prayers were formerly provided for the Occasion in many *British* and *Foreign* Churches, of which I am told there yet remains an Instance in one of the Protestant Churches of *Switzerland*.

Some of our old Parochial Churches in this Island (if any such are now standing) were antiently Heathen Temples, built by Heathens, and dedicated to Heathen

Deities. And, for Instance, the Antiquaries suppose that the Temple of *Diana* stood formerly in that Part of the City, where *St Paul's* Cathedral is now erected; and that the Collegiate Church of *St Peter's* in *Westminster* was once the Temple of *Apollo*. In Memory of the building and dedicating of which Temples, Festivals were instituted and celebrated every Year after the Manner of the Heathens. These Temples, together with their religious Ceremonies and Festivals, were not intirely destroy'd and abolish'd at the first Approach of Christianity, but only by ‡ gentle Degrees and prudent Methods reform'd and converted, as far as reasonable and possible, from the Service of the Heathen Deities to that of the Christian God. So that one Original of our Parish Feasts seems to have been no more than the changing of a Heathen Custom into a Christian. And the greater Part of the rest are deriv'd from those Roman Catholics, who, (to their immortal Honour be it spoken!) left us most of our antient holy Structures.

However, both the Heathen Temples, and the Popish Cathedrals, Churches, and Chapels, having long since been divested of their Idolatry and Superstition, may safely and innocently be retain'd in the reform'd Service of Protestants. So also we may follow their Example in preserving their Feasts of Dedication, and a commendable Custom it is, if stripp'd of all foolish and impious Ceremonies, and not suffer'd to degenerate into Prophaneness and Immorality.

Tho' for a Sort of civil and political Reasons, as well as out of my natural Candor and Humanity, I am no Enemy to the Recreations of the Populace; yet I am far from indulging them in any vicious or indecent Pleasures. If these Festivities are known to be egregiously abus'd and corrupted, by a bold Prophanation of the Christian Sabbath, and Contempt of divine Worship; that indeed is a sufficient Reason for their being reform'd, but not (as Women and Puritans would have it) abolish'd. Their Faults should be discountenanc'd, but the Solemnity not dropt. This *perverting of Seasons* shews a Depravity of Manners, proceeding from a remiss Execution or total Neglect of the Laws; but is in Truth no just Reflection upon the Prudence and Piety, or at least Innocence of the Institution. All Things are liable to Abuse; but the Abuse of a Thing is no good Argument against the Use of it, if capable of Amendment. The primitive good Intention, and great Antiquity

of this Custom may plead much in its Defence. And yet I readily confess from what I have seen and heard, it may now be high Time for Magistrates and all proper Officers to awake out of their cold Indifference, and in their Zeal for Religion and Virtue, as well as for publick Peace and common Decency, to put themselves upon regulating these Solemnities, and reforming their notorious Abuses.

W. C.

A PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRY, What is LOVE ?

THE *Taste* I cannot find to proceed, or be caused, otherwise than from the Junction, or Application of something, or Particles of some other Body, either to the Tongue or Roof of the Mouth, or to both ; so that I doubt very much, whether a Tongueless Person, or one that is without a Roof to the Mouth, can Taste. Something must accede to, or be so taken as to touch some Part, or Parts, of the Mouth, before the Taste can be form'd.

(Enough for my Purpose concerning the Use of the Word *Taste*, for Understanding, Judgement, &c. is said in *Common Sense*, Feb. 11. (See p. 81 C)

Yet it is not Taction barely of the Instruments of Tasting, that is sufficient to cause the Taste : But the Parts of the Body I taste, must first be reduced to a certain Magnitude (neither too great, nor too small) before I can have that Sense of it. To prove this, I need not take much Pains ; for there are by every one so many Things to be found, that taken in the Grofs, and the Tongue, &c. just touch'd with them, will not cause the Taste, that I believe hardly any one will contradict me herein. Yet those very Substances, tasteless as above, if reduced to a Liquid, or fine Powder, cannot be caused so lightly to touch the Tongue, &c. but they will greatly cause that Sense.

Hence it is most certain, that Particles of the Body tasted must actually enter the Tongue, &c. Instruments of Tasting, before that Sense can be caused : And that these Particles must not be too small for the Passages they are to enter to cause this Sense, is what I shall speak to anon.

In the meantime, it being thus proved, that the Taste can be caused only by the actual Entrance of Particles of the Thing tasted into the Pores of the Instruments of Taste, it necessarily follows, that the Variety of Taste that we find, can proceed only from the Variety of the Form,

Magnitude, or Manner of the Particles entering to cause this Sense. And thus again 'tis easy to account for all the Pleasure and Pain we find in it. For its Cloying, it's certain that can only come from the Pores of its Instruments being already full of the Particles before beloved ; so that the Accession of more becomes burdensome.

Next to the Taste is the *Smelling* ; and this Sense is certainly caused in the same Manner of Operation ; only by the Particles that are too small for the other. We may have from Time to Time, in all Places, the Smells of Things we taste not ; and from hence we judge we have sufficient Ground to assure ourselves that they are there, tho' we see them not : Yet all Things that we smell, when once their Supply fails, assuredly waste, and by Degrees depart from us ; so that we know them no more in that State or Being : And accordingly to their State in such Being, we have different Smells of them, tho' no Taste. Let a Person, having the Use of the Sense of Smelling, accede to a Vessel, of whatever Liquor, or other Substance, and having carefully observ'd the Magnitude, Quantity, or Weight, and State thereof ; then let such Person observe, if such Liquor, &c. can be smelt ; and if it can, and is from Time to Time smelt, during the Time judg'd necessary to observe or perceive the Decrease or Alteration of such Liquor, &c. if then 'tis found not to be decreas'd nor alter'd, then may it be judg'd, that the Smell was not caused by the Progression, or Departure of the Particles of itself. But if it be found to be decreased in Magnitude, Quantity or Weight, or alter'd in State ; then must it of Necessity be judg'd to be of very Particles of such Liquor, &c. that acceded and entered into the Pores of the Instruments of Smelling, and so caused that Sense of the Liquor, &c. smelt ; and that they were too small at the Time of being smelt only to affect the Taste ; seeing that could be caused by them in their aggregate Form ; or if a larger Part of such Liquor, &c. than what flies off by natural Evaporation or Decrease, were taken, and apply'd to its Instruments.

That the *Hearing* is caused by the different Modification of Air entering or striking upon the Instruments of that Sense, I think, is generally concluded on, and asserted by all ; and all that I have to add to this, is only, That to me it seems highly probable that Particles of all those Bodies so forming and modifying as to cause Sounds, do, at the same Time that

the Sense of Hearing is caused; enter, or strike upon its Instruments: And this I judge from that Infinity (or next to it) of continual Effluvia, that to me seems evidently to be proceeding from universal Matter, But these Effluvia, it may be, retaining always much the same Form, A but the Pores of the Parts they are to enter to cause the Sense of Hearing, being as variously formed as are the Persons and Features of the Hearers themselves; it may hence, on a little Consideration and Reflection on what I have said concerning the two foregoing Senses, be easily found, B why the same Pathetick Words, to Memories (so far as we can find) equally strong, or the same ravishing Sounds that to some are so moving and charming, to others are indifferent, and to others hateful.

[To be continued.]

Mr FACIO's Discourse concerning the Parallax of Mars, continued from p. 481.

7. As to the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and of the Moon (beside what we can do barely by Demonstration and reasoning upon some Astronomical Data) we may find also by immediate Observations, in what Proportion it divides the Line that joins the Centers of those two Globes or Spheroides. And this does only require, for instance, some most accurate Observations of the Meridian Altitudes of the Sun, in and about the Times of the Solstices: And that a just Regard be had to the Situation of the Moon at the Times of those Observations. For, beside what may be done in high Buildings fitted for this Purpose; Nature itself offers in our high Hills and Mountains, here and beyond Sea, abundance of Places where we may observe most nicely, with Object-Glasses of a distant Focus, the least Variations in those Meridian Altitudes, or in the Passages of the Sun near some other Parts of the Tropic. And the Gentleman's Magazine of May last, p. 264, mentions one Hill in Staffordshire very fit for this Purpose; F beside that Use which Mr. Brookes proposes to be made of it.

8. No Man can have a greater Esteem for the transcendent Knowledge of Sir Isaac Newton, and for the vast Discoveries which he has made in the Mathematicks and in Astronomy, than I have myself. And I do build in great measure upon the sound Part of his Book. But if he was not infallible; if he was sometimes greatly mistaken, and even in the System and Divine Frame of this World: Must every Discovery, tho' never so remarkable and useful, be run down, which rectifies any of his Mistakes? See what he says in his Preface 1686 (printed again in 1726 under his Direction) when he had just been speaking of the Theory of the Moon, *Ut omnia candidè legantur, & defectus in materia tam difficilè non tam reprehendantur, quam novis lectorum conatibus investigentur, & benigne suppleantur, enixe rogo.* Admirably said, Great and Sincere Man! Were he but alive, I would chuse no other Judge than himself. For I have, nay o-

thers have often tried that he would readily own and correct any of his Oversight or Mistakes: And I know that he would have perceived and owned, at first Sight, the Soundness of my Demonstrations. I might justly claim the same Indulgence, but I do strive not to want it; knowing that it would not easily be granted me.

9. But while some Astronomers or Mathematicians will defend Sir Isaac Newton's or their own System, at any Rate; I do most humbly request that they would publish their Answer to those Discourses which I have already caused to be printed; were it only by shewing my Errors. Or at least that they be pleased to justify Sir Isaac Newton, where my Discourses shew that he has erred; beginning, if they will, with a satisfactory Answer, to this Objection chosen among many more.

How could Sir Isaac Newton, in his 25th and 26th Propositions, make the Radius of the Orbit of the Moon Exponent of the considerable Gravity of the Moon toward the Earth; and at the same Time make the very Distance of the Moon from the Sun Exponent of the much smaller Gravity of the Moon toward the Sun? And how could he reason AT ONCE, safely, and that in different Places of his Book, upon these two most inconsistent Suppositions?

10. As I may not possibly pretend to overcome all the Difficultys, and to foresee and answer all the Questions and Objections that may occur in and against my System of the World: So it would be unjust to require those very Things from me, rather than from any other Astronomer, who can object nothing to my Demonstrations, or who may be persuaded of their Soundness. But this Discourse continues to shew how I have overcome and answered many of those Objections and Difficultys. And I intend shortly to answer, as far as I am able at present, the Objection taken from the Theory of Comets. I hope that, in so difficult and abstruse a Work, it will be sufficient to have done thus much for my Share, and for an Encouragement to others, especially to those Persons, whose peculiar Business is Astronomy, That they may not stand barely as unconcerned Spectators of what I may possibly do: But that they may become active, and may shew what they can do for their Share, in so important a Case.

11. In the Calculations of the Places of Venus, Mars, Mercury, the Sun, and even of Jupiter and Saturn; a Column ought to be inserted of the Motions and Place of the Moon: And the Effect of the Situation or oblique Position of the Line T G must be considered: And proper Astronomical Tables must be constructed accordingly. And if any such Tables are already constructed or published; Their Use must be rectified, by determining duly the Proportion between T L and T G; and by making use of the true Parallax of the Sun. For by this means we shall avoid, in the apparent Places of the Sun, of Venus, and of Mars, some Errors, which might often amount to a considerable Number of Minutes; as it appears by this Discourse.

Worcester, July 6, 1738. N. FACIO Duillier.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 30. No. 521.

In Answer to an odd Question, proposed by Sarah Whimsy, viz. *Was a Woman to have her Wishes, and to be placed in that State she would most desire, what would she wish to be?* the Spectator has the following Reflections.

WAS any Woman to have all her entire Wishes, there would be a great Number of them very whimsical and surprising. If she was addicted to Curiosity, she would wish to know all the Secrets of her Acquaintance, as well as those of Court, City and Country; to have Intelligence of what was done in the Privy Chamber; what Lady wore her own Face; what Gentleman lov'd such a Lady; and what Lady such a Gentleman; she would also have a strong Inclination to be acquainted what Beauty in the Side-Boxes had less Virtue than Charms; to whom that Virtue was sacrificed; whether a Courtier or Anti-Courtier, a Land or Sea Officer; when, where, how, what were the Conditions, what promised, said and done; with a thousand other ridiculous Desires of the same Nature. Should a Woman of a more fantastick Disposition be indulg'd in her Wishes, what would not her Fancy suggest to her? she would be the exact Character of a Woman in one of Ben Johnson's Plays, which, as it is a just Representation of that Part of the Female Sex who make not Reason the Guide of their Desires, I shall insert it from *Cynthia's Revels*: The Character I mean represents *Phantasticalness*, and thus expresses her Desires on being ask'd what her Wishes were.

Faith, I cannot readily tell you what; but (methinks) I should wish myself all manner of Creatures: Now I would be an Empress, and by and by a Dutcheß, then a great Lady of State, then a Waiting-woman, then your Citizen's Wife, then your coarse Country Gentlewoman, then a Dairy-Maid, then a Shepherd's Lass, then an Empress again, or Queen of the Fairies; and thus I would prove the Vicissitudes and Whirl of Pleasures about and again: As I were a Shepherdess, I would be piped and sung to; as a Country Gentlewoman, I would keep a good House, and come up to Town to see Fashions; as a Citizen's Wife, be troubled with a jealous Husband, and be put to my Shifts, (others Miseries should be my Pleasures;) as a Waiting-woman, would taste my Lady's Delights to her; as a great Lady, visit Courtiers, lie a-bed and have Courtiers visit me; as a Dutcheß, I would

keep my State, and as an Empress I would do any thing; and in all these Shapes I would ever be follow'd with the Affections of all that see me. Marry, I myself would affect none; or if I did, it should not be heartily, but so as I might save myself in them still, and take Pride in tormenting the poor Wretches: Or, now I think on't, I would for one Year wish myself one Woman; but the richest, the fairest, and the delicatest in the Kingdom; the very Centre of Wealth and Beauty, wherein all Lines of Love should meet: And in that Person I would prove all Manner of Suitors, of all Humours, and all Complexions, and never have any two of a Sort: I would see how Love by the Power of his Object could work inwardly alike in a cholerick and a sanguine Man, in a melancholick and phlegmatick; in a Fool and a wise Man; in a Clown and a Courtier; in a valiant Man and a Coward; and how he could vary outward, by letting this Gallant express himself in dumb Gaze; another with sighing and rubbing his Fingers; the third with Ends of Plays and pitiful Verses; a fourth, with stabbing himself and drinking Healths, or writing languishing Letters in his Blood; a fifth in colour'd Ribbands and good Cloaths; with this Lord to smile, with this Lord to court, with that Lord to doat, with that Lord to hang himself; and then I would have a Book made of all this, which I would call the Book of Humours, and every Night read some of it before I slept, and laugh at it.

The Craftsman, Sept. 30. N° 638.

A Sequel to the Dissertation on Sign-Posts.

OUR Countrymen display their Genius and Tempers, in several other Respects, upon their Sign Posts, particularly in their Mottos and Inscriptions.

Tho' Nothing is more common in England than the Sign of a CANNON, especially in our Seaport Towns, I never saw the French King's Inscription upon it, *Ratio ultima Regum*; nor that of Oliver Cromwel, which I think infinitely more expressive; viz. O Lord, open thou my Lips, and my Mouth shall shew forth thy Praise. This I observe with Pleasure, because it would certainly be inexcusable at present, when we scorn to make use of such brutish, unphilosophical Arguments, as the Mouth of a Cannon. No, the Mouths of our Ministers and Ambassadors have been long found, by Experience, to be more rational and prevailing. Several other Peculiarities of a Nation may be discover'd by the Choice of their Signs, and the Inscriptions upon them.

As first, their Wit and Art in drawing
Customers to their Houses.—As for Instance;
The best Drink under the SUN.
Search all the Town over, and you'll find good Ale
at the LAST,

At a little House in the Road to
Hounslow,

Poor JACK striving to live.

In that call'd the King's Road to Fulham,
The SNAIL is slow,
And I am low; -- So
What d'ye think?
Pray stop and drink.

Besides this Skill and Address, in draw-
ing Customers to their Houses, they like-
wise shew a true Judgment of the
World; particularly, in the following In-
scription, which is very common, both in
Town and Country;

Drink here, and drown all Sorrow.
Pay to Day, and trust To-morrow.

Which might be apply'd to much high-
er People, than poor Ale-house Tislers;
and I believe some of the best Trademen
in this Town would be obliged to me, if
I could inculcate the same Maxims into
the Minds of their premier Customers.

Secondly, the Religion and Loyalty of the
English People are equally discover'd up-
on their Signs, and the Mottos upon them.

As to Loyalty, what is so common as
the Sign of the King's Head, or the King's
Arms? And, when we happen to have a
popular Prince of Wales, like the black
Prince, to mention no Others, the Feathers
are equally common, and sometimes even
predominant.

I am not Antiquary enough to account
how the BELL originally happen'd to
have this venerable Motto inscrib'd upon
it; *Fear GOD, and honour the KING*; but
it being grown trite, a jovial Inn-keeper,
a great Lover of Poetry, desired a reverend
and facetious Divine his Customer, to
turn the same Motto into Verse. The Man
had but little Room on his Sign; and yet,
being Post-Master, insisted upon having
his Loyalty fully express'd; so that the
worthy Clergyman was obliged to leave out
the *Fear of God*, and happily executed the
other Part, in the following beautiful
Tetrastick.

Let the King
Live long;
Dong ding,
Ding dong.

The People of England are a Nation
of Politicians, from the first Minister
down to the Cocker, and peculiarly re-
markable for hanging out their Principles
upon their Sign-Posts. Of this almost e-

very Street in London gives us abundant
Instances; but I think the most curious
is at a little Alehouse, on the Road to
Greenwich, where there is the Sign of a
Man pretty corpulent, with his Legs
straddling upon two Hogsheds, and this
A Motto under it,

Stand fast Sir ROBERT.

I could not read this, without trem-
bling for the poor Man; and am really
surprized that Mr P—nt—n hath not yet
taken due Notice of it; for what can be
more easy than to lay an Information a-
gainst the Master of the House, in the usual
Form; setting forth, "that the said Ale-
house-keeper, being a seditious Person,
"and wickedly and maliciously deviling
"to vilify and traduce the Government
"of our Sovereign Lord the King, did on
"the — Day of — publish, or cause to be
"publish'd, a certain scandalous and se-
"ditionous Sign; viz. a corpulent Man strad-
"dling between two Hogsheds, (innuendo,
"Sir ROBERT W—LE); stand fast;
"(innuendo, that he is at present in a tot-
"tering Condition) against the Peace of
"our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown
"and Dignity, to the great Scandal of
"those employ'd in the Administration of
"his Government, in Contempt of the
"Laws, &c?" — A thousand Witnesses
might be produced to prove that such a
Sign, with such an Inscription, is actually
exhibited to publick View; and if the
poor Man should happen to be try'd by a
special Jury, I am at a Loss to guess what
Defence he could make against Mr At-
torney General's Innuendoes.

Common Sense, Sept. 30. N° 87.

A LETTER from COMMON HONESTY
to COMMON SENSE.

LOVING KINSMAN,

THE severe Treatment and Contempt
I have constantly met with from all
Degrees of Men, has so affected my Con-
stitution, that I thought of nothing less
than making my Exit. But the kind Re-
ception which you (who are a Colla-
teral Branch of our Family) have late-
ly met with, has somewhat raised my
drooping Spirits, and encouraged me to
shew my Head once more.

You have indeed, for some Years, been
under a Sort of Proscription from Courts
and Ministerial Employments: But, at the
same Time, you have enjoy'd a quiet and
comfortable Retreat with the few Patri-
ots, who have renounced all Preferments
to adhere to you, and have not forsaken
your Cause in the worst of Times; while
I have

I have been not only render'd incapable of any Office or public Trust, but such has been the Malice of my Enemies, that I am even deny'd the Happiness of private Society.

Upon the Misfortunes which befel our Family, and the deplorable Condition I was left in, I apply'd myself to a very eminent Tradesman in the City, requesting to be taken into his Service; But to my great Grief he told me, *I could not be of any Use to him in the Retail Way; there was no Instance of such a One as myself ever being behind a Compter; and, in short, he would not advise me to think of being concern'd in Trade, for that I should not find any Dealer fond of employing me, especially as I was a Foreigner, and not a Freeman of the City.* However, in Compassion to my Wants, he gave me a Letter of Recommendation to a noted Attorney of his Acquaintance, who (as he assured me) very much wanted my Assistance, and must therefore be glad to entertain me on honourable Terms.

This seeming Friendship gave me some Hopes; and I immediately went with my Credentials as directed. — I was soon introduced: But to my inexpressible Concern, met with a cold Reception. — He sat lolling in a great Elbow Chair, and answer'd me with a Yawning, *What is your Name, Sir? Common Honesty, Sir,* I reply'd. — *Common Honesty!* cries he, (yawning again) *I have read the Letter you brought, but I am sure Common Sense never sent you hither: — you can be of no manner of Use to me in my Branch of Business: — All the imaginary Services you may do, will never bear the Expence of your Maintenance; for I cannot employ you in one Cause in twenty; if I should, I might be in Danger of losing many Clients, who would naturally suspect your betraying their Secrets; and if they were once to know I have any Dealings with you, it would blast my Character — You will never find the Practice of the Law turn to any Account for yourself: — Therefore I would advise you to get yourself or'd: You surely can't be obnoxious to the C—y.*

I soon thought of a certain R—R—, who, when young, had great Obligations to our Family, in recommending him to his first Preferment in the C—.

I attended him one Morning, and waited an Hour before Word was given for the Stranger to come in to my Lord. I immediately went in to pay my Respects to him in a most submissive Manner. *How do you do, young Man? says the P—: I have not seen you a great while: — And, pray what has brought you hither now? I*

gave him the best Account I could of my past Misfortunes, and present unhappy Case; and while I was employing all my Rhetorick to move his Pity and Compassion, his Lordship was reading; which Inattention to my Request gave me little Hopes of Success. At last, he suddenly lays down his Book, and turned up his Head towards the Ceiling (for I remark'd he could not look me in the Face.) You talk of the Obligations I have had to your Family; I know of none: Some little Civilities indeed pass'd between me and them at College, when your Father officiously thrust himself upon me as a Tutor, and to direct me at my first setting out in the World: But if I had trusted to his Judgment, Understanding, or Credit, I might have remained at College still. And then he declared he knew of no Obligations, that to intermeddle in my Affairs, might be a Hindrance to his farther Advancement; and wish'd me to provide for myself in the best Manner I could; for (say he) you may be assur'd of it, you will have no Assistance from me.

From the Example of this R—t R—d, I judg'd there was little Hopes of Preferment in this Road, even if I should get or'd; the utmost to be expected was some poor Welsh L—g, or a starving C—y in Town.

After this, I met with a Recruiting Sergeant. I bethought myself the Army refused nothing, and therefore since I could do no better, was determin'd to list for a Soldier. He brought me directly to the Captain's, who being told my Name, cry'd, *Send him packing, he'll make a Mutiny in the Regiment; besides, I know all his Family are disaffected to the present E—t in C— and S—, and therefore I would not take him on any Consideration.*

My evil Genius still pursuing me, I had Recourse to another Expedient. — I remember'd my Father, in his Life time, had a Place in the T—y, which he enjoy'd till the Death of his Patron, a Great Man, who presided at that Board, and by which Means I had some little Intlight into the Business of that Office, and therefore I had no more Wit, than too fancy I might be useful to his Successor. But, to my great Surprize, Abraham Brass, the Porter, told me, *his Master was not at Home.* This I knew to be false, and therefore would have gone in, but Abraham shut the Door in my Face.

I could not imagine the Cause of this Treatment, being sure the Fellow did not know me; however having time to recollect myself a little, till Opportunity offer'd by opening the Door for somebody's

dy's going out, I accosted *Abraham* very courteously, *Sir*, says I, you have insulted me without any Provocation, I must desire the Favour to be admitted. And told him my Name, and the Business I had with his Master, who I knew often valued himself on his Intimacy with my Family: But alas! I only made *Bad Worse*.— He called me all the Rascals and Scoundrels he could think on; swore, *I should never enter the Doors while he was Porter, for that I was one of those concern'd in mobbing his Master about the Excise Bill, and came there for some wicked Design on his Person, or to rob the House.*

Several well-dress'd Gentlemen going in, I begg'd of them to acquaint his Honour with the Behaviour of his Servant; but not a Word could I get out of them. At last a grave, elderly Gentleman, going into the Great Man's, stop'd to hear my Complaints: *I had (says he) Sir, some small Knowledge of your Family, before I came into a Publick Employment: But what Business have you here? Complaining of Abraham Brass's Behaviour will be to no Purpose: He knows where to be civil, or rude: and, depend upon it, you are universally hated by the whole Family. Nay, I don't know if it was suspected I now speak to you in so friendly a Manner, but it might be as much as my Place is worth: Therefore make off quickly.*

By this time, Kinsman, you may suppose I was in a very melancholy Condition, when I happen'd to meet with a Country Gentleman, who took me into his Service at his Country Seat, and intrusted me with the Management of all his Affairs. But as nothing in this World is permanent, the Devil put it into my Lady's Head to live in Town, and persuaded my Master to offer himself as a Candidate in a Neighbouring Borough. The Scheme was resolv'd on, and I was presently dispatch'd away, as one my Master confided in, to make timely Interest. I set out with no very good Will; foreboding my own Destruction in the Event, and when I came to my Journey's End, I met with as little Success: --- The Electors, one and all, took a mortal Antipathy to me at first Sight, and, instead of making Friends, I made so many Enemies, that, on my Master's Arrival, they insisted that I should forthwith be discharg'd his Service, or he must not expect one Vote there.

Thus, loving Kinsman, having no Means of Subsistence, and finding you have set up a NEWS-PAPER, my humble Request is to be taken into your Service.

Your Affectionate Kinsman,
COMMON HONESTY.

The Craftsman, Oct. 7. No. 639.

The Force of RIDICULE in Writing.

I Cannot account, upon any other Principle, than the natural Antipathy a Blockhead bears to a Man of Wit, for that mortal Aversion which the ministerial Advocates are continually discovering, in their Works, to all Attempts of Humour and Ridicule, in the Writings of their Adversaries. It hath not pleased God to make them Wits; and therefore they spare no Endeavours to depreciate his Blessings upon others. That great Philosopher and Politician, the renowned Mr Freeman, is quite in a foaming Rage, upon this Account, and so far from allowing of any Jesting, or Raillery, upon publick Affairs, which he looks upon as a Prophanation, that he would willingly exclude even Common Sense, which is the natural Parent of both. But I must beg Leave to put him in Mind that as great and as wise Men as himself, both Heathens and Christians, have been of another Opinion, and treated the gravest Subjects in a most ludicrous Manner.

The divine Socrates, as he hath been often term'd by Christian Writers, and the wisest of Men amongst the Heathens, was so famous for his ironical Method of disputing, that he obtained the Name of, ὁ ἄγαν or the Drole. Old Cooper, the Lexicographer, tells us, that, under sharp and merry Taunts, in the Form of Argument call'd by Logicians *Inductio*, he had an admirable Talent of causing Men, who thought themselves very wise, to perceive their Ignorance; especially those call'd *Sophists*, which may be properly enough translated the *Gazetteers* of Athens.

HORACE is universally allow'd to be not only one of the best Satirists that the World ever produced, but an excellent Moralist, especially in his *Ethic Epistles*; and is almost peculiarly famous for laughing People out of their Vices, instead of lashing them, like Juvenal, or insulting them, like Persius. As this was his predominant Talent, he hath defended it in several Parts of his Writing, particularly in the following Passages.

— RIDENTEM dicere Verum
Quid vetat?

— RIDICULUM Acrid [Res.
Fortius et Melius magnas plerumque secant

Which being finely imitated and improved, in a late Poem, I hope the worshipping Gazetteers will excuse my quoting a few Lines out of it, tho' it really happens to come from Twickenham. — Mr Pope, having mentioned the Effects of his RIDICULE upon several Persons, who had no
Regard

Regard for any *Laws*, human or divine, breaks out into the following beautiful Rapture of Poetry.

*O sacred Weapon! left for Truth's Defence,
Sole Dread of Folly, Vice and Insolence!
To all but Heav'n-directed Hands deny'd;
The Muse may give thee, but the Gods must guide.
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest Zeal;
To rouse the Watchmen of the public Weal;
To Virtue's Work provoke the tardy Hall,
And goad the Prelate slumb'ring in his Stall.*

No Papers were ever received with more general Applause than the *Tatlers* and *Spectators*, where *Ridicule* was the chief Weapon employ'd against *Vice* and *Folly*.

I may go farther, and undertake to prove, that *this Method of Writing* might be justify'd by the Authority of *holy Scripture* itself: Thus

“ Rejoice O young Man, &c. ECCLES. xi. 9, &c.

Some of our most eminent Divines particularly Dr *South*, have followed this sacred Example in the *Pulpit*, and not thought it unbecoming their Character to make use of *Raillery* and *Ridicule*, where ever *Souls of Men* were concern'd.

Old Common Sense, Oct. 14. N° 88.

The Happiness of ENGLAND.

THE Happiness and Welfare of a People consist in nothing more than in the good Management and Parsimony of those at the Helm. Where the Courtiers make it their main Business to raise Estates and aggrandize their Families, that Nation must, in the End, like the *Romans*, find the bad Effects of it.

A certain King of *Spain* took a particular Delight in the Plainness of his Equipage and Entertainments. A Lord being entertained by him at Dinner, took Occasion to inform his Majesty of the Grandeur with which his Courtiers treated one another, and told him, that in the Evening a grand Banquet was to be given by the Archbishop of *Toledo*, where his Majesty might be an Eye Witness of the Truth. The King got himself *Incognito* to the Banquet-Room, and observ'd the Vastness of the Preparations, the Magnificence of the Entertainment, and their Discourse, wherein they boasted of their great Estates, and the Pensions they held out of the King's Demesnes. On the Morrow he gave out that he was much indisposed, and was about to make his Will; whereupon all the Lords of the Council repair'd to Court. At Noon he came into the Audience Chamber, and directing his Discourse to the Archbishop, asked him how

many Kings of *Spain* he had known in his Time. He answered four. What! no more, cries the King, how can that be? when, in the short Space of my own Life, I have known Twenty. The Company, amaz'd at this Discourse, suppos'd that his Majesty's Distemper might have affected his Senses. When he proceeded: Be not surprized, my Lords, you yourselves are the Kings I speak of, to the great Damage of the Kingdom, and Dishonour of me your Prince; but I will shorten your Reign. The Archbishop immediately threw himself at his Feet, and implor'd Pardon, as did all the rest. The King gave them their Lives, but confin'd them till they had surrendered up the Castles held of the Crown, and all the Wealth they had heap'd together from the Supineness of former Kings.

Happy People of *England*! Among whose Governors no Vice meets Encouragement, no Virtue wants its Reward. Where Publick-Spiritedness reigns triumphant, and, like the Soul of Nature, animates the whole Lump of Courtiers. With what Deliberation, what Care are they intent on paying the Publick Debts! For certainly they will be paid as soon as there is Money to do it with.

But if we suppos'd the Case to be alter'd, and the Regal Power divided amongst those many Gentlemen who now partake only some small Favours and Advantages, for the many Services and Benefits they are continually doing the Nation; should they share among themselves, I say, the Privileges of the Crown, what a Republick of Kings (if I may use the Expression) should we soon see at the Helm! Let us suppose one mighty Man, superior by the Head above his Fellows, to preside over the Treasure of a Nation, who, by the Influence of that Authority, dextrously apply'd, might, in a little Time, proclaim himself K—g of K—gs. Methinks I see his Palaces ascend, his Gardens dilate themselves over whole Countries, his Statues erect their Heads, with the Number of his Attendants most beautiful to behold. His next Step should be to erect several Principalities, or petty Kingdoms under him, who, instead of being tributary to him (in any thing but their Consciences) should be paid and supported by him. These would be entirely necessary, not only for the State and Grandeur of the Thing, but the Service they would be able to do him, in supporting his new Majesty's Possessions. Not less than 250 of these Kings would be necessary to transact Affairs for him in the H—se of Com—s. It would not be required that these should be Men of any great

great Depth of Thought or Understanding: The thorough Knowledge of the two important Particles *Yes* and *No*, with the Art of applying them, would be sufficient for the generality of them. Some few, indeed, may be suppos'd able to harangue upon the bad Side of a Question, and perplex the Argument in Favour of their great Lord and Master. Thus might these good Gentlemen lead an easy luxurious Life, and, in Time, grow fat and well-liking. But let us not be too soon enamour'd with this Scene. It must be ask'd from whence the Treasure to support these vast Expences? Ay! there's the Rub. Would not the lower Gentry and Commonalty be drained, would not their Pockets be pick'd, and all for making Raree-Shows by fine Appearances? Oh! wretched Nation, where

Et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis.

Upon this Consideration I applaud our present Happiness. *Philomonarches.*

The Craftsman, Oct. 14, No. 640.

ON TRADE.

Charles Freepott to Caleb D'anvers, Esq;

IF *Wealth* be the Strength and Power of a Country, and *Trade* the Source or Spring of *Riches*, it is certainly incumbent on a wise and free People, to be vigilant in preserving and promoting of Commerce in all its Branches, as it is the Foundation and Pillar of their *Liberty*. "It is not, as *M. Colbert* observed to *Lewis XIV.* *Land* that fights against *Land*, but the *Riches* of one Nation against another; since 'tis *Money*, that feeds and clothes the *Soldier*, furnishes the *Magazine*, provides the *Train of Artillery*, and answers the Charge of all other *military Preparations*."

[Here follows an Account of Trade from *Edward III.* and of its Encouragement in several Reigns to the present Age, in which he seems to think it neglected.]

Our vigilant Neighbours, continues he, plainly perceived our Infatuation, and made such Advantages of our Weakness, as are greatly beneficial to them, and may be of fatal Consequence to this Nation; for the Ballance of *Trade* being turn'd against us, on the general Account, will undoubtedly impair our Wealth, and consequently the Strength and Power of the Nation. We have, indeed, a considerable Navigation, and our Ships of War were never more numerous, or in a better Condition; our *Exports*, as well as *Imports*, are also very large; from whence most People flatter themselves that we have

still a flourishing and beneficial Commerce; but considerate and knowing Men, who are at the Pains of looking into the Bottom of Things, plainly perceive the Canker, that is in every Branch, and will inevitably eat out and destroy it. — Dr *Davenant* observes, "That a Country may have all the outward Marks of Wealth, and yet its Condition be bad and unsound at Bottom. A Nation may have great *Fleets* and *Armies*, and the Appearance of a great *foreign Traffick*, by large *Importations* and *Exportations*; the *Buildings* may be magnificent, *private Persons* may accumulate much Wealth, and the Way of Living of many appear sumptuous, and yet *Poverty* may be all the while secretly creeping upon such a Country. — There will be here and there Marks of Splendor among the better Sort; but there shall be an universal Face of Poverty upon the common People."

I fear, says Mr *Gee*, the present Circumstances of Trade carry out more Riches than they bring home. As there is Cause to apprehend this, surely it ought to be look'd into, and the more, since if there be a Wound, there are Remedies, which, if rightly applied, will make our Commerce flourish, and the Nation happy.

Universal Spectator, No. 524.

A Description of the Inhabitants and Customs of DRINKALLIA.

THERE are no People under the Copies of Heaven more troublesome with their Bounty, than the Inhabitants of this Province, which I sufficiently experienc'd on my first Arrival; for it is an establish'd Custom, the Breach of which would be deem'd the highest Ill-manners, the Moment you enter any House, to give you a large Glass of strong Wine, or of a stronger Spirituous Liquor: Should a Stranger refuse to comply with this Mode, he is not only look'd on as an ill-bred Person, but, which is worse, a direct Foe to the Government. Their chief City is call'd *Careuzi-Kanikin*, a Name which seems deriv'd from the German Tongue: It is built on a Hill, and in Form resembles an *English Tankard*, from what Side soever behold it: It is of antient Renown, and one of the best seated Ports for Traffick in the whole Land. On the *East Part*, it is strongly fortify'd with Barricadoes, and Bulwarks built all of Barrels, and the Roofs of the Houses are cover'd with the Boards of broken Casks. At the Entrance of the Gate, there is plac'd from Morning 'till Evening, a Kind of Cannon in the Form of a *Bottle*, which by the Inhabitants is call'd the *Bottle of Hospitality*, and

And round are these Words engrav'd, BIBE vel ABI; or Drink, or be gone. As soon as you arrive, you must drink, or be carried before a Magistrate to render Account of your Obstinacy. The Arms of the City are plac'd over the Gate, which are, *Three Horse-Leaches upon the naked Feet in a Bloody Field*: The Motto, *Ple-na, Quiescimus* --- When full, we are at Rest. The Inhabitants the Night I arriv'd, on some Occasion, made great Rejoicings, and a publick Feast was to be held: My Guide carried me to shew me the Manner of it.

At their first Meeting they sacrifice to *Bacchus*, who is their general God; not as the Romans did of old, by pouring a little Wine on the Ground, but by a lusty Bumper swallow'd down the Throat: Nor have they any Regard for the *Leges Compotandi*, and the *Leges Convivales* of the Romans; for they not only drink down the Evening, and drink up the Morning Star, but two or three Evening, and two or three Morning Stars together. They generally sit in the Form of a Circle, and the Bottles make a surprizing Rapidity in their Rotation: Here, it seems, all claim a Liberty of Speech on any Subject, and from this Claim, two or three generally speak at once: Their Topics on Conversation are miscellaneous, *Philosophy, Politics, Love, Trade, Debauchery, and Religion*: They who are vers'd in these Customs, observe that they generally discuss Points of Religion when they have drank most, and settle the State best when they can stand least. Among other Ceremonies, they make *Incantations* and chaunt *Hymns*; but for the Subject of these there is no Law; one commends his *Wench*, another his *Bottle*; a *Wit* sings his *Libel* against the Government, and a Man of Honour chaunts a *Burlesque* upon Religion: The Bachelor has his Catch in Praise of *Whoring*, and the married Man his Ballad against *Matrimony*.

The Humour of these People, when they, through their too great Zeal, have work'd themselves into an Enthusiasm, is inexpressible; I know no better a Description can be given of them than a Picture which a Countryman of ours design'd and painted, call'd, *The Midnight Conversation*. The Laws of the Province of *Drinkallia* being somewhat singular, and peculiarly adapted to the Genius of that People, I shall here transcribe them; and as my Countrymen are fam'd for making Improvements in any Science, I recommend the following Statutes to the Consideration of the *Tippling Societies* of London and Westminster.

It is hereby decreed and enacted by the High and Mighty States of Drinkallia:

1. **T**HAT no Business, Commerce, or Traffick, be carried on without drinking at least half a Pottle to bind the Bargain.

2. All Promises, Oaths, Bills, Bonds Indentures, or any other Conveyances whatsoever, made, or caused to be made, after three o'Clock in the Afternoon, be utterly void and of none Effect.

3. No Man, of what Rank or Degree whatsoever, to drink in private 2 Days together, under Forfeiture of not drinking Wine for one whole Week.

4. He who is sober at the twelfth Hour, shall drink two Pint Bumpers.

5. If any Man willingly spills his Liquor, he shall for a Twelve-Month and a Day be disabled giving his Testimony in any Court of Judicature, and find Sureties for his good Behaviour.

6. That he whom Nature or Sicknes requires to live abstemiously, be banish'd the Land.

7. Whatsoever Person speaks any way tending to recommend Sobriety, shall be deem'd guilty of a High Misdemeanor, and Pains and Penalties be inflicted on him.

8. He who goes from any Treat or Drinking-Bout, *salvis pedibus*, that is, without staggering, shall be deem'd a Traitor to the State.

Over the Portal of every Drinking-Room be it written,

*The House of youthful Mirth, and lusty Cheer;
Peace, Wine, Sport, Rest, have all their Mansions
here.*

Common Sense, Oct. 21. N^o 90.

On the late Disturbance at the New Theatre in the Haymarket.

SOON after subjecting Plays and Players to the Power of a Ch—n, it was resolv'd to bring a Foreign Company of Players from Abroad, and place them upon that Stage from whence our own had been just expelled. — But when the Bill appeared for their playing, with the Word AUTHORITY placed at Top, the Publick was stung to the Quick, and thought themselves concerned to exert that Liberty they enjoy, and to resent the Affront put upon them by the Chamberlain. They filled the House, and play'd off all the Artillery of Cat-calls, Bells, &c. against the Stage, and the miserable Comedians suffered for Sins not their own.

When it was over, I retired to the Tavern with some of the most active in the Pit, and took the Liberty to represent, That

That I was afraid their Behaviour that Night might appear to Strangers a little cruel and barbarous. To which one of them answered me, 'That the Audience had a legal Right to shew their Dislike to any Play or Actor in the Manner here done; for the Common Law of *England* was nothing but Common Custom, and the ancient Usage of the People, ——— that the Judicature of the Pit had been acknowledg'd and acquiesc'd to, from Time immemorial, in Matters relating to the Stage; and tho' they were obliged to give no other Reason than that they did not approve of these Actors, he would say something more.

'It is well known (added he) that the Act for putting the Stage under a Regulation (as the Phrase was) went against the Grain of the Publick, ——— they declar'd against it, but had not Interest enough to hinder its passing, — we look'd upon it as a Step towards restraining the Liberty of the Press; we think that every Thing which is the Product of our own Country, should be suffered to pass free, but more particularly the Wit and Learning of our own Growth; for we can't help thinking, that we shall see nothing but sad insipid Stuff upon the Stage, while the Ch—n and his Deputies (who, for ought we know, may be his Footmen) have a Power over every Word to be spoke there. However, when the Act passed, we submitted, and tho' it was reported that a foreign Company of Actors would be sent for, we did not believe it; for we could not suppose that, while the Discontent occasion'd by that Act was fresh in every one's Memory, a Ch——n should grow so wanton with his new Power, as to insult the Publick in this Manner. ——— As to the Pretence that they were sent for to divert a Foreign Woman who does not understand *English*, she should have engaged them to play at her own House, or rather her Lodgings, and have invited her own Company: It is not to be doubted but she will soon be rich enough to pay them, for we dare say she did not come into this Country to learn the Language. — But as they were to take their Fate with the Publick, we were free to receive them as we pleased; and since Mr Ch——n would not *license* our Actors, we would not *license* his.'

I could not deny but there was some Reason in what this Gentleman said; and I remember when the Curtain was drawn up, and I beheld Files of Musqueteers with Bayonets fix'd to the Ends of their Pieces, as ready to engage, and a Dapper *Hugonot* standing up in the Pit with a Pa-

per in his Hand, as if he was going to declare War against the whole World, it put me in mind of a Story told of our present incomparable Laureat: — He took into his Head once to wish himself King of *France*, and being ask'd for what Reason? — "Because (says he) I would publish an *Edict*, that the Players should act no Plays but my own, and that the Publick should be obliged to like them." — I don't know what so wise a Man as the Laureat would do if he was King of *France*; but I think I know History enough to venture to assert, that no King of *France*, or any one by his Authority, ever controuled the Judgment of the Publick in Things of this Nature, or pretended to impose upon them what to approve or dislike.

I am growing serious upon this Subject upon thinking, if the Fears of that little officious Fellow, who was going to read the Proclamation, had not made him steal off, what might have been the Consequence. — Perhaps a hundred Gentlemen of Fortune and Family, must have incurred the Penalty of Felony, for not dispersing, at the Word of Command, from a Place where they had paid their Money. ——— But I hope this Accident will bring about a signal Good, and occasion the Repeal of an Act, which, by being abused, may put the Life of every Gentleman in *England*, one Time or other, in the Power of a Minister.

As to the poor People (the Comedians) I really pity them; they being unacquainted with our Disputes, could not think they should give Offence; — therefore, should be rewarded by them who encouraged them to come over.

From the *Daily Gazetteer*, Oct. 27.

CURTIIUS, who signs this Paper, says *D'auvers* and his Fellow-Labourers, have distinguished themselves by the most impudent and scurrilous Scandals that ever were published against Persons of the highest Dignity and Merit, which *Caleb* would (See p. 529) defend as *Railery*: tho' his *Railling* is no more a Kin to it than *Tickling* is to *Pinching*. *Railery* being nothing else but *Wit* happily and delicately turn'd and express'd. If the *Craftsman* and some late Satires are of this Kind, they are justifiable; but if they are false and defamatory, they *rail* and do not *rally*, and are Crimes for which the ancient Heathens had suitable Punishments by the Laws of the 12 Tables. The *Romans* bastinado'd such Libellers, and had another Sort of Punishment for dull impertinent Writers, which was to make them

them *lick off the Impression* of their Works from the Vellum.

Boileau, who was a severe Satyrift, lays it down, that fuch Poems must not offend the State nor Conscience; and indeed Government loses its very native Use, when 'tis expos'd to the lewd Mirth and Contempt of the Multitude. *Horace* rally'd the best of the Ancients, but he never turn'd Persons of consular Dignity into Ridicule. His *Ridiculum*, which *Caleb* mentions, Parrot like, makes us in Love with him that says it, without hating the Person of whom it is said. One laughs at the Folly and Vanity without minding the Persons Face or Condition.

From the *Craftsman*. Oct. 28. No. 642.

MR DANVERS,

SINCE the Terms of Accommodation between Britain and Spain, are as yet unknown to the People, it is impossible they should descant upon them; but thus far they may rest assured from the Royal Word, in Answer to the Lord's Address, that Care is taken, 1st. To procure Satisfaction and Reparation for the Losses suffered; 2^{dly}. Security for the Freedom of Navigation for the future; 3^{dly}. To maintain Us in the full Enjoyment of all the Rights, to which We are entitled by Treaty, and the Law of Nations.

Now, 1. Reparation to the Merchants and other Sufferers, for their Losses, is paying them the Value of their Effects, with Interest from the Times of Capture, at the Rates of Profit, which Merchants make of their Goods in Trade; and less than this is leaving them still Sufferers.

2. Security for our future Freedom of Navigation, is paying some Mulet, or Fine, for Trespas made, or depositing some Pledge, either of valuable Goods, or of a Town, or Place, with Condition of Forfeiture, in Case any Interruption of Navigation be again made. What less than this, can be call'd Security? For a Covenant only, or Article in a new Treaty, by which they agree not to interrupt our Trade, for the future, cannot I apprehend, in this Case, be call'd Security; because all the late Interruptions of our Commerce are against Treaty; nay, in some Circumstances of them, against the Law of Nations. How then can we be secured, merely by an Article in a Treaty; which is giving the same Security we have already?

3. As to the Rights, besides the Freedom of Navigation above mention'd, which have been invaded, and to which we are intitled by Treaty and the Law of Nations: — These, I conceive, are the Right

of cutting Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, and the Right of gathering Salt at the Island of Tortuga, which is expressly stipulated in the 3^d Article of the Treaty of Commerce between the two Crowns in 1715; and moreover, that at all Times, even as Prisoners of War, our Seamen be treated with Humanity. It cannot therefore be doubted, but our Right to the Logwood Trade, and the gathering Salt at Tortuga, will be secured to us; and that the Cruelties exercised on our Seamen will be exemplarily punish'd.

Some have fancy'd one of the Articles is to the following Effect: That no British Ship should be search'd by any Spanish Ship, or Guarda Costa, till the Limits for such searching are settled by Plenipotentiaries to be appointed for that Purpose; by which Means, say they, we shall ward off all searching, by refusing any Proposals for settling Limits. This, I think, cannot be one of the Articles, because it would be confessing a Right in the Spaniards to search within certain Limits, which it is our Business steadily to deny, unless within their own Ports and Harbours; and not even then, if driven there by Necessity.

It may be ask'd, how Spain will find Money to satisfy our Demands, the Loss of 5 Merchants being generally computed at upwards of 200,000 l. and the Charge of our extraordinary Armaments is above 500,000 l. I answer, they may at least give Security for it, by pledging some Towns till it is paid, or some Part may be discharg'd by a Surrender of Equivalents. For Instance, a Tract of Land of three Miles round Gibraltar, or suppose St Jago de Cuba was put into our Hands, or some Places yielded to us on the Continent in America.

It may be objected, that if we make War with Spain, we must have War with France at the same time. I answer, this is a Matter very uncertain. Probability is on the contrary Side. For first, in such a Case, they are sure of immediately losing a very beneficial Trade; which with the travelling Expence of our fine Gentlemen in that Country, hath been computed to amount to upwards of 500,000 l. per Annum, Ballance in their Favour. Secondly, They cannot enter into War with a superior naval Power, without putting a Stop to all Progress in their other Trade. Thirdly, I think it improbable, France would join in a War against us, merely to please Spain; because she is liable, if we would but apply our Dexterity that Way, to be embarrass'd by intestine

fine Divisions more by far than we are, since they are more by *far oppress'd*, have more *Rights* invaded, and more *Claims* to make.

I will only add one Remark more; People are apt to form Ideas of a Rupture with *France* or *Spain* by that in Queen *Anne's* Reign; but the War then was attended with an excessive Profusion of Treasure paid out of our own Bowels into *Foreign Countries*, in order to make Conquests by *Land*, chiefly for the Benefit of our *Allies*; so that we could not make for ourselves the Advantages we might have done, by our *naval Power*; for, as Lord *Bacon* observes, the Treasures of *Spain* are only an *Accession* to those, who are *Masters by Sea*, if they are but resolv'd to exert themselves.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 28.

Mr SPEC,

I Am in the most distressful Dilemma, that surely ever *Maiden* was; I have two *Lovers*, equally pressing, equally agreeable in their Persons, equally rich, but are vastly different as to their natural Endowments: One is a Man of great Wit, the other a Man of great Good Nature: The first is very entertaining, but somewhat positive; the latter very dull, but prodigiously complaisant: Now the Case is, Mr Spec, which had I best to take? I love Wit mightily, but then I hate to be contradicted; I love Complaisance, but then I hate Dullness; I should admire to hear the first talk, but then I must talk very little myself. I should like to talk a good deal myself, which I could to the latter; but then in a Reply he would kill me with his Insipidity.-- I know not how to determine; therefore, as two Heads are better than one, dear Mr Spec, a Line from you would settle the Anxiety of,

Yours, ESTHER WEATHERCOCK.

Madam,

I F after Marriage you would willingly condescend to be govern'd, take the Wit; if you chuse rather to govern, take the Fool,

I am Yours,

HENRY STONECASTLE.

From Common-Sense. No. 89.

ON MUSICK and the OPERA.

SUCH is the Uncertainty and Instability of the Things of this World, that there is scarce any Event, which ought to surprize us, or any Thing new to be said upon it. Notwithstanding which, when one sees great and sudden

Revolutions happen, one can't help falling into trite Observations, which a thousand Events of the same Kind had suggested to thousands of People before

A I confess this happened to me lately, when I heard that Operas were no more, and that too, at a Time when the Vigor and Success with which a Subscription was carried on, both by the Great and the Fair, seem'd to promise them in fullest Lustre. Shall the Kings and the Ministers of the Earth, cry'd I, be surpriz'd when their best concerted Schemes are defeated? Schemes which it is generally the common Interest of Mankind to defeat, and must we behold, unmov'd, the fatal Catastrophe of that great Design, which the Common Pleasures of Mankind seem'd engag'd to support?

C But I came at last to consider how far, and in what Manner, this Event might possibly effect the Publick, and whether this Cessation of Operas, would prove a National Loss, or a National Advantage: For Publick Diversions are by no Means Things indifferent; they give a Right or a Wrong Turn to the Minds of the People, and the wisest Governments have always thought them worth their Attention, the very wisest Government in the World (I mean to be sure our own) thought so not above two Years ago, and prudently subjected all our Publick Entertainments to the Wisdom and Care of the Lord Chamberlain, his Licensor, or his Licensor's Deputy-Licensor.

F Was I to follow the Examples of the greatest Historians, I should search into, and assign the Causes of this Revolution, and might possibly affirm, with more Certainty than they commonly do, that the Unskilfulness of the Composers, the immoderate Profit of the Performers, the Partialities of the Governors, and the Influence of Foreign Mistresses, naturally produced this Event. — But I wave, at present these Reflections, in order to consider the Effects of Musick in general.

G Musick was held in such Esteem among the Ancients, particularly the Greeks, that Timotheus was condemn'd, by a Decree of the Lacedemonians, for introducing Innovations in their Musick, and corrupting the true establish'd Taste.

The Pyrric Tune, had such a Martial Influence, that in a very little Time, it set the Audience a Fighting, whether they would or not. I therefore wish the Pyrrhic Tune had been transmitted down to us, to have been used in proper Places on proper Occasions.

The Phrygian Musick inclined as much to Love; and Quintilian tells us, that Pythagoras

Pythagoras having observ'd a young Man so inflam'd by this *Phrygian* Modulation that he was going to offer Violence to a Lady of Condition, immediately order'd the Instruments to play in a grave Measure, called the *Spondee*, which instantly check'd the Gallant's Desires, and sav'd the Lady's Chastity: A strong Instance this of the Force of Musick, and of the Sagacity of the Philosopher; tho' by the Way, if that *Phrygian* Movement had the same Effect upon the Lady, which it had upon the Gentleman, the Philosopher's Interposition might be but unwelcome. Our *Operas* have not been known to occasion any Attempts of this violent Nature; which I likewise impute to the Defects of the Composition, and not to any Degree of Insensibility, or Modesty, in our Youth, and who, it must be own'd, give a fair Hearing to Musick, and whose short Bobs seem admirably contriv'd for the better Reception of Sounds.

Dion Chrysostomus informs us, that the Musician *Timotheus* playing one Day upon the Flute before *Alexander the Great* in the Movement call'd *Ortios*, that Prince immediately laid hold of his *Greave Sword*, and was with Difficulty hinder'd from doing Mischief, — restrain'd, no Doubt, by some prudent, and pacifick Minister — And Mr *Dryden*, in his celebrated Ode upon *St Cecilia's* Day, represents that Hero, alternately affected in the highest Degree, by tender or martial Sounds, now *languishing* on the *Courtesan*, *Thais*, and anon *furious*, snatching a *Flambeau*, and setting Fire to the Town of *Persopolis*. This we have lately heard, set to Musick by the Great Mr *Handel*, who, for a Modern, certainly excels in the *Ortios*, or *Wartike Measure*.

I am apt to believe that in Musick, as in many other Arts and Sciences, we fall infinitely short of the Ancients: — For I take it for granted, that we should be open to the same Impressions, if our Composer had but the Skill to make them. — However, tho' Musick does not cause those surprizing Effects which it did formerly, it still retains Power enough over Mens Passions, to make it worth our Care: And I have heard some Persons equally skill'd in Musick and Politicks, assert, that King *James* was sung and fiddled out of this Kingdom by the *Protestant* Tune of *Lillybullero*; — and that *Somebody* else would have been fiddled into it, if a certain treasonable *Popish*, *Jacobite* Tune had not been timely silenc'd by the unwearied Pains and Diligence of the Administration.

The Bag-pipe, I am credibly inform'd, has a wonderful Effect upon our Coun-

trymen the *North Britons*, even to influence whole Clans; which I am the more inclined to believe, because I have really seen it do great Things here.

The *Swiss*, who are not a People of the quickest Sensations, have at this Time a Tune, which, when play'd upon their Fifes, inspires them with such a Love of their Country, that they run Home as fast as they can; it's therefore, under severe Penalties, forbid to be play'd when their Regiments are on Service, because they would instantly desert. Could such a Tune be plaid here, it would then indeed be worth the Nation's while to pay the Piper, and one could easily suggest the proper Places for its Performance of it.

Mr URBAN,

Matters of very small Consequence in themselves, are often made important by the Circumstances that attend them. Little Follies, and petty Weaknesses, of no Moment in common Life, may, when they enter into the Characters of Men in high Stations, obstruct the Happiness of a great Part of Mankind. A barbarous Inscription, or disproportion'd Bust, deserves no Notice on account of the Statuary who carv'd it, or the Writer who compos'd it; they were only private Follies in the Study or the Shop; but erected in a Temple, or engrav'd on a Column, they are considered as publick Works, and censured as a disgrace to a Nation. For this Reason I have been often offended with the trifling Distich upon Mr *Gay's* Monument in *Westminster Abbey*:

*Life is a Jest, and all Things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it.*

I never heard when, or where this wonderful Couplet was composed, or to what happy Genius we are indebted for it: The miserable Poetry of the first Line makes it unlikely that it could be a studied Production, unless it were one of the first Efforts of a Romantick Girl, or some dapper School-boy's Imitation of

παντα γελως, και παντα κωις, και παντα τω μνην.

If I might be indulged in making Conjectures on a Question of such Weight, I should conceive it to have been a drunken Sally, which was, perhaps, after Midnight, applauded as a lively Epigram, and might have preserv'd its Reputation, had it, instead of being engraved on a Monument at *Westminster*, been scribbled in its proper Place, the Window of a Brothel.

There are very different Species of Wit appropriated to particular Persons and

and Places; the Smartness of a Shoeboy would not be extremely agreeable in a Chancellor, and a Tavern Joke sounds but ill in a Church, from ^{whence} it ought to be banish'd, if for no other Reason, at least for that which forbids a drunken Man to be introduced into sober Company. A

Yet, lest this Epigram should have any secret Merit, which, tho' it has escaped the Observation of negligent and vulgar Readers, has intitled it to the Place I have found it in Possession of, we will consider it with a little more Attention than I fear we shall discover it to deserve.

The Design of Epitaphs is rational and moral, being generally 'to celebrate the Virtues of the Dead, and to excite and awaken the Reader to the Imitation of those Excellencies which he sees thus honoured and distinguished, of which Kind almost every Sepulchral Monument affords us an Example. C

There is another Kind, in which the Person departed is represented, as delivering some Precept to those whom he has left behind him, or uttering some important Sentence suitable to his present State, from which the Reader is prepared to receive very strong Impressions by the Silence and Solemnity of the Place where such Inscriptions are generally found, and by the serious and affecting Thoughts which naturally arise, at the Sight of the Receptacles of the Dead, upon the transitory and uncertain Nature of human Pleasure, Vanity and Greatness. Of this Sort the most ancient and the best that I have met with, is that ordered (if I forget not) by the great Sesostris to be inscrib'd on his Tomb, E

Εἰς ἐμὰ τὴν ὀψάων, εὐσεβὲς ἔστω.

Let every Man who looks upon me learn to be pious. F

On this Monument perhaps no Man ever look'd without being, at least for some Time, wiser and better, and doubtless, by so striking an Instruction, the Libertine has been often check'd in the Height of his Debaucheries, and the Oppressor softened in the midst of his Tyranny. Perhaps, as long Life is often the Effect of Virtue, the Tomb of Sesostris may have more than repair'd the Ravages of his Arms. Of this latter Kind is the important Distich we are considering. Mr Gay, like the Egyptian King, calls upon us from the Habitations of the Dead; but in such a Manner, and for such Ends, as shews, what was anciently believed, that departed Souls still preserve the Characters they supported on Earth, and that the Author of the Beggar's Opera G

is not yet on the level with Sesostris. I cannot help thinking upon the Dialogue on this Occasion between Oedipus and his Jocasta:

Was Laius us'd to lye?

Joc. O no! the most sincere, plain, honest Man; one that abhorr'd a Lye.

Oed. Then he has got that Quality in Hell. DRYDEN.

Mr Gay has returned from the Regions of Death, not much improved in his Poetry, and very much corrupted in his Morals; for he is come back with a Lye in his Mouth, *Life is a Jest*. B

Mankind, with regard to their Notions of Futurity, are divided into two Parties: A very small one, that believes, or pretends to believe, that the present is the only State of Existence; and another, which acknowledges, that in some Life to come, Men will meet Rewards or Punishments according to their Behaviour in this World. C

In one of the Classes our Poet must be ranked: If he properly belonged to the first, he might indeed think Life a Jest, and might live as if he thought so; but I must leave it to acuter Reasoners to explain how he could in that Case *know* it after Death, being for my Part inclined to believe that Knowledge ceases with Existence.

If he was of the latter Opinion, he must think Life more than a Jest, unless he thought Eternity a Jest too; and if these were his Sentiments, he is by this Time most certainly undeceived. These Lines, therefore, are impious in the Mouth of a Christian, and Nonsense in that of an Atheist. E

But whether we consider them as ludicrous or wicked, they ought not to stand where they are at present; Buffoonery appears with a very ill Grace, and Impiety with much worse, in Temples and on Tombs. A childish Levity has of late infected our Conversation and Behaviour, but let it not make its Way into our Churches. Irreligion has corrupted the present Age, but let us not inscribe it on Marble, to be the Ruin or Scorn of another Generation. Let us have some Regard to our Reputation amongst Foreigners, who do not hold either Fools or Atheists in high Veneration, and will imagine that they can justify themselves in terming us such from our own Monuments. Let us therefore review our publick Edifices, and, where Inscriptions like this appear, spare our Posterity the Trouble of erasing them. F

PAMPHILUS.

To a Lady at Lewes in Suffex; by Mr I Z A R D.

SAY, dear lady Jane! (for you certainly know)
Any pleasure, like London, can Lewes bestow?
How is it you pass the dull hours with such ease,
Where none are worth pleasing, and nothing's to
please;

Does doting o'er loo with stale virgins here afford
Any joys like the joys with dear lady S——d?
Or piddling at whisk with blunt men of the blade,
Delight like ridotto, or dear masquerade?

Not these can give joy—if I judge of your taste,
'Tis that pleasure by no other pleasure surpass:
For methinks your wit whispers me, while I ad-
mire,

You're ne'er less alone than when most you retire.

I know you'll say—"pray, Mr pert and dull poet,
'How do you bear the place?'—Stay, madam, I'll
show it;

The few happy hours of my life, to be plain,
Are those spent with you and dear Mrs P——;
Then H--b--n and H--m--lt--n, Bl--t and dear
Bygrave,

Are the joys of each joyful moment that I have:
To kill the remaining there's——the parson,
As pretty a priest as e'er was made farce on.

* Mount Carbon, sweet seat of y T--v--s and muses,
Dick Verrall's, where chocolate, noise and y news is.

But soldiers inherit the caprice of fate,
Are never dejected nor ever elate;
Tho' no belles frequent church, at assembly no
dances,

And the bookfellers sell no books but romances,
Tho' the lasses are cruel, and Burgundy bad,
Yet a red-coat still covers a heart that is glad.
Thus humble to fortune, tho' never her slave,
Content when she takes, as pleas'd when she gave,
We live on ambition, when quarters are scanty,
And wish for a war, be they never so plenty;
We love and are lov'd wherever we roam,
Sing tantaran taran boys, Britons, strike home.

But hark!—in your ear (what a secret may be
huge)

Cou'd I chuse, I'd fly post to London, for refuge,
From y dirty dull † cliff, and y fear of a deluge.

* Mount Carbon, a hill near Lewes on which is a fine pro-
spect. See Mr Hay's poem entitled Mount Carbon, dedicated to
the dutchess of Newcastle. † The cliff, a part of Lewes
that is overflowed after heavy rains.

The Excuse: To CÆLIA, who blam'd him for
writing a Satire on some Ladies. By the same.

SAY, my dear Cælia, for none better knows
The source of joy, and whence true pleasure
flows,

Shou'd I address me to the fam'd Von Loe,
Pay him his pencil's masterpiece to show;
Yet to one colour stint the painter's skill,
Altho' his paint the Tyrian dye excell,
Altho' he joins the spirit, grace and ease,
Of Titian, Raphael, Guido, Veronese,
Wou'd he not vainly labour, vainly try,
To please a connoisseur's judicious eye?
But give him shades to form the gay contrast,
The canvas breathes, and Kneller stands surpass.

So Wisdom, Virtue, all that gives d light,
Takes birth and lives but from its opposite.
What merits honour, or to be sincere,
If there's no falsehood, no deceit to fear;
What worth cou'd Cælia claim, what praises share,
If women all were virtuous, wise and fair?

Thus by deformity is beauty shown,
Thus right by wrong, and good by bad is known.

Then cease to chide me, Cælia, if I chuse
Your sex's foibles to adorn my muse;
Their faults I censure, but the sex adore,
Detest their follies much, yet love them more;
Blame not the bard to whom your praise is dear,
But patronize the Muse you need not fear;
Fools and their follies let him still pursue,
Satire on them is certain praise to you.

The 2 following Pieces came in one Letter.

Extempore, on seeing an old Lady in the Pangs of Death.

WHILE hoary age lies panting thus for breath,
And feebly struggling with impending death,
Let thoughtless youth the giddy chace forbear
Of empty joys, and view their period here.
In those dim eyes, where Cupids once have play'd,
Just ent'ring into everlasting shade,
Behold the last inevitable scene,
The common end of all the race of men.
Such is the end, (so wills impartial fate,)
Of ev'n the young, the beautiful and great,
When restless fevers revel in each vein,
Or lean consumptions fix their fatal reign.
Thus languishing at last shall Mira lye,
And thus ev'n Celia's self perhaps shall dye.
No—heav'n will soften the unequal strife,
And crown with easy death a spotless life.

To a Friend who desired him to write on a young Lady.

IN vain, my friend, you would desire
A drooping Muse to prune her wing;
Since Phæbus has withdrawn his fire,
What pow'r, alas! has she to sing?
No drops of heat can fall from winter's rage,
Nor youthful lays from one that's dipt in age.

I am no more the jolly swain
That you would seem to think me still,
That wont to revel o'er the plain,
While love-sick maids approv'd my skill.
I lead no more that am'rous airy throng,
Nor Loves nor Graces wanton in my song.

For now that envious Time has spread
Upon my head his hoary white,
The tuneful sisters all are fled,
And start with horror at the sight;
Like other nymphs, reluctant to engage
With the decays of youth, and growth of age.

Those brighter hours are vanish'd quite,
Their memory alone remains,
Nature succumbs with nature's weight,
And nothing now deserves my pains,
But with my rest of fortitude to wave
The gloomy thoughts of an approaching grave.

Besides, can love amuse a soul,
Whose honest labours, hourly crost,
Have no resource but to condole
My king distress, my country lost,
My kindred blood throughout the nation spilt,
Myself exil'd, all by prevailing * guilt?

Believe me, youth, now all my thought
Is fix'd upon my future change,
Tho' wrongs have been my constant lot,
I meditate to none revenge;
But daily pray that power which knows my heart,
Not to confound my foes, but to convert.

* Written in the time of King Charles's Exile.

AN EPISTLE:

From a young Gentleman to his Preceptor.

WHere gentle *Isis* rolls his silver stream,
 And hastes to mix his wave th oozy *T*hame;
 A youthful muse attempts these feeble lays,
 Inspir'd by duty, but unmov'd by praise.
 With kind indulgence then the verse receive,
 Not to condemn, is all the boon I crave.
 Still shall I bless that ever happy hour,
 When I submitted to your guardian power;
 When you to *virtue* form'd my tender youth,
 And led me early to the paths of truth:
 Shew'd me how pleasing *vice* might be withstood,
 And taught that to be great was to be good.
 Me to the *Muses* haunts your care convey'd,
 Where *loves* and *virtues* grace the sacred shade.
 From you I learn'd, to taste your classic friends,
 And know what *Horace* blames and what commends:
 With these companions care forgets its power,
 And desert solitudes seem wild no more;
 While these attend the length'ning summer's day,
 The gentle hours with pleasure slide away.
 What various beauties *Maro's* lines impart!
 To war they fire, or melt to love the heart.
 If *Turnus* fierce assail his godlike foe,
 We hear the clash of arms, and dread the blow:
 But does he *Galatea's* charms rehearse,
 Each word breaths love, and smooths y tender verse;
 Or if the joys of rural life he sings,
 We look with pity on the pride of kings;
 Despise the hollow grandeur of the great,
 Nor envy *lords* the drudgery of state.
 Of moral *Juvenal* I feel the rage,
 Where *Christian virtues* swell the *Roman* page,
 Ten thousand beauties in the numbers shine
 Where *justice* guides, and *satire* points the line.
 Nor aw'd by power, nor meanly brib'd with gold,
 Freely he thought, and what he thought, he told;
 Told *pimps* and *leachers*, *parasites* and *knaves*,
 Tho' dignified with titles, they were slaves!
 For, viewing greatness with undazled eyes,
 He knew fair *virtue*, tho' in rags, to prize.
 If thus the vices of *Domitian's* age
 Cou'd fire a poet with a patriot's rage;
 How wou'd he shine, constrain'd with us to live,
 With us, where only *fools* or *villains* thrive;
 Where *pride* and *interest* ev'ry bosom steel,
 And *England's* sons no throb for *England* feel;
 But beg inglorious peace from haughty *Spain*,
 And reign no more the masters of the main!
 When even *Albania's* sons forget renown,
 And willing slaves their liberty lay down:
 The lawrels of their martial fires disgrace,
 And meanly cringe to *cankers* worms of peace!
 When their degenerate sons, that scorn'd the power
 Of *Roman steel*, submit to *English* ore.
 With me let heav'n-born *wisdom* deign to dwell,
 Bless my retirement, and illumine my cell.
 Adieu to all ambition's airy dreams, [schemes.
 The tricks of courts, and knavish statesmen's
 Let me with *friends* or books my time employ,
 Or former friendships in my mind enjoy.
 Oft do my thoughts again recal to view
 The happy moments that I spent with you
 In blest *Dunbar*, where nature all around
 Drest in her gayest best attire is found.
 Where solstice days ne'er want their spicey gale,
 And teeming plenty crowns the laughing vale:
 Where, nature's boast, angelick beauties shine,
 Not less in virtue than in form divine.

ANSWER to the Stanza's to CÆLIA, in the last Magazine, p. 487.

WHILE, *Strepson*, you your name conceal,
 And but your passion do reveal;
 You can not know, what fate you'll find,
 Nor if your *Cælia* will prove kind.

Yet pity is a lover's due,
 And this, at least, I promise you;
 More to a stranger, none can give,
 Nor you from *Cælia* must receive.

Your plaints in print, which thousands see,
 How can I guess were meant to me,
 Unless your faithful heart discover,
 You are indeed my tender lover?

N. B. As this seems to be a personal affair, the lady should inform us whether we may be at liberty to shew the hand these lines are originally written in, if any gentleman should desire to see it.

TO BELL A.

The Accomplishments of the Mind preferr'd to Beauty.

GOOD nature and good sense are sure to please:
 Beauty, tho' much admir'd, must yield to these;

New charms, while life remains, from these arise,
 While that but some few years delights our eyes.
 Alas! too soon the fair one's disarray'd,
 Wither the lillies, and the roses fade,
 From the bright form the transient graces fly,
 And scarce the lightnings languish in her eye;
 By age or sickness taught her bloom is past,
 And that too frail is beauty long to last.

Then trust not, *Bella*, to the pride of form,
 That fools, as well as men of sense, can warm;
 But as you boast th' endowments of the mind,
 Which raise the brightest passions, strongest bind;
 To shine with these be your exalted aim,
 And know, such charms inspire no vulgar flame;
 That these alone substantial joys impart,
 At once attract and fix the roving heart.

The GARTER: An instructive Tale to the Captious.

SATIRE's a quiet harmless thing,
 Till application make it sting.

Ianthe, grac'd with native bloom,
 One night did to th' assembly come.
 Too wise at cards to trust blind chance,
 Conscious of skill she chose to dance.
 Her beauties tender love inspire,
 And graceful motion fans the fire.
 But lo! some sylph a gambol play'd,
 In envy to the charming maid.
 Unseen, unfelt, her Garter tore,
 And dropt the fragments on the floor.
 In rich brocade the fair was drest:
 But ah! this Garter spoil'd the rest.
 Straps of coarse list but ill became
 The taper leg of such a dame.

Strepson, whose vows the nymph disdain'd,
 Hop'd now a pat revenge he'd gain'd.
 The tatter'd string he quick did seize,
 And, spiteful, thus began to teize.
 "See! ladies, here, by fortune blest,
 "Of what a treasure I'm possess'd.
 "Howe'er which of you says 'tis mine,
 "Obedient I'll the prize resign.

Ianthe by the pointing leer
 Well knew the jibe was meant at her.
 His spleen as well as love she scorn'd,
 And cold disdain to rage was turn'd;
 Which yet she assist'd in her breast,
 And prudent silence spoil'd the jest.

The L O V E R's *Complaint.*

Tune, *A celebrated Minuet:*

When I to Sleep ad-dress my Mind, *Celia* is painted there unkind.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a series of notes and rests, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a half note and a quarter note.

When I complain, she bids me feel more, And when I sigh she

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes several measures: a quarter note (marked with an 'x'), an eighth note, a half note, and a quarter note. This is followed by a measure with a half note and a quarter note. The next measure contains a half note and a quarter note. The final measure of the staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a repeat sign.

crys *Encore*; and when I sigh she cries *Encore*.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a series of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

O *Venus*! take her soon to task;
Plague her like me, that's all I ask.
Make her in turn to sigh evermore,
And I'll in triumph cry *Encore*;
And I'll in, &c.

FLUTE.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The staff begins with a treble clef. The notation includes several eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few rests. A prominent feature is a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' in a circle. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The QUEEN of MAY. A SONG.

FAIR *Flavia* does at once disclose
Her charms and cold disdain:
Her beauty in my bosoms glows,
And runs thro' every vein.

The bearded arrow in my breast
Augments the throbbing pain.

'Tis *Flavia's* smile must give me rest,
And ease my heart again.

The trees with verdant honors gay
Adorn the lovely spring,

Each tuneful bird inspir'd by *May*,
Prepares anew to sing.

But I, despairing and forlorn,
Neglect the spring's delights,
Consume my days in plaintive mourn,
In sighs my restless nights.

But may my *Flavia* still be blest,
Still beauteous, young and gay!

Tho' she denies my heart its rest,
Heaven blest the QUEEN OF MAY!

T. W.

N. B. *Some Verses on Fido sign'd Philoclerus are receiv'd, but as the unhappy Fido has been dead 17 Months, we can't but agree with Philoclerus's Sentiment in his last lines, and therefore hope to be excus'd for omitting them.*

In Obitum GEORGII, Principis Danicæ.
Authore HENRICO ALDRICH, S. T. P.

*D*um mœsta Oxonidæ properant ubi carmina vates,
Et lugubre parat turba novena melos;
Accipe & hæc, regina, novi monumenta doloris,
Quæ tristi obsequio fert, mea cura, domus.
Ille tui consors thalami fidissimus, heu! jam
Non tuus, in gelido volvitur umbra toro:
Hospite quo nostri quondam exultare Penates,
Frustra polliciti longius ire dies.
Invitum nunc urget opus Parnassia turba,
Et querulum ingrato murmure stridet ebur.
Quam mallet lætum populo Pæana canenti
Musa sequax plausus inferuisse suos!
Vellet casta tori servantem jura maritum
Dicere, & immotam tempus in omne fidem:
Ut tibi perpetuo comes indivulsus adhæsit;
Et quæ nexit Hymen vincula, strinxit Amor:
Ut Britonas sibi junxit, amatus amansq; vicissim,
Pene suos visus posthabuisse Lares.
Ut tibi ad auxilium præsens, ut ad ardua promptus,
Seu pacis studium, seu velit arma sequi.
Ut res firmavit Britonum, & Neptunia regna
Imperio asseruit, præscq; jura maris.
Hæc voluit pia Musa---sed obstat Parca volenti,
Mutatoq; jubet pectine flere lyram.
Tu tamen, Anna, salus Britonum, tu dulçe tuorum
Solamen, vacuam mitte doloris opem.
Æthereas adiit charus tibi Georgius arces,
At, solium vel adhuc qui tueantur, habes:
Incolumes superant tua dum tutela Britanni,
Nec deerit vindex dextra, nec alter amor.

A LETTER from the Rev. W. B. Vicar of
Ma---tn, to his Friend R. G. at P---k--h--ll.

*T*hither in hopes to tempt my friend,
Mar---tn in miniature I send,
My little room you first must view,
Design'd for such a friend as you;
By intervals to ease the soul
From business, o'er the chearful bowl.
Where Muses to the God of day,
At old Bontatts's bidding play;*
Whilst the glad poets, all along,
Smile approbation to the song.
My vault beneath, for nought, alas,
Remarkable, but emptiness!
Next to the temple of the Nine,
A little hall wherein I dine,
Where distant prospects, here and there,
Of churches on the wall appear,
Distant alas! as yet not one
I for myself can fix upon:
From whence I to my chamber climb,
Where whilst I pass, the tongue of time,
Each flying moment as it beats,
Mortality to man repeats.
There stands my bed, tho' not of down,
Yet soft enough to sleep upon;
And with the curtain drawn can shut
Life and its tedious follies out.
My study I should not forget,
Nor pass my books, no pompous set,
And whether chosen ill or well,
It may be difficult to tell.
Much might be said both pro and con,
But let us to the garden run.
See! that young nest'rine, peach and pear,
For future autumn promise fair,

Whose rip'ning fruits when you command,
How will they smile to meet your hand!
Those apples, glory of our isle,
Already have repaid my toil;
Which whilst we pass with pleasure by,
What various flowers delight the eye!
That gravel leads you to my grot,
Adorn'd with shells from Scarbro' got;
No costly presents, cross the sea,
Can find out such obscurity.
Yon turfy walk, which filberts shade,
Alone and pensive oft I tread,
To th' end of this my little ground,
And table set with benches round,
Where the rich fig, and fruitful vine,
All their delicious products join
With roses, bay and jessamine;
Beneath whose shade content I sit,
Nor wish the splendours of the great:

How happy here of innocence possess,
The richest blessings of a country priest,
I live! Nor yet, O! let me fear to die;
Or leave these trifles with a longing eye,
But lay the load of life unanxious by.

W. B.---

* A Painter who drew some designs in the Walls.

The ROYAL PENITENT.

Part of a Paraphrase on Ps. 51.

From the Works of the Rev. Richard Daniel, Dean
of Armagh, humbly dedicated to the KING.

*G*reat God, with conscious blushes, lo! I come
To cry for pardon, or receive my doom.
But oh! I die when I thine anger meet!
Prostrate I lay my body at thy feet.
How can I dare to ask for a reprieve?
Must I still sin, and will my God forgive?
Thy justice cannot let thy mercy flow;
Strike then, oh! strike, and give the deadly blow!
Do I still live? and do I live to prove
The inexhausted tokens of thy love?
This unexampled goodness wounds me more
Than e'en the wrath I merited before.

* * * * *

Oh! I am all a blot, the foulest shame
Has stain'd my sceptre, and disgrac'd my name:
A name, which once I could with honour boast;
But now---the father of his people's lost!

Tho' darkly thy mysterious prophet spake,
While from his lips the fatal message brake,
Fix'd and amaz'd I stood, confounded whole;
Too soon his dreadful meaning reach'd my soul!
Thou art the man---has fix'd a deadly smart;
Thou art the man---lies throbbing at my heart.
I am---whate'er thine anger can express,
Nor can my sorrow make my follies less.
Rais'd and exalted to the first degree,
Thy heav'nly will had made the monarch free.
The fond restraint of man I scorn'd to own,
But grasp'd the full possession of a crown.
Indulg'd in ease, I rul'd without controul,
And, to its utmost wish, enjoy'd my soul.
Vain boast of power! which vanish'd into air,
Since I forgot the LORD, who plac'd me there.
Was it for this, thou gav'st the glorious land,
And thy own flock committed to my hand?
Was I, the Shepherd, to go first astray,
Till innocence itself became my prey?

Ah no! the fault was mine; I stand alone:
Be thine the praise, who plac'd me on the throne;
The guilt, the folly, and the shame my own.

How vile must I appear, how lost a thing!
The worst of tyrants, and no more a king.
O do not thou my abject state despise,
But let my soul find favour in thine eyes!

Whene'er the horrid deed I backward trace,
My soul rolls inward, and forgets her peace:
Waking I dream, and, in the silent night,
A frightful vision stalks before my sight.
The pale *Uriah* walks his dreadful round,
He shakes his head, and points to every wound.
O foul disgrace to arms! who now will go
To fight my battles, and repel the foe?
Unhurt the coward may to ages stand;
The brave alone can die by my command.
Oh! hold! my brain, to wild distraction wrought,
I will not, cannot bear the painful thought:
Oh! do not fly me; for thy mercy's sake,
Turn thee, oh! turn! and hear the wretched speak.
Ev'n self-condemn'd thy kneeling servant save,
And raise a drooping sinner from the grave.

Speak, mighty *God*! and bid thy servant live;
Let my charm'd ears but hear the word:—*forgive*:
My joyful *Muse* shall bear the tidings round,
While list'ning worlds shall catch y' grateful sound:
Thus other sinners shall obedient prove,
And, taught by me, shall wonder at thy love!

But oh! if stricter justice must be done,
If my relentless fate comes driving on,
I stand the mark; whatever is decreed,
Be *Israel* safe, but let its monarch bleed.
On me, on me, thy utmost vengeance take,
But spare my people for thy mercy's sake.
Oh! let *Jerusalem* to ages stand,
Build thou her walls, and spread her wide command:
So shall thy name for ever be ador'd,
And future worlds, like me, shall bless the lord.

VERSES to a Lady, Author of the Poem on (1)
CORBY, not yet published.

— Sed famam extendere factis
Hoc virtutis opus —

FAR north as (2) *Solway*'s ever fertile shoar,
Where (3) *Eden* ends, and *England* is no more;
Where wand'ring science never found the way,
What mean these transports of the genial lay?
Such streams unforc'd from nature's secret spring,
Ev'n from long sleep awake my soul to sing;
Ev'n virtue bids, and what's to virtue due,
Ingenious nymph! be sacred long to you.

From gen'rous minds no sordid int'rests flow,
I seek no patron, and I bribe no foe.
Not fortune's madman, nor the courtier's tool,
Nor cringing parasite, nor servile fool,
Be still my due; tho' lost to wild applause,
I pant for ever in the patriot's cause.
'Tis thus my lays your fav'rite sanction claim,
And seek from virtue what they want in fame.
I view'd those shades which tun'd your sylvan song,
Saw *Eden* lambent sweetly haste along,
Th' anfractuons glade, the ever artful twine,
Which seem'd to want and yet express design;
The terrac'd Mound, (4) the *Harpy*'s salient brow,
Superbly pendent o'er the waves below.

(1) A Place 4 Miles from *Carlisle*, with many natural Advantages, which the Possessor has very lately altered by Art.

(2) *Itunæ Æstuarium*. Ptol.

(3) River running by *Carlisle* and *Corby* into *Solway* Firth.

(4) A Rock with the Figure of the *Harpies*, suitable to *Virgil's* Description. *Æneid*. 3.

Thus near old *Eden*, where *Euphrates* flows,
Chaldea's pride imperial *Babel* rose;
Tire above Tire with (6) pensile art embrac'd,
Such as young (7) *Eden* is by nature grac'd.

Here pause; fair Nymph, my gen'rous zeal excuse.
These scenes, fit subject for thy softer *Muse*,
Shall in your lays to future ages shine,
And want no grace from any songs of mine.

Tho' giddy youth misleads our thoughts awhile,
False views seduce, or idle pomps beguile;
Yet when surviving years those ills controul,
And truth becomes the *Ganymede* of soul;
When prudence casts her genuine rays between,
And forms of us, what you have always been;
Retir'd from courts, then groves affect to please,
These soft retreats of solitude and ease;
Where no mean ends suborn the sensual eye,
The base seducement, or the conscious lye;
But life's day-search for peace at ev'ning find,
In our terrestrial paradise, the mind.

From CARLILE

6. Horti Penfiles. Vid. *Herod. Strab. &c.*

(7) The River at *Corby*.

Ad ROYSTONUM, p. 488. Imitated.
To Mr ROYSTON.

TWO deities their ROYSTON boast,
The Gods of Wit and Wine.
Then tell me which you honour most,
The Laurel, or the Vine.

So nicely skill'd to choose the grape,
In books and pictures try'd,
Lest we our verdict shou'd mis-shape,
Let *Phœbus*' self decide.

For thus the smiling godhead sung;
' Behold!---no drunken god
' Bestrides the bush with clusters hung
' At ROYSTON's calm abode.
' Tho' daily carts with hogsheds fraught
' Forth issue from his door,
' Within no * drunkard's swilling draught
' Distaints his cleanly floor.

' His numerous well-chose books attend,
' His prints and pictures, see!
' You'll own, the spoils from *Bacchus* gain'd
' He dedicates to me.

J. T.

* Alluding to a Passage in *Yarico's Verses*, p. 374.

ANGLIS invisus IBERUS.

Hispano ad risum cultu captumq; popelli
In scenam minus Punccheonella venit.
Dumq; superbus ibi magnos volvebat ocellos,
Angliacum instigant furta deliq; canem.
Ornatum infrendens summa laniavit ab ora,
Herois passim sparsaq; membra jacent.
Incipite ergo animis lætis capere arma Britannii:
Hispanum fastus bruta domare docent.

PUNCH and PORTER.

AS Punch, assuming Spanish dress and pride,
Struts o'er his little stage with awkward stride,
Fierce at the mimick heroe Porter flew,
As if by instinct *England's* foes he knew.
Tho' legates may at injur'd courts prevail:
* Parly may hold his lion by the tail:
Curs may be brib'd with crusts, or aw'd by fear:
The true bred mastiff will no robber spare.

* A notable felloo for shewing foreign Creatures.

To Mr. GULLIVER.

Industrious *Gulliver*! our thanks receive,
Your vary'd treats our appetites relieve;
Tir'd with the crambe of our own Debates,
You send us notices from foreign States;
What *Lilliputian* senators decree,
Oh! cou'd the High-heels and the Low agree!
Here gen'rous Fortitude for War declares,
There palefac'd Fear replies, "Begin who dares:
"Touch but th' *Iberi*, and *Blefuscu* swears,
"She'll come and crop the Remnant of your ears;
"Cut all your throats, while standing armies sleep,
"And sink your spot into the hoary deep."

Now the majority began to quake,
And felt, or seem'd to feel, the island shake;
Each senator in red sheaths up his blade,
And, self-denying, votes against his trade:
The Grand Vizir harangues, an artful wight,
Batt'ning in peace, and grown too fat to fight.
Pulnub the force of *Lilliput* displays,
And spreads her flag, once mistress of the seas;
Glow's with resentment of his nation's harms,
And bids each patriot voice cry out, To Arms;
War was the word, till yellow dust around,
Strew'd by a peaceful fiscal, chang'd the sound.

So, when the wrathful bees (as *Virgil* sings)
On battle bent, protrude their warlike stings;
Some dust, in handfuls sprinkled thro' the air,
Deadens the fury, and concludes the War.

Prosper, O *Gulliver*; and shou'd some sage
Of *Lilliput* forbid thy monthly page,
To other fairy lands thy scene remove,
Tell how they fight, or rather how they love:
Shou'd *Lilliputian* Fleets attempt in vain,
Let *Brobdignagian* squadrons humble *Spain*;
Or that your politicks we ne'er may lose,
Say, how the wiser *Houyhnhnms* rule *Yahoos*.

Thus, when *Alcides*, of superior might,
Attack'd *Achelous* in unequal fight,
And thought to sink him down in endless night,
To *Protean* arts his rescu'd life he ow'd,
Now roar'd a bull, and now a river flow'd;
By change of form eluded all his foes,
And in another shape unconquer'd rose. *J. A.*

On a young Lady's drinking to a Cat, her Admirer
being by.

WAS I, (who to my sorrow am
That odious two-legg'd thing a man)
Allow'd to choose what form I'd wear,
I wou'd nor Squirrel be nor Bear,
Peacock, nor Parrot, no, nor Ape,
Nor some worse brute in human shape;
Nor lady's Lap-dog, sleek and fat,
But of all creatures be a Cat.
A Cat! od'looks! in days of yore,
That shape at night old witches bore;
That shape young witches still do prize,
'Spight of the conquest of their eyes.
But why love Cats? The reason's clear,
They make some sweat and faint with fear:
This preference at first began
Th' antipathy to Cats in man.
Or is't that Cats are weatherwise,
And can presage tempestuous skies,
Of which they warn the good old 'squire,
By turn'd posteriors to the fire?
No, no; dear *Peggy* loves, d' y' see,
A *Kitten* ten times more than me.

Oh! had it been some well-known brute,
Th' indignity I'd not dispute,
But like my foe, sit tame and mute.
The Kitten she ne'er saw before,
When I was known five Years or more.
She drank to Pufs (O fate accurst)
While I sat perishing with thirst;
Her hand caref'd Grimalkin's head,
Perhaps my rival too in bed;
That jealous thought quite makes me sick,
Come, *Jupiter*, transform me quick;
I'll be, if wishes can prevail,
Of tabby hue, and gender male;
Contrast of sex the friendship binds,
Seldom accord two female minds:
I'd wear the form I disapprove,
And why? that form has *Peggy's* love.
Woman, as *Moses* tells, was made
To solace man, and lend him aid.
But *Peggy*, unbelieving maid,
This truth denies, and reasons thus,
I'm only form'd to play with Pufs.
Her beauties here upon me throng,
And prove, for once, she reason'd wrong;
With ev'ry charm of virtue grac'd,
With humour, wit, politest taste;
Genteel! — since words will not express,
The teeming thought I must suppress:
Paint what I can of shape, of eyes,
Majestic mien, and lofty size,
None dares to say the poet lies.
But some will say, You fain wou'd chide,
Yet argue wholly on her side.
Faith, 'twill be so, yet I have brought
To publick light her only fault:
What hidden charms has Pufs to boast,
To be the fav'rite of the toast?
The fav'rite and the toast of her,
For whom I sigh, and Pufs does purr?
Nay, Pufs has faults as well as I,
A beard, a tail, too grey an eye;
A staring look, with frightful paws;
Dear Nymph beware the crooked claws.
For, what some people's temper hits,
Cats always scratch in am'rous fits;
Your future favours higher priz'd,
Grant them not where they'll be despis'd:
For tho' to me you Pufs prefer,
A Mouse gives more delight to her.
Some Mouse appear, let *Peggy* prove
The pungent pain of slighted love. *J. A.*

A SONG. By Mr JOSEPH SMITH.

Strephon! how could you cruel prove
To slight me when you see I love?
What madness has possess'd your mind?
Must you be false, 'cause I am kind?

The love so eagerly you sought
I gave you sooner than I ought;
And now I'm banish'd from your breast,
Because I granted your request.

Had I unkind and cruel prov'd,
False man! I had been still lov'd:
While I was cold, your breast was fir'd;
When my flame kindled, yours expir'd.

May the next woman you address
Torment you more, and love you less;
Then like a spaniel you will prove,
The worse you're us'd, the more you'll love.

Mr URBAN, As you thought one of my *Ænigma's* worthy the Perusal of your Readers, I knew not but the following, occasioned by an Incident I met with Yesterday, might prove as acceptable.

Yours,
Musidora.

To Miss B——.

Vince animam iramque tuam qui cætera vincis.

ONE morning noisy *Clo'*, in haste for tea,
Of the regaling chest had lost the key;
And, what the more inrag'd th' impatient maid,
Her fav'rite swain that hour a visit paid.
She storm'd aloud---and threatening *Lucy's* doom,
With peals of female thunder shook the room:
At length grown silent---sighs repeated drew,
And on the couch her beauteous body threw.
To whom *Alexis*---Grieve not, beauteous dame,
Nor for this disappointment *Fortune* blame.
That *Goddeſs*, who her thousands has betray'd,
To you has ample satisfaction made.
The key, which did to that lov'd toy belong,
Now locks up---foible of your sex---the tongue.
Learn from this accident to know thy pow'r,
And hence extend thy conquests ev'ry hour,
Till fixt your choice---surrendering all your charms,
You call some willing captive to your arms:
But then remember, *Clo'*, (while life endures)
Those whom your *light'ning* wounds, your *thunder*
cures.

On the Art of Writing: Sent to MIRA.

HAIL sacred art! by Gods above
Design'd the messenger of love,
In pity to th' immortal mind,
In earthly prison close confin'd.

Without thee, what were *Mira's* grace?
Or beauteous *Helen's* fatal face?
Like sparks that glitt'ring upward fly,
Scarce known to live before they dye.
Thalia too, celestial maid,
Implor'd by bards, implores thy aid.
If you refuse, how vain her song!
The numbers perish on her tongue.

Fly hence! on light'ning's wings away,
And to my lovely *Mira* say,
That *London's* wealth, and mirth, and pride,
With all things apt to charm beside,
Enamel'd lawns, and waving trees,
From *Mira* take their power to please.
For when my Fair is out of sight,
These are but shadows of delight.

Away! thou love-relieving art!
To dearest *Mira* bear my heart,
Bid her, in *Cupid's* name, return
That heart, for which I rave, I burn.
But shou'd she scorn the archer's skill,
Great *Pallas*, guardian of her will,
Bid her dismiss her needless fears,
For lo! *Sincerity* appears.

Say, *Hymen* waits with ardent care,
To give the World a happy pair:
And *Cupid* too stands armed by,
To wound the first that dares to fly.

Thus Love and Reason shall combine,
And like twin-stars alternate shine;
Whatever Reason shall approve,
Shall seem th' effects of yielding Love:
Whatever Love shall deign to name,
Applauding Reason shall proclaim.

Reason, like *Sol* to *Tellus* kind,
Ripens the products of the mind,
Dispells the anxious cares of life,
Those mists of sorrow and of strife:
And when old *Time* shall envious prove,
In this is Beauty, Youth, and Love.

But Love, if Reason's out of sight,
Is all opaque and void of light,
Like the dull *Moon*, which oft resigns
Those borrow'd beams by which she shines:
The pleasure then it brags of most,
Is but what brutes themselves can boast.

Once more, thou heav'n-born art, away!
My soul's impatient of delay:
As quick as thought again return,
And bring that heart for which I burn.

A SONG, in praise of Friendship.
Tune of-----Let ambition fire thy mind.

WHAT is Love? fantastic boy!
Does he give a bliss sincere?
Short and transient is the joy,
Simple mortals hold so dear.

Bacchus yields but gay deceit,
That our senses steals away.
Who unhurt did e'er retreat,
That enjoy'd him one whole day?

Join but Friendship then to Love,
And observe what joys appear:
Once unite 'em, and you'll prove
Earth can give a bliss sincere.

Mingle Friendship in the glass,
And sublimest joys shall flow:
Wing'd with peace the hours shall pass,
Time his frowns of age forgoe.

Friendship! thee I'll ever sing,
Best and purest gift of Jove!
Thou shalt sound on ev'ry string
Source of Joy and sum of Love!

To ELIZA.

ELIZA! thee, my patroness, I'd praise;
Thy bright example first inspir'd my lays.
How oft, with rapture, have my thoughts survey'd
The glories of a higher orb display'd;
Whose charms, as thro' thy tuneful lines they flow,
Sublime the soul to heav'n from things below!

L. W.

To Miss L. W——.

OH! still address the tuneful Nine. What Muse:
Thy gentle invocation can refuse?
Nor let *Eliza* claim thy partial praise,
But point a better subject for thy lays.
Still in thy verse let bright *Aminta* shine,
Scarce dearer to a sister's soul than mine:
Scarce stronger all the ties of blood, than those
Which sacred friendship's nobler laws impose.
Oh! may thy numbers like thy theme appear,
Smooth as her temper, as her virtue clear!
Bright as the wit that in her converse charms,
Strong as the judgment which that wit disarms!
May ev'ry pleasing accent tune thy tongue,
And each propitious Muse inspire the song.

ELIZA.

Other lines to *Eliza*, and those to the author of the *British*
Philippic, aged 18, are omitted, not having time to obtain
their consent.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

O C T O B E R.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.

A N Order was issu'd from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, to all Peers, Peeresses and Privy Counsellors, for regulating the Mourning for her late Majesty: The Gentlemen to wear Black, full trimm'd, with colour'd Swords and Buckles; the Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, with colour'd Ribbons, Fans and Tippets; the Ladies of the Court to continue in Mourning undressed.

One Million was paid to the Bank of England, in discharge of so much of the Debt due to them from the Publick. **B**

MONDAY 9.

Was a great Disturbance at the New Theatre in the Haymarket, where some French Players newly arriv'd from Paris, attempting to act the Comedy of *L'Embaras des Riches*, met with such rude Treatment, and were so interrupted with hissing, catcalling, ringing small Bells, knocking out the Candles, pelting, &c. notwithstanding the Guard of three Files of Musqueteers, that they were forced at last to quit the Stage with Precipitation. The French Ambassador left the House at the Beginning of the Disturbance; the Haymarket was full of People, and the Mob in the Street broke the Windows of the House all to Pieces. (See p. 533.) **C**

WEDNESDAY II.

Being the King's Coronation, at the Bonfire in Cheapside, the Mob were guilty of great Outrages, and much abused the City Marshal in executing his Office, by throwing Squibs, &c. for which Offence two were secured, and carried to the Sun Alehouse, Foster-Lane; but the Mob presently assembled, broke the Windows, pulled down the Sign, and rescu'd their Companions. **E**

The Court of Guildhall has since ordered a Reward of 20 l. for discovering and apprehending the Persons concerned in the said Rescue, and beating and abusing the City Marshal, to be paid on conviction of each Offender; and to prevent such Disorders for the future, has order'd **F**

that apprehending any Person Thrower of Squibs, Serpents, &c. shall upon every Conviction receive 10 s. over and above the Reward granted by Parliament.

FRIDAY, 13.

The Parliament met, and were further prorogu'd to the 7th of December.

TUESDAY 17.

The Prince and Princess of Wales (having set out from their Seat at Cleifden near Maidenhead, Bucks, the 16th) arrived at Bath: They were received at the City Gates by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities, when Mr Serjeant Eyre their Recorder, made an elegant Speech, to which the Prince returned a most gracious and obliging Answer; from thence their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their Lodgings in the great Square, all the Corporation walking before them bareheaded thro' the principal Streets of the City, and at their Lodgings had all the Honour to kiss their Hands. In the Evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Ball. The Magistrates of Bath have regulated the Price of Provisions on account of their Arrival.

SATURDAY 21.

A Fire broke out in the Hemp-Warehouses in Gally Key near the Custom-house, which burnt 3 Hours, and destroy'd 12 Warehouses, besides a great Quantity of Oil, Raisins, Hemp, &c. the Damage supposed near 30,000 l. A Woman that went into the Warehouses as supposed to pilfer, perished in the Flames.

The Prince of Wales went from Bath to visit Lord Bathurst at Cirencester, and staid till the 24th in the Morning. The Woolcombers in Dresses particular to their Business met his Royal Highness 3 Miles on the Road, with a great Multitude of People; and there were prodigious Rejoicings on the Occasion.

SATURDAY, 28.

Was held a Court at Guild-hall, when Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor deliver'd the Sword of State to Micajah Perry, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect, after which the Lord Mayor entertained the Aldermen about the Chair at Grocers-Hall, the Ld Mayor

Z z z

Elect entertain'd the Aldermen below the Chair at *Haberdashers-Hall*, and in the Evening the Mace was sent to his House according to Custom.

MONDAY, 30.

Micajah Perry, Esq; was Sworn at *Westminster* into the Office of *Ld Mayor of London*, with the usual Solemnities.

TUESDAY, 31.

From the Bay of *Honduras*, That the *Spaniards* having taken several Flats and a Sloop, *Capt. Edward Buckley*, Master of a *Boston Ship* from *New England* retook them, released 25 *English Sailors*, and marooned the *Spaniards*; he took afterwards two *Periaugers*, and maroon'd their Crews. The famous *Rigadore*, who had done so much damage to the *English* sending to demand a Reason of this Usage, the *Capt.* with 40 Men went to the Place where the *Spaniards* were encamped on Shore in 8 large Tents, landed his Men, drove the *Dons* into the Woods; and made Booty of all their Baggage.

By the Court Martial held at *Spithead*, for the Tryal of the Captains on the *Irish Station*, *Capt. Martin* was mulcted a Year's Pay, *Capt. Atkins* mulcted half a Year's Pay, *Capt. Smith* and *Lingen* were acquitted, *Capt. Hutchenson* absconded, and *Capt. Onley* was confin'd to his Chamber in *Ireland* with the Gout.

A Punch at a Puppet Show stalking before the Spectators in *Spanish Habit*, was seiz'd by an *English Mastiff*; which is taken notice of, as having afforded to two young Correspondents a Subject for their Muse. (See p. 542.)

A Woman in *Islington* was deliver'd of a Boy, and 3 Days after of 2 more, who were christen'd by the Names of *George*, *Frederick*, and *William*, and are all well.

A Gang of Informers from *London* against selling Splritous Liquors, have been remarkably disappointed in *Hampshire*, and some other Counties, the Justices having mitigated each Fine to a Groat, and order'd the *Knaves* their Half.

Books having been open'd at the *Exchequer* to receive Subscriptions at 3 per Cent, to defray the Expence of our Naval Armament; 200,000 *l.* was subscribed in one Day, and Warrants are issued for taking up 100,000 *l.* more.

Letters from *Bombay* bring, That *Angria* the Pirate had taken two *Dutch Ships*,

Ireland. The Lord *How* hath lately discover'd a fine Marble Quarry on his Estate at the Hill of *Howth*. It is as finely variegated with red, blue, yellow, and other Colours, as any in *Italy*, or *Egypt*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

OCT. 2. LADY of *Henry-William Portman*, Esq; delivered of a Son.

26. The Wife of *George Venables Vernon*, Esq; Member for *Litchfield*,---of a Son.

Lady of *Ld Hebart*,---of a Daughter.

Sept. 30. *Duchess of Hamilton*,---of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

OCT. 1. *Joseph Swayne*, of *Herefordshire*, Esq; marry'd to Lady *Jason*, Widow of *Sir Robt Jason* of *Gloucestershire*, Bt.

3. *Tho Wynn*, Esq; a near Relation of the Bp of *Bath and Wells*,---to *Mrs Walters* of *Stepney*.

Mr West of *Breadstreet*,---to the Widow of *Allen Smith*, Esq; at *Battersea*, 6000 and 400 *l.* per Ann.

4. *Mr Salvadore*, *Spanish Merchant* in *Lime-freet*,---to *Miss Suasso*, Daughter of *Baron Suasso*, with 40,000 *l.*

Mr Fernell of *Leicester-fields*,---to *Widow Smith* of *Old Bedlam*, worth 10,000 *l.*

7. *Henry Barwell*, Esq; of *Masson*, *Leicester-shire*,---to *Miss Arabella-Katharina Norwiche* of *Brampton*, *Northamptonshire*.

The famous *Kitten*,---to a young Gentleman at *Windsor* under Age, worth 10,000 *l.*

7. *Miss P---* of *Cbichester*, an Heiress of 30,000 *l.* about 17,---to *Mr C---* a young Attorney of the same City. She went off the preceding Midnight, leaving all her Servants asleep; his Chaise took her a little Way out of the City, where a Coach and Six with *Flambeaux* waited for them, and carried them 10 Miles to *Midhurst*; where another Coach and Six took them farther to a Place where they were married. She left a Letter for her Governor and Guardian, who were much surprized, as well as all the City, none suspecting the least Acquaintance betwixt them.

24. *Peter Floodgate*, of *Warwick*, Esq;---to the Relict of *Thomas Wise*, Esq;

31. *Sir Roger Burgoine*, Bt, a Knight of the Shire for *Bedford County*,---to *Lady Frances Montagu* Daughter to the Earl of *Halifax*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

Sept. 21. *Viscount Garnock*, in *Scotland*.

23. *Robt. Willmot*, Esq; near *Derby*.

27. *Sir Tho. Stradling*, Bt, of *Glamorgansh.* at *Montpellier* in *France*. By his Death the Title is extinct, and his Estate of 5000 *l.* pr Ann. goes to *Buffy Mansel*, Esq;

29. *Mr Hoar*, Cornfactor at *Queenhithe*, worth 30,000 *l.*

30. *Mr Bullock*, an eminent Taylor of *Norfolk-street* in the *Strand*, worth 10,000 *l.* who broke his Leg the *Thursday* before.

John Wright, Esq; at *Wells*, formerly High Sheriff of *Somersetshire*.

OCTOBER 2. *Sir Edmund Bacon*, Bt. Member for *Thetford*, at *Bath*, succeeded by his only Son, now *Sir Edmund Bacon*, Bart.

Robt Andrews, Esq; of *Cliffords Inn*.

Mr Winkles, College Porter to *Westminster-Abby*, a Place of 100 *l.* per Ann.

3. *Mrs de Walburgen*, on *Laurence Pountney Hill*, worth 70,000 *l.* She was remarkable for Frugality, especially in Dress.

4. Mrs *Burchett*, a near Relation of the D. *Chandos*, worth 40,000*l.*

5. Rev. Mr *Newcome*, aged 81, Vicar of *Hackney* about 40 Years; the living worth 400*l.* per Ann. in the Gift of *Francis-John Tyssen*, Esq; Lord of the Manor.

6. Hon. *Holles St John*, Esq; aged 30, youngest Son of Visc. *St John of Battersea* by his second Lady *Angelica-Magdalena* Daughter to M. *Pellesary*, Treasurer General of the Marine, and Superintendant of Men of War and Gallies under *Lewis XIV.* The Deceased was of a lively Genius and sparkling Wit.

John Fullerton, Esq; formerly Governor of the *Hudson's Bay* Company.

The Second Son of *John Middleton* of *Chirke Castle* in the County of *Denbigh*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the said Borough, of an Inflammatory Fever after the Small-Pox

7. Mr *Lorrain*, one of the Keepers of the Chapel Royal at *St James's*, a Place worth 100*l.* per Ann.

10. Mrs *Perry*, Wife to the Lord Mayor Elect, at *Epsom*; she left no Issue.

Sir *George Chudleigh* of *Ashton*, *Devonshire*; leaving no Male Issue, he is succeeded by his Nephew, Son of late Col. *Chudleigh*.

The Reverend Dr *Thomas Sheridan*, of *Dublin*. He was a great Linguist, a most sincere Friend, a delightful Companion, and the best School-Master in *Europe*: He took & greatest Care of the Morals of the young Gentlemen, who had the Happiness of being bred up under him. And it was remarked, that none of his Scholars was ever an Atheist, or a Free-thinker.

11. *John Kemp*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, of the *Middle Temple*.

12. Lady *Lymington*, Wife of Visc. *Lymington*; she was Daughter to the late E. of *Tankerville*, and left four Sons and a Daughter.

13. *Christopher Whichcote*, Esq; at *Hackney*, aged 87. He gave in his Lifetime to public Charities, but as privately as possible, the Sums following; to *Christ Church Hospital* 800*l.* *St Thomas's* 800*l.* *St Bartholomew's* 700*l.* *Bethlem* 800*l.* *London Workhouse* 1000*l.* Protestant Charity Schools in *Ireland* 1500*l.* Widows and Orphans of Clergymen 500*l.* to distressed Families, Widows and Orphans 1400*l.* in all 7500*l.* besides 1000*l.* in Charities by his last Will.

15. *Hyman Hart*, Esq; at *Bath*, only Son and Heir of *Moses Hart*, Esq; of *Isleworth*.

16. Mrs *Bovelle* of *Dowgate-street*, who having been ill some time of a Dropsy, fell off her Chair, and was suffocated with the Quantity of Water in her.

Lady of Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bt.

19. *George Bellamy*, Esq; Gentleman of the Band of Pensioners.

20. Hon. *Thomas Van Keppel*, youngest Son to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

John Baker Dowell, Esq; at *Charlton*, *Kent*.

22. Mrs *Edwards*, at the *Swan Brewhouse* *Whitechapel*, worth 100,000*l.*

23. Capt. *Wilson*, of *Cadogan's* Dragoons.

24. *Samuel Golding*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Berks*.

Hon. Mrs *Pennington*, Sister to Governor *Lorutber*, and Niece to Visc. *Lonsdale*.

Wm Finch, Esq; formerly Director of the *S. Sea* Company, aged 93.

25. Mr *Warwick*, Collector of the Excise in the Port of *London*, aged 80; a Fire happening this Afternoon by the *Custom-House*, he exerted himself in removing some Money from his Office there, and after the Hurry, expired.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738

Counsellor *Lamb*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, made Solicitor to the Revenue of & *Post-Office*.

Mr *Mitchel*,—Accomptant in the Distillery and Country Fines (150*l.* per Ann.) in room of *Robt Matthews*, Esq;—General Accomptant for the Duties on Plate, Tea, Coffee, &c. in room of *Sam. Snelling*, decd, 200*l.* per Ann.

Mess. *Bold* and *Skyrin* continu'd Under-Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Ensuing Year.

John Selwyn, Esq; Member for *Gloucester*, made Groom of the Bedchamber, in room of Brig. Gen. *Campbell*, who resigned.

E. of *Pembroke*,---a Governor of the *Charter-house*, in room of Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, decd.

Mr *Collet*,---Chief Clerk to the *Bank*.

Hon. *John Verney*, Esq; Master of the Rolls Sworn one of the Privy Council.

Robt. Wellard, Esq; Town-Clerk of *Dover*, made Deputy-Governor of *Dover Castle*.

Serjeant *Parker*, made a Baron of the *Exchequer*, in room of

Baron *Fortescue*,-----Justice of the *Common Pleas*, in room of

Justice *Comyns*,---Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in room of Ld Chief Baron *Reynolds*, who has resigned.

Matthew Wright, and *Samuel Prime*, Esqs; ---King's Serjeants in the *Common Pleas*.

Lloyd, Esq;---King's Council learned in the Law, in the *King's Bench*.

Mr *Mortimer*,---first Secretary, and

Mr *Roxburgh*, ---Deputy Secretary to the Master of the Rolls.

Mr *Parrymore*,---a Prothonotary of the *Common Pleas*, in room of *Charles Townsend*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Stubbs*,-- a Clerk, and Keeper of the Records of the *Common Pleas* Treasury.

Mr *Benson*, Commission-Appraiser, in room of *Tho. Jacomb*, Esq; who resign'd.

Edward Cornwallis, Brother to Ld *Cornwallis*, ---Capt. in *Gore's* Dragoons.

Col. *Onslow*, Brother to the Speaker,---Col. of late *Cornwallis's* Regiment of Foot.

Wm Nicholls, Esq; elected Mayor of *Gloucester*.

Mr *Jam. Ely* and Mr *Wm Robbins*,---Sheriffs.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr *Tennison*, made a Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in room of the Bp of *Norwich*, who resigned.

Mr *Wimmore*,---Chaplain of *Chatham* Ordinary, in room of

Mr *Tindal*, Translator of *Rapin*, removed to the Chaplainship of *Greenwich Hospital*, in room of Dr *Stubbs* decd.

Mr *Pyle* of *Lynn*, and Mr *Heath* of *Cain's* College,---King's Chaplains in ordinary.

Dr *Wright*,---Vicar of *Hackney*, in room of Mr *Newcome*, decd.

S T O C K S.

S. S. Stock	103 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Annu.	111
New Annu.	111 $\frac{3}{8}$
3 per C. Ann.	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circul.	25 s. Pre.
Mil. Bank	120
India	173
—Bonds 6l.	14s.
African	14
Royal Aff.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lon. ditto	14
5 p. C. Em. Loan	100
7 p. C. Ditto	111
English Cop.	3l. 5s.
Welsh ditto	15s.

S. S. old Annuities Divid. 2 pr Ct, pay the 23d
London Assurance Divid. 6 s. per Share.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.

Christned	{ Males 635 } 1263
	{ Femal. 628 }
Buried	{ Males 917 } 1938
	{ Femal. 1021 }
Died under 2 Years old	808
Between 2 and 5	204
Between 5 and 10	66
Between 10 and 20	64
Between 20 and 30	109
Between 30 and 40	155
Between 40 and 50	164
Between 50 and 60	134
Between 60 and 70	107
Between 70 and 80	79
Between 80 and 90	36
Between 90 and 100	12

1938

Buried.

Within the walls	148
Without the walls	475
In Mid. and Surry	861
City and Sub. West.	454
	1938

Weekly Burials.

Oct. 3.	— 376
10.	— 534
17.	— 523
24.	— 505
	1938

Peck Loaf, Wheaten—21d.
Wheat 26s. per Quar.
Hay per load 50s.
Best Hops 3l. 15s.
Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set
by the Lord Mayor and
Aldermen, pursuant to the
new Act.

ACCOUNT of Persons who have taken Mrs STEPHENS's Medicines for the STONE.

THE following is a Copy, of such Accounts as have been sent to Mr Harding on the Pavement in St Martins Lane, in compliance with Mrs Stephens's request, the Originals of which may be seen there, by any one who desires it.

I have prefixed a short Extract from the ten Cases which I printed last March, and shall continue to furnish the Public with all the Information I can concerning this Matter. For which purpose I humbly entreat all Persons who have formerly taken these Medicines, or who do so now, whether they have received Benefit or Mischief, a perfect Cure or only Relief from their Complaints, to send in their Cases to Mr Harding, and to be as particular as they can consistently with Brevity. Those who have received Benefit cannot deny so reasonable a Favour to Mrs Stephens, but Justice to Mankind equally obliges all to publish the real Effects of Medicines which pretend to be so important: Nor ought small Difficulties to hinder any one from complying with an Obligation of such a Nature.

The Contribution is advanced to about 1250l. a particular Account of which shall be printed shortly. In the mean time I beg leave to intercede with the Public for the Miserable: If these Medicines should prove ineffectual, it is some Charity even to undeceive those unhappy Persons who neglect better Methods from the false Hopes afforded by them. But if they should prove effectual, let every good Man think how glad he will be to have contributed to and hastened their Publication; and where there are such Judges, with so strict, open and impartial a Method of Trial proposed, as that of the Hospitals, it is certain that Mrs Stephens cannot have the Reward unless she deserves it.

October 14, 1738.

D. Hartley.

A short EXTRACT from the ten CASES.

1. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the left Kidney, took Mrs Stephens's Medicines, voided many small Flakes and Fragments of Stone in a soft State, became very easy and able to ride, or go in a Coach without Inconvenience.

2. Mr Binford of Exeter, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, was examined twice by Mr Patch, an eminent Surgeon there, with the Finger in Ano, who felt a large Stone both times; he took the Medicines, voided much brown Grit, many thin Scales, many thick Shells, consisting of different Coats, and some solid pieces of Stone, and became free from all his Complaints; Mr Patch after this examined him again with the Finger in Ano, but could not find any Stone.

3. Mr Botton of Newcastle upon Tyne, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for about two Years attended with violent Pains. He took the Medicines for about five Months, they increased his Pains a little for the first two Months, afterwards he grew much easier and was at last quite freed from them. He voided many Pieces and one entire Stone weighing about 5 Grains.

4. The Hon. Mr Carteret, Post-Master General, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, took the Medicines, voided many Pieces of Stone, with a Kernel, and became free from all his Complaints.

5. Mr Daubuz in Throgmorton Street, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, took the Medicines, voided three small Stones, and became perfectly well.

6. Mr Snape in Panton Street, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, took the Medicines, voided many pieces of Stone in a soft State, and became perfectly well.

7. The Rev. Dr Sykes in Great Marlborough Street

Street, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, he took the Medicines, voided many flakes of Stone in a soft State and some fragments in a hard one, and grew perfectly free from all his Complaints.

I believe none of these Gentlemen have had any Relapse since they left off the Medicines, if they have I beg the favour of them to communicate it to Mr Harding.

8. Mr Neau in Compton Street, was found to have a Stone in the Bladder, by Mr Hawkins; He took the Medicines, voided some white Shells and one large irregular Stone, and became free from most of his Complaints; he takes the Medicines still tho' not in the full Quantity and with some intermissions, can walk and bear a Coach without Inconvenience, and is much better upon the whole, but not well.

9. Mr Holland, late Wardour of the Tower was found to have a Stone in the Bladder by Mr Hawkins, he took the Medicines, voided many Shells and Pieces with one large Stone, and grew free from all his Complaints, tho' he was driven over the Stones in a Hackney Coach with the utmost Violence. Mr Hawkins examined him again, but could not find a Stone; he continued well for about two Months, and died of an Erysipelatous Disorder, last June in Oxfordshire. Mr Freke and Mr Hawkins went down at the desire of Mrs Stephens, in order to have opened his Body, but he was buried before they arrived at the Place.

10. Mr Thomas of Exeter, aged 75, took the Medicines, and voided white Scales in vast Quantities. He had great Pains after taking the Medicines, lost his Appetite, grew Feverish and died. His Body was opened, and a Stone taken out of his Bladder having many Scales upon it entirely like those which he had voided.

I think it highly probable that Mr Thomas's Death, was in part occasioned by his not being able to bear the Medicines in full Quantity thro' his great Age or particular Constitution. But Mrs Stephens assures me. and I believe with Truth, that Mr Thomas neither complied with the Methods which she directed for the abatement of his Pains, nor had that Care taken of him which was due to his Age and Complaints.

A COPY of the ACCOUNTS sent to Mr Harding.

From Mr Waring.

SIR, According to Mrs Stephens's Request I acquaint you that I began to take her Medicines the 3th of last April, and took them about two Months; I have brought away a great deal of a slimy Matter, which when dry seems to be of a stoney Substance.

I make Water with a great deal less Pain and much freer than I had done at any time 2 or 3 Years before, and find my Health improved in other Respects. The chief Inconvenience I found in taking it was Costiveness, which I easily remedied. If the publishing will be of any Service to Mrs Stephens, you have the free Consent of

Shorcham in Kent, Your Humble Servant
Aug. 28, 1738. R. WARING.

From Mr Brockman.

August 31, 1723. Mr Cbesfelden took from me by the high Operation, a Stone of a considerable Bigness; after which, and that it pleas'd God I was recovered, I don't know that I had any return of such Pains till Aug. 1737. when I was for some time seized again with pretty severe Pain, that I took, and so did others, to proceed from another Stone. But after some Days and with common Receipts I became easy, and so continued till I was taken in October following, with another such Fit, and thereupon I applied to Mrs Stephens for her Medicines. But her first Prescription was so much too strong for my Stomach to bear, that she then varied it so, as I afterwards continued her Method twice a Day upwards of a quarter of a Year, and in that time I observed 2 small Stones that I had voided by Urine. But neither before nor since have I been sensible that any such came from me in that manner, tho' I may sometimes have perceived a little small Gritty Sand, as it were, now and then mixed with the Urine, and since October last I have been free, God be thanked, of those Pains hitherto

Reachborough, near Hythe, W. Brockman.
Kent, Sept. 1, 1738.

From Wm Dawtrey, Esq;

THE Medicine I received from Mrs Stephens for the Stone, it in, my Opinion not only dissolves and melts away the Stone, but it brings perfect good Health to the whole Body also. And were the greatest Prince in the whole World afflicted with the Stone that sad and melancholy Distemper, what can he do, if Mrs Stephens's Medicine be not?

Doding Hurst, Essex. Wm Dawtrey.

From Mr Stiles.

I Robert Stiles, of Duke Street, York-Buildings, near the Strand, do declare that I have received very great Benefit by taking Mrs Stephens's Medicines for the Stone.

Sept. 29, 1738. Robert Stiles.

From the Rev. Dr Shippen, Principal of Brasen-Nose College, Oxford.

SIR, About 2 Years ago upon any Motion for an Hour, tho' ever so slow, either on Foot or Horse-back, I made bloody Water with some small Pain. I applied to several of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, who on a Consultation were unanimous in their Opinions that I had a Stone in the Kidney. They prescribed some emollient and lubricating Medicines which I took half a Year without Relief. I then consulted Mrs Stephens, and began to take her Medicines April 27, 1737. The first Fortnight they increased my Pain, which Effect she informed me they usually had upon her Patients, but afterwards they gave me no more Pain, tho' I constantly took them according to her Direction, till the middle of January following; ever since that time I have been very easy, and can bear a Coach in London Streets, or ride a trotting Horse 4 or 5 Hours a Day without any Inconvenience, and have had no Return of my Disorder.

I am, Sir,
Brasen-Nose Coll. Your Humble Servant
Oxon, Oct. 2, 1738. Rob. Shippen.

From Mrs Marsh, to Mrs Stephens.

MADAM, This is to acquaint you that I have taken your Medicines, and I hope I am perfectly cured, for I have voided abundance of Stones and Gravel, and I am bound to pray for you as long as I live; for I went to several Doctors, and none could give me Ease, for I think you are the only Woman in the World to cure that Disease. From reading it in the News that you desired to know of those that had taken your Medicines whether they were cured, made me so bold to send you this Letter from your very

Edgeworth, *Humble Servant till Death,*
Oct. 2. 1738. Rachel Marsh.

From Mr Carpenter.

Mrs Stephens, Having heard you were desirous that those that had been cured by your Medicines should acquaint you with it, I in particular am bound to pray for you as long as I live, and I wish you good Success in all your Undertakings, for with the Blessing of God I am cured

Edgeworth, *From your Humble Servant,*
Oct. 2, 1738. Thomas Carpenter.

From Mr Towne.

I Benjamin Towne, of Grantham in the County of Lincoln, finding a great Disorder in my Bladder and a Stoppage in my Urine, came to London for Advice, and had not any thing but Blood come from me upon the Road, which gave me very great Pain, being obliged to light from my Mare every Mile coming to Town. I Applied to Mr Middleton who examined me and told me it was the Stone, recommended me to Mr Cheselden, who examined me and told me the same; afterwards hearing of Mrs Stephens's Medicines applied to her and took them for about 30 Weeks, but was easier in a short time after taking them and voided several Pieces of the Stone, two of which were very large, and have been for some Months past perfectly easy, and have rode several Journeys without any Pain, and coming to Town was examined Yesterday by Mr Middleton and Mr Hawkins, who told me they believed the Stone to be very small.

London, Oct. 10, 1738. Benja. Towne.

From the Rev. Mr Burroughs, in a Letter to me.

SIR, Within the last 15 or 16 Years, I have had 3 or 4 shorts Fits of the Gravel, but never was confined with any thing of that kind till May 1736, when upon a violent Jog on Horseback, by the Horse starting and jumping out of his Road, my Kidneys were affected. From this time four Months, bits of Gravel with some smooth round Stones, of the bigness of Tares were almost continually passing from me with excessive Pain. In September there was a Suppression of Urine for 5 Days excepting what strained thro' the Pores of a monstrous Piece of Gravel; which then came away. Three more such Pieces of different shapes came in about a Week's time, after which I was easy for about 2 Months. But in November I had great Pains in the Neck of my Bladder, and from that time bloody Water came, and my Urine especially in

January and February following was almost continually scalding. I did not take Mrs Stephens's Medicines till the 12th of February, and on the 19th a pretty large Stone of a whitish Colour came away from me. In less than a Fortnight 18 were voided, the last of which in a regular Oval Form measured an Inch and half round one way, and above an Inch the other, and yet came with very little Pain; some of the rest were bigger than common Pease, being parts of a smooth round or oval Substance on one Side, and on the other Side rough and broken into many different Shapes. Since that time, thanks be to God, I have felt no Pain worth mentioning, nor has any thing come away excepting a little redd Gravel. Moreover there has been ever since a perfect retention of Urine, excepting perhaps the first Month or two, whereas for some Years before it often passed involuntarily. There is one thing, at while I am very much surpris'd, that whereas while the Stones were coming away, they crouded so hastily forwards, that after every Sleep I waked with a suppression of Urine; upon taking 5 or 6 Pills provided by Mrs Stephens, the Suppression went off, and a flow of Water constantly came in 4 or 5 Minutes.

This is a true Account of my Case, of which you may make what use you think fit with the full Consent of

Clerkenwell, *Your Obedient Humble Servant.*
Oct. 10, 1738. Joseph Burroughs.

From Mr Barrow, to Mr Harding.

I Michael Barrow, do hereby give a true Account of the good success of Mrs Stephens's Medicines since I began to take them.

Whereas I have for 30 Years and upwards been violently afflicted with the Stone and Gravel, and have frequently applied to the most noted Professors of that Science, yet all endeavours proved ineffectual till January last when I applied to Mrs Stephens, from whose Medicines, notwithstanding the deplorable Condition I then laboured under, and my Age which is upwards of 60, I have reaped such Benefit, that I am now exceeding easy and under great hopes in a small Space of time of being entirely freed from that agonizing Distemper the Stone.

Michael Barrow.

From Mr Carter's a Chymist in the Hay-Market, Oct. 11, 1738.

From Mr Greene.

SIR, These are to certify whom it may concern, that I Edward Greene, of the Parish of Chigwell in the County of Essex, having been afflicted with the Stone, and have had it coming upon me about 14 or 16 Months, so that I could hardly walk or ride a foot Pace, and applying myself to Mrs Stephens, have taken her Medicines about 6 Weeks when lately have had several pieces of Stones come from me almost every Day, and am now perfectly easy, can eat, drink and sleep, as well as ever I could in my Life, and this I declare in Justice to Mrs Stephens, and for the good of the Public, as Witness my Hand this 12th Day of October 1738.

Edward Greene.

SINCE the Surrender of *Orsova* to the *Turks*, they have attempted nothing considerable, but only sent out strong Parties which have greatly alarm'd and harass'd the Imperialists, and forced *Semendria*, *Vypalancka*, and some other defenceless Places to submit. The Grand Vizir is retir'd with the Gross of his Army to *Nissa*, his Troops, as well as the *Germans*, having suffer'd very much by Sickness. The Bashaw of *Bosnia* had begun to form the Siege of *Ratscha*, but abandon'd the same on the Approach of some *Saxon* and *Bavarian* Troops; so that the Campaign may be reckon'd at an End in *Hungary*, and considering the Loss of the important Fortrefs of *Orsova* with near 250 Cannon and Mortars therein, besides *Meadia*, and Places of less Consequence, and the great Ravages made in the Bannat of *Temeswaer*, and other Frontiers, it has turned out no less to the Disgrace, and more to the Loss of the Emperor than the last.—Fortune has not been much more favourable to the *Russians*. Their Generals have both failed of their Purpose. Count *Munich*, tho' invincible in Battle, has found the *Niester* an insuperable Barrier to the *Turkish* Empire on that Side; and not caring afterwards to hazard his Army by undertaking the Siege of *Choczim*, whether he must have marched thro' a Country infected with the Pestilence, he chose to make his Retreat from the *Dosna*, by quite another Road from that he came, thro' the Territories of *Poland* to *Kiom*, where the last Advices left him arrived in the Way to his old Winter Quarters in the *Ukrain*.—As for General *Lasci*, his Designs on the *Crimea* have been frustrated by the Defeat of the *Russian* Flotilla, which was to have supplied him with Provisions. So that, after committing all the Ravages he could, blown up the Fortifications of *Or*, and demolish'd the Lines of *Perecop*, he evacuated that Country. In the Naval Engagement before hinted, the *Russian* Admiral, *Bredal*, finding himself much inferior to the *Turks* in the Strength of his Ships, and being encumber'd with a great Number of Transports, sent them into a Creek, and ordered Batteries to be erected on the Shore to prevent the Approach of the *Turks*; but the Captain Bashaw landing part of his Men made himself Master of the Batteries, whereupon those in the Transports made off with 70 Sail, after setting fire to about 40 of their own Ships: But the *Turks* pretend to have aken or destroyed 80 Vessels with all their Stores and Crews, and have made

great Rejoicings upon it. *Danduc Ombo*, General of the *Calmucks* Tributary to *Russia*, has routed the *Cuban Tartars* that had invaded his Country, of whom a great number were drowned in the *Don*, as they fled.

Paris, Nov. 1. N. S. The *French* Frigates, which cruise on the Coast of *Corfica*, have taken 4 of Baron *Newhoff's* Ships, with part of the warlike Stores he intended to land in that Island, his People having thrown the rest overboard, when they found themselves on the Point of being taken. The Crews were made up of different Nations. Cardinal *Fleury* is in good Health at *Fontainebleau*, and is present at all Councils.

France. The Canal in *Picardy*, from *St Quintin* as far as the *Oise* near *Nozon*, being entirely finish'd, Boats pass thereon, and carry Merchandize from *St Quintin* to *Paris*. Next Spring they will go forward with the Canal from *St Quintin* to *Amiens*, from whence Navigation is carried by the Mouth of the *Somme*, into the Sea.

Hague. The Firmness of the States General in adhering to their Resolution of *August* 23 (See p. 494) has produced a Declaration by way of Answer from the Imperial and *French* Ministers, which is, in its Turn somewhat haughty, and contains in Substance, "That the Emperor and the most Christian King could not observe without some Astonishment the Change of Sentiments in their High Mightinesses; that they did not expect, that after having consented to the Propositions of a previous Possession to the Prince of *Sultzbach*, their High Mightinesses should raise any Difficulty in agreeing to the Guaranty of that Possession, in taking the proper Steps to engage the K. of *Prussia* to accept of such Propositions, or in doing their utmost Endeavours previously to remove all Obstructions that may hinder their Effect; and that the States General not acting upon the Principles first established, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties find themselves under a Necessity of concerting alone what shall be expedient to put in practice on this Occasion."

Geneva. The Account of a new Burning Mountain near *Fribourg* in *Switzerland* (See p. 439 C) proves to be no more than a great Forest taking fire in the Heat of Summer, & burn'd for 8 Days together.

Lisbon. We have Advice from the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, that 4 *Jesuits* who went thither to preach the Gospel, were put to death, and the Christians were persecuted with the utmost Rigour.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

NOVEMBER, 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.

DEBATE on Standing Forces continued
from p. 464.

The Hurgolen Wimgul Gumdham was
answered by the Urg Plemahm
to the following Effect:

S I R,



H E Gentlemen who have spoke for the proposed Reduction, have all along taken it for granted, that if our Standing Army were removed, the Causes of Discontent, which is allowed on all Hands to be very great amongst our common People, would be removed likewise. But, Sir, their Opinion cannot be supported either by Reason or Experience: Reason tells us that a People who are discontented, will prove rebellious as soon as the Government becomes too weak to restrain their Outrages. And we find, Sir, by Experience, that no Reduction ever was attended by any Return of Gratitude on the Part of the common People. So that, as Gentlemen have been stating this Question in their Manner, I shall beg leave to state it in mine. And it is, Sir, Whether it be most probable that his Majesty will abuse his Power, if we shall keep up the Army; or that his Enemies will lay aside their Designs, and the People return to a due Submission to the Civil Magistrate, in case we reduce it? Indeed I do not know what are the Sentiments of other Gentlemen, but I own, Sir, it is no hard Matter with me to determine

myself in this Case, and, for this Reason, to give my Vote in favour of the Resolution.

A Gualret Plurom, Urg; answered him
as follows:

Mr Chairman,

T H E Reasoning of the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, is not unlike that of a Physician who was called to visit an Acquaintance of mine. Two or three other Members of the Faculty were called at the same Time, and all of them, except this Physician, agreed in their Consultations, that the Nature of the Patient's Disease required Lenitives. The Reason which this singular Doctor gave, for differing from his Brethren, was, *That Corrosives were only to be cured by Corrosives*. Sir, we have long had Corrosives apply'd to correct the sharp Humours of a People whose Constitution has been vitiated by a Course of severe Exactions and Taxes, without any apparent Advantage to the Empire. And it was reasonable to expect, Sir, that by this Time some Lenitives should have been apply'd. But this, Sir, it seems, is not agreeable to the Maxims of the Hon. Gentleman, who, last Session entertain'd us with the ever memorable Speech, which he concluded by telling us from a *Romenian Poet* * *that*

an
* Mr Gulliver imagines that this might allude to some Passage like to that in Ovid.

— Immedicabile Vulus,
Ense recidendum. —
See this Quotation also, Vol. VII. p. 335.

an incurable Wound was to be cut off by the Sword. I am afraid that this, Sir, may indeed be the only Remedy that can be applyed, if we should proceed in exasperating the People by not only continuing but increasing the principal Grievance they have.

The Hurgolet Jofippo Jilyko spoke next to the following Purpose:

S. I. R,

I Acknowledge that formerly I used to give my Vote for keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace, because I thought we could never use too many Precautions against the growing Power and the aspiring Genius of the *Blefusdians*.

But the Providence of Heaven has raised up another Power in *Degulia*, which seems by the Check she has already given to the *Blefusdian* Ambition, to be an Over-match for her in the Field; Gentlemen will easily perceive that I mean the *Autocratie* of *Mausquetta*, whose Empire till within these few *Moons* had but a very small Share in the Ballance of *Degulia*. For this Reason I think there is not the least Pretence, Sir, for keeping up a Standing Army on Account of the Situation of Affairs Abroad; that Pretence being effectually removed by the sudden Growth of the *Mausquettan* Power, from whom we have nothing to fear, either on Account of their Situation or Interest. So that, Sir, the Reasons why we are to keep the proposed Number up, must be of a domestic Nature. And indeed, if I were convinced that they were of the least Use in enabling the Civil Magistrate to put the Laws in Execution, I should give my Vote without Hesitation for the present Motion. But, Sir, when I see the People of all Ranks so averse to a Law which was the only Means left by which the Legislature could prevent a total Degeneracy of their Morals, and the absolute Ruin of their Health; when I see they value themselves upon murdering the Persons by whose Information alone the Of-

fenders against that Law can be convicted; and when I see that our regular Forces have been of no Use in suppressing these Disorders; I am inclin'd to suspect, Sir, that the Infection has spread into the Army itself. I am the more apt to believe this, Sir, because I had it lately from good Hands; that many of the Soldiers actually were disguis'd among the Mob who murdered these poor Men, and were very instrumental in the Riots. If this Infection should proceed further, Sir, we have Reason to fear that our Army will soon be as obstinately disobedient to the Civil Magistrate as our People are, and this must produce worse Consequences than any Gentleman has yet mentioned. It may be urged, that Soldiers being subjected to the military Laws, dare not attempt to oppose the Will of their Superiors; but why should we expect from them a greater Deference to their Officers than from the People to the Justices. And give me leave to say, Sir, that a Mutiny of the Army is more dangerous than a Mob of the People, for this plain Reason, that the Punishment which attends the one is but light, when compar'd with what is inflicted on the other. If one or two of the Ringleaders of a Mob are made Examples, Sir, the Justice of their Country is satisfied; but the Martial Law inflicts the Pain of Death upon every Man who is concerned in a Mutiny. For this Reason, Soldiers once engag'd in a Mutiny will be more obstinate and refractory than other People; because tho' they should lay down their Arms their Lives are forfeited; so that their real Safety lies in persevering in their Rebellion. Therefore, I think it is against the Rules of good Policy, Sir, for us to keep up a Body of Men, who very probably are tainted with that Spirit of Disobedience that has gone abroad amongst our People, and from whom there is nothing so bad but what we have to fear, should this Spirit induce them to throw off the Allegiance due to their Superiors.

Thus

Thus far, Sir, I am of the same Side of the Question with my worthy Friend who sits over against me. But, I wish the same hon. Gentleman had explain'd some Expressions which he dropt with regard to the Law I have just now taken the Liberty to mention. I am neither ashamed nor afraid to say, that I had a great Hand in getting that Law passed; and I think, tho' we had even paid the Sum for it which the hon. Gentleman has mentioned, we bought it cheap, for it was paying 70,000 Sprugs for insuring the Health and Strength of a whole People. As for the Inconveniencies that may arise from the Execution of this Law, I am sensible there are several; but, Sir, I believe, as few as ever attended the Execution of a Law, so unpopular, and at the same Time so necessary. However, if the further Consideration of that Law should come before us, as I believe, Sir, it soon may, I shall very willingly concur with any Motion that can put us in a way of making it less subject to Abuses. In the mean Time I am of Opinion, Sir, that it will greatly contribute to the Safety of our Constitution, and the Reformation of Manners amongst the common People, if we agree to the proposed Reduction.

Josippo Dranevs, spoke next as follows:

S I R,

WE have had a great deal of Debate this Night about the Constitution and Government of this and other Nations; and there is no Question, Sir, that there are many different ones in the World. But I believe the People of *Great Lilliput* are governed by a Power that never was heard of as a supreme Authority in any Age or Country before. This Power, Sir, does not consist in the absolute Will of the Prince, in the Direction of a Senate, in the Strength of an Army, in the Influence of the Clergy, neither, Sir, is it a Petticoat Government; but, Sir, it is the Government of the Press. The Stuff

which our weekly News Papers are filled with, is received with greater Reverence than the Decrees of a Senate; and the Sentiments of one of these Scribblers have more Weight with the Multitude than the Opinion of the best Politician in the Empire. This is the true Reason, Sir, why Prudence obliges us to agree to the keeping up the Number of Forces that was first proposed. For my own Part, Sir, it is very well known that I hate a Standing Army as I hate the * Devil: But, hateful as it is, I do not know how we could live without it. And if the proposed Reduction were to take Place, the first Thing I should do, would be to shut up House in the Country, and come and live near the † *Shefin De Blie*; for I do not see any Man that is safe, unless he lives either near him, or in a Barrack.

Some Gentlemen have been at great Pains to ridicule the Fears of the *Rednetrep*, as being chimerical Fears; but, Sir, I have Letters in my Pocket, which must convince every impartial Person, that we have more to fear from the *Jacomist Faction*, than some Gentlemen seem to believe we have. Therefore, Sir, I shall beg leave to enter into the Particulars of an impudent treasonable Proceeding, that happen'd within these few Days within the Town of *Lystric*. On the first Day, Sir, of this very Trintin [or Month] several Papers were found posted up within that Town, containing the most impudent and treasonable Insults upon his Majesty and the Government, that, I believe, were ever yet committed at a Time when there was no open Rebellion in the Nation. They contained no less, Sir, than an Alarm to the People, in favour of the *Rednetrep*, and imported a Resolution of proclaiming him the tenth of the sixth Month; which, Sir, by the way, is the *Rednetrep's* Birth-Day.

A a a a

After

* So Mr Gulliver translates the Word *Glim Frenab*, which literally signifies the Evil Spirit. † A Magistrate like our Justice of the Peace.

After an Insult of this Nature, Sir, committed in Defiance of the Government, in a Provincial Town, will any Man say that we have nothing to fear from the *Jacomist Faction*? Or can we imagine that the Authors of these treasonable Libels have no Abettors in the Country? They have, Sir, I am afraid, but too many, and were our regular Forces to be reduced, I believe they would have more still; and they would soon come from threatening to acting. The Question then, Sir, amongst the Populace would not be *who is for the Emperor, or who is for the Rednetrep*. They would only ask, *who is for, or who is against the Government*. And every Man, Sir, who should act against the Government, be his Motive, Ambition, Disgust, Disappointment, Principle, Revenge, or any other Cause whatever, such a Man, Sir, would be sure to have them for his Friends; for it is Recommendation enough to them, if he is an Enemy to the Government, no Matter to whom he is a Friend. Therefore, Sir, I think the Safety of the Nation at present, requires that we should make no Reduction of our Forces.

The Question being put, the Motion was rejected, Noes 249. Yeas 164. So the Resolution for 17,704 Men was agreed to.

Upon the Report which was made by the Chairman of the Committee next Day to the House, the Estimate for the Regiment to be sent to *Gorgentia* was objected to, by some Gentlemen who spoke in the foregoing Debate against the Resolution; accordingly a Debate ensu'd. But not to tire the Reader with too much together on the same Subject, we shall, according to the Method we propos'd, vary the Scene, and bring him from the House of *Clinabs* or *Commons*, to that of *Hurgoes* or *Lords*, where we shall entertain him with an Account of the grand Debate that happen'd when the *Iberian* Depredations came under the Consideration of that august Assembly; in which, as Mr *Gulliver* observes, the Differences between the two Crowns were more particularly discuss'd, and more exactly stated, than either in the Merchants Memorials, or by the most ingenious political Writers; a Set of Men

which *Lilliput* abounds with more than any Nation under the Sun. Mr *Gulliver* declares, that he does not impose upon the World any Fictions of his own, and give them an Air of Importance by annexing them to celebrated Names; he does not wire-draw the Sterling Bullion of these noble Patriots, under a Pretence of making *a Thread for an Argument*; nor take up the Reader's Time in proving Truths that are self-evident; and which, for that Reason, no body but an *Ass or Fool* will offer to prove. And we hope our Readers have hitherto found in his Relation and Extracts a due Regard to the different Characters and Abilities of the Speakers, consequently none of that tiresome Monotony of Language, nor that uniform Train of dull Reasoning, (tho' they carry not the best Marks of a genuine and free Debate) some value themselves upon as Perfections. We have, at least, this Satisfaction, that the Public has favourably received these Accounts. Our Readers, indeed, are divided in their Opinions, whether the *Slamecsans* or *Tramecsans* have had the most disinterested Patriots or the greatest Orators on their Side; but Mr *Gulliver's* Accuracy and Impartiality are equally acknowledg'd by all Parties.

On the 69th Day of the Session, the House of *Hurgoes* being summon'd according to Order, to take into their Consideration the Affair of the *Iberian* Depredations, as they appear'd to them from the Papers which lay upon their Table, and which, in pursuance of an Address to that Purpose presented to his Imperial Majesty, had been communicated to the House by the noble *Nardac*, his Majesty's Secretary of State, the *Hurgo* *Devarlar* took the Chair, and

The *Hurgo* *Sholmlug* spoke first to the following Effect:

My LORDS,

YOUR Lordships are, no doubt, fully apprized of the important Reasons for which you are this Day summon'd to attend, and of the Necessity which our Duty and Honour lay us under, to testify on this Occasion our Resentment of the Insults offer'd to the Dignity of the Imperial Crown, and the Injuries done to our plunder'd Merchants; I beg leave therefore, without any Introduction, to enter in-

to an Explanation of such Particulars as, I think, ought to serve as the Foundation of some Resolutions, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before your Lordships, and to which I humbly hope your Lordships will concur. A

My Lords, I shall divide what I have to say on this Head into three Parts, each Part relating to one of the said Resolutions; and I hope your Lordships will favour me with your Indulgence. If, after having communicated my Sentiments to your Lordships, any Lord shall think fit to lay before you another Set of Resolutions, or to make Objections, or offer Amendments to mine, I shall chearfully concur with what the Wisdom of the House shall determine. B

That I may proceed with the greater Perspicuity, it will be necessary for me, my Lords, to enter into a Disquisition of the particular Treaties upon which our Right to Navigation in *Columbia* is founded; that we may be able to ascertain the Right upon which we claim a free Commerce in that Part of the World, and have an Opportunity of discovering how unjustifiable these Pretences are, upon which the *Iberians* have insulted our Merchants, and invaded their Property. D

There is no Doubt, my Lords, but that the Law of Nations gave the *Iberians* a Right to a large Part of *Columbia*: Their Title was founded upon their Right of Discovery, prior Possession, and Conquest. But the Ambition of that People push'd them on to claim a Right to all *Columbia* exclusive of other Nations; and this Right, my Lords, they founded upon a Title justly disowned by us, which was that of a Grant from their Sovereign Pontiff. This, my Lords, was the Reason why they opposed the *Lilliputians* in the Settlements which they made there soon after the Discovery of *Columbia*, and to which we had as good a Right by the Law of Nations, as the *Iberians* had to their Settlements. And to this it was owing, that, for near a Century after the *Iberians* had received this Grant E

from their Pontiff, there was a continual War betwixt the *Lilliputians* and *Iberians* in *Columbia*, while both Powers were at Peace in *Degulia*. Nor, my Lords, was there any Treaty, tho' we made several during that Period, betwixt us and *Iberia*, that ascertained the Right of Commerce and Navigation, or fix'd the Bounds of the several Territories possess'd by the two Crowns in *Columbia*. The first Treaty, my Lords, that was made for that Effect, was concluded in the 20th Moon of the late Emperor *Chorlo* the 2d, the Articles of which are to be taken distributatively, some of them relating to the Trade of *Degulia*, and others to that of *Columbia*. But, my Lords, there is no Specification in that Treaty, by which any of its Articles except the eighth can be constructed as relating to our Commerce, either in *Degulia* or *Columbia*, any other Way than as the Terms of the particular Articles therein contained agree with the Stipulations which regulate the Commerce betwixt the two Crowns in *Degulia*. Therefore, my Lords, some of the Articles of that Treaty, such as the second, the fourth, and the seventh seem chiefly applicable to the Trade betwixt *Lilliput* and old *Iberia* in *Degulia*: By the last mention'd Article it is stipulated, F

That the Subjects of the two Crowns shall reciprocally pass freely and securely by Sea, by Land, and by Rivers into the Countries, Confines, Territories, &c. where Trading and Commerce have hitherto used to be; and that they shall trade, buy, and sell as freely and securely as the Inhabitants of the respective Places, whether of their own Nation, or any other, who are there, or who come there, or who have Liberty to trade there. G

These Words, my Lords, we must own, are not applicable to the Commerce of *Columbia*, unless we can prove that Commerce and Trading had been us'd betwixt the *Lilliputians* and the *Iberians*, and that the Natives of *Lilliput* had a Right to settle and to carry on Commerce in the *Iberian Columbia*. H

Columbia. But, my Lords, tho' we should grant to the *Iberian* Minister, what is contained in his Answer to our Minister's Memorial; that this and the other Articles, I have mention'd, have no Regard to the *Columbian* Navigation and Commerce; yet the Regulations to which that Crown is oblig'd to conform by the Articles of the same Treaty, and which are evidently calculated for the *Columbian* as well as the *Degulian* Navigation, give us very justifiable Grounds for insisting that the Subjects of his *Iberian* Majesty acted in direct Violation of that Treaty; because their *Guarda Costas* have arbitrarily attack'd, seized, and plundered the Ships and Cargoes of many of our Merchants. Not contented with this, my Lords, they have proceeded to Violences that are unjustifiable even in a Time of actual War between two Nations. This last Proceeding, my Lords, is a Violation of the Law of Nature and Nations, as the former is of the particular Treaties betwixt the two Crowns. To prove this, I shall only beg leave to observe, That by the Treaty I have now mention'd, no Search of our Ships is authorized; at least, no such Search as is practis'd by the *Iberian* *Guarda Costas*. For there is but one Article, which is the 14th, in all that Treaty, that can give the least Colour to a Search of any Kind, and in that very Article there is a Prohibition that entirely destroys all the *Iberian* Pretences to such a Search as they insist upon. For, my Lords, it is there expressly stipulated, that no *Guarda Costa*, or Ship of War belonging to *Iberia* shall come within Cannon Shot of a *Lilliputian* Ship, if she meets the latter at Sea, but shall (give me leave to use the Words of the Treaty) send their Long-boat or Pinnace to the *Lilliputian* Ship with two or three Men on Board, to whom the Master or Owner shall shew his Passports and Sea-Letters, whereby not only the Ship's Lading, but the Place to which she belongs, and as well the Master's and Owner's Name, as the Name of the Ship may appear,

by which means the Quality of the Ship and her Master or Owner will be sufficiently known, as also the Commodities she carries, whether they be contraband or not; to the which Passports and Sea-Letters entire Faith and Credit shall be given.

Thus, my Lords, we see that by this Treaty there is not the least Foundation upon which the *Iberians* can lay their Claim to a Search in the Manner by them practis'd. Nay we see, that supposing a *Lilliputian* Ship had prohibited Goods on Board, yet the Master of the *Iberian* *Guarda Costa* has no Right to rummage his Hold, or to ransack the Vessel; for the Fact of having or not having prohibited Goods on Board, is to be taken upon an Inspection of the *Lilliputian* Master's Passes and Sea-Letters. My Lords, the Authority of these Passports and Sea-Letters, and the Proof of their being genuine, must depend upon the bare Word and Credit of the Master of the *Lilliputian* Vessel, and after such Passports and Letters are produced and averred by the Master of the *Lilliputian* Ship to be genuine, the Ship is to proceed unmolested on her Voyage, because, as your Lordships see, by the latter Part of this Article, entire Credit and Faith shall be given to such Passports and Letters, when produc'd. But tho' by these Letters and Passports it should appear that prohibited Goods are on Board a *Lilliputian* Ship, tho' it should appear that such a Ship is bound to, or is sailing from a Port at Enmity with *Iberia*, and has Goods on Board that in the Sense prescribed by the Articles of the same Treaty are to be deem'd counterband; yet even these Circumstances can never justify the Confiscation of the whole Ship and Cargo, much less any Abuse of the Officers and Crew of such a Ship, or forcing them into a long and dismal Captivity; because, by the 15th Article of the same Treaty, these prohibited Goods only are to be seized and confiscated, and not the other Goods; neither shall the Delinquent incur any other,

other Punishment, except he carry out from the Dominions of Iberia any Gold or Silver wrought or unwrought. And the 23d Article, which fixes the Nature of counterband Goods, and to what Sense that Term shall be restrained, expressly says, *that if it shall appear that such Goods are on Board a Lilliputian Ship, such Goods only shall be taken out and confiscated; but for this Reason, the Ship and other freed and allow'd Commodities which shall be found therein, shall in no ways be either seized or confiscated.*

From the Consideration, my Lords, of these Articles, we see how repugnant the Practice of the *Iberians*, in searching and confiscating our Ships, is to that Treaty concluded betwixt *Iberia* and us, in the 20th Moon of the late Emperor *Chorlo* the second; and from the same Consideration it may be fairly inferred, that the Subjects of *Great Lilliput* have a Right to navigate in those and all other Seas, without being subject to any other Search, than the Visitation of two or three Persons put on Board the Pinnace or Long-boat of the *Iberian* Ship, who have a Right to know no more about the Ship's Course or her Cargo, than what they can gather from the Papers exhibited by the Captain of the *Lilliputian* Ship. Their seizing therefore or making Prize of any Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, for having on Board such of the said Goods as are in the Sense of the said Treaty deem'd *contraband*, is a Violation of the good Understanding that ought to subsist betwixt the two Crowns. Thus much, my Lords, I have said from a Supposition, that the Articles I have last mention'd of this Treaty, have a Relation to the *Columbian* as well as to the *Degulian* Navigation; tho' this, my Lords, is a Matter which I believe the *Iberians* will make great Difficulties of admitting, as appears from the Papers that have past betwixt his Majesty's and the *Iberian* Ministers on that Head, and which lie upon our Table. But there is one Article, which effectually destroys any such Pretences

of the *Iberian* Ministers. The eighth Article, my Lords, of the Treaty I have so often mention'd, grants to the Subjects of *Lilliput* the same Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Commerce and Navigation, as were granted to the Subjects of the *Belgick* Confederacy by the Treaty of *Munstru*, which was concluded 20 Moons before the other Treaty which I have mentioned. So that, my Lords, we have no more to do, even by the Confession of the *Iberians* themselves, but to have Recourse to the Article of the Treaty of *Munstru*, which regulates the Commerce betwixt the Subjects of the *Belgick* Confederacy and those of *Iberia* in *Columbia*. By this Article, my Lords, we shall find that we have as full and ample Right to the Navigation of the *Columbian* Seas, as has yet been insisted on in any of our Memorials, or as has been practised by those Ships, which the *Iberians* have seized upon and confiscated as lawful Prizes.

But, my Lords, as this Treaty concluded betwixt *Iberia* and *Lilliput* was found liable to many Altercations, it was thought necessary, by the two Crowns three Moons alter, to make a more particular Treaty, which should be entirely confined to the Navigation in *Columbia*. This Treaty, my Lords, has for its Title, *A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for accommodating Differences, and preventing Depredations betwixt the Subjects of Lilliput and Iberia in Columbia*; and tho' not repugnant to, is far more definitive and explicit than the Treaty concluded three Moons before, which I have so often mentioned to your Lordships. And, my Lords, tho', by this latter Treaty, we seem to have given up some of the Rights of Commerce, which it would appear we enjoyed when the former Treaty, was concluded, yet still, those Articles of the former Treaty which related in general to our Right of Commerce and Navigation upon those Seas, must be understood to be fully in force, except in the Cases which are specific

by the latter Treaty, and which must be understood as relating to the *Columbian* Navigation. The most material Difference, my Lords, which is betwixt this latter and the former Treaty, is in the mutual Exclusion A which both Crowns have given to their respective Subjects from trading to each others Ports, Harbours, and Dominions; which Exclusion, my Lords, is contained in the eighth Article of the said Treaty, in these Words, *That the B Subjects of the two contracting Powers, shall, respectively, forbear and abstain from sailing to, and trafficking in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Castles, or Warehouses, or in other Places possess'd by the other Party.* This, my Lords, is the great and material Difference betwixt these two Treaties, and seems to have been concerted by the Ministers of the two contracting Powers, as the only Means of putting an End to the numberless Differences betwixt their respective D Subjects, from the Nature of the prohibited Goods, and the Indefinite Snse of the former Treaty. But, my Lords, tho' by this Article we are debarred from sailing and trafficking in the *Iberian* Settlements, and they to the *Lil-* E *liputian*; yet we are not debarred from the common Rights of Navigation and Commerce upon these Seas, we are not debarred from sailing to the Places not possess'd by the *Iberians*, far less are we debarred from sailing be- F twixt *Lilliput* and any of our Colonies in *Columbia*, or from carrying on a free Commerce there between one of our own Settlements and another. This Article, my Lords, can never be construed as giving to his *Iberian* Majesty, the Sovereignty of these Seas, exclusive of G us and all other Nations. This, my Lords, is a Sovereignty which our Crown has never yet admitted of, as belonging to the Crown of *Iberia*, and I dare say never will. Yet, my Lords, without such a Sovereignty, the *Iberians* can never have the least Pre- H tence for their Depredations. But, to prove to your Lordships that our Crown neither granted such a Sove-

reignty, nor the Crown of *Iberia* insisted upon any such, when this Treaty was made, I shall beg leave to read the 15th Article of that Treaty.

'This Treaty shall no way derogate from any Preheminance, Right, or Signiory, which either the one or the other of the contracting Parties have in the Sea, Straits, or fresh Waters of *Columbia*; and that they shall have and retain the same in as full and ample a Manner as of Right ought to belong to them. But be it however understood, that the Freedom of Navigation ought not to be interrupted, when there is nothing committed contrary to the true Sense and Meaning of this Treaty.

By this Article, my Lords, we see the Rights of Navigation upon these Seas, so far as they were consistent with the Stipulations of the Treaty made three *Moons* before, and so far as they were according to the Sense and Meaning of the Treaty then made; I say, my Lords, we see these Rights are confirmed in as full and explicit a Manner as Words could make them. But, my Lords, there is still a stronger Proof of our Rights of Navigation on these Seas, and of the Injustice of the *Iberian* Pretensions, contained in the tenth Article of this Treaty, which is express'd in these Words: *It is also agreed, that in case the Subjects and Inhabitants belonging to either of the two Allies, and their Ships, whether they be Men of War or Merchant Ships, and such as belong to private Persons, should at any time be forced by Storm, Pursuit of Pyrates or Enemies, or by any other Accident whatsoever, to retire and enter into any of the Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Havens, Roads, or Ports belonging to the other in America, in order to have Protection and Refuge, they shall be receiv'd and treated there with all manner of Humanity and Civility, and have all the Protection and Assistance of Friends, and that they shall be allow'd to refresh themselves, and be at Liberty to buy Provisions and other Necessaries, whether it be for the Sup-* port

port of their Persons, or for repairing their Ships and Conveniency of their Voyage, and that they shall no manner of way be retarded or hindered to go out of the said Ports or Roads, but they may do it whenever they have a mind to do it without any Let or Molestation. Therefore if the Master of a Lilliputian Ship shall, under any frivolous Pretences, continue longer in that Harbour than the Time prescrib'd by the Iberian Governour for his Departure, the said Governour may make lawful Prize of that Ship. This, my Lords, is an Article that never could have been made, if it was the Sense of either of the contracting Powers that the Ships of either should be absolutely prohibited from navigating in these Seas. By admitting of the Possibility that a Lilliputian Vessel may be obliged to put into an Iberian Port, we may with the greatest Justice conclude, that there is nothing in that Treaty which could extend to a Prohibition of the Lilliputian Ships sailing by, and even within Sight of their Settlements, Forts, and Harbours. So that, my Lords, the Prohibition in the eighth Article can only relate to an actual Commerce in their Ports and Harbours, but not to a Prohibition of the Lilliputian Ships sailing from one of our Colonies to another. The only Objection therefore, my Lords, that the Iberians can possibly raise, must be founded, not upon a Right of Navigation, but upon a Right of Possession. They may indeed pretend that our Claim to some of our Possessions there is ill founded, and inconsistent with their Rights; but, my Lords, in answer to that, we have a positive Concession from Iberia of all Lands, Countries, &c. which we possess'd at the Time of the Conclusion of that Treaty. The Words of the seventh Article are so express to this Purpose, that I cannot help reading them to your Lordships. Here we see it stipulated, *That the Emperor of Great Lilliput, his Heirs and Successors, shall have, hold, keep, and always possess in full Right of Sovereignty, Sig-*

niori, Possession, and Propriety, all the Lands, Countries, Islands, Colonies, and other Places, be they what they will, lying and situate in Columbia; which the said Emperor of Great Lilliput and his Subjects now hold and possess; insomuch that they neither can nor ought hereafter to be contested or called in Question, upon any Account, or under any Pretence whatsoever.

These Words, my Lords, I think are sufficient to remove all Objections raised by the Iberians, as to our Possessions in the Province of Jucanta, and the Right of cutting Logwood in the Bay of Capemchey, unless they can prove that we were not in Possession of any Property in either of these two Places when this Treaty was concluded, which, my Lords, they never can do. I must likewise, by the by, observe that these Words are sufficient to remove the Scruples which some amongst ourselves have entertained, as to the Confirmation of our Right to the Island of Zhamegel. It is true, my Lords, that the Iberians at that Time could not be brought to make a positive and a direct Acknowledgment of our Right to that Island, and I think our Ministers did wisely, in not insisting upon it: Because this general Concession in effect secures it as well to the Nation, as it could have been, had they ever granted a direct and express Acknowledgment of our Right of Possession. Besides, my Lords, had we accepted of particular instead of general Acknowledgments, every Foot of Land, not specified in the Treaty, had become liable to be disputed. For, my Lords, had we insisted upon such a Security for one of our Possessions, we should thereby have made a tacit Acknowledgment, that all the Possessions we held by virtue of the same Right required the same particular Security, or that the Right itself was invalid. What I have said, my Lords, being in my Opinion sufficient to justify the first Resolution, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before your Lordships, I shall now proceed to another Consideration.

It is evident, my Lords, from the Situation.

Situation of our Island, and the Genius of our People, that the Glory and Strength of our Country depend upon the Security and Extent of our Navigation ; and that an Infringement of the Rights relating to our Commerce, is wounding us in a very tender and sensible Part. Therefore, if the *Iberians* have committed Insults of that Kind, I think we cannot do a Thing more becoming the Honour and Dignity of this House, than to come to a Resolution on this Head, and to lay it before our Imperial Sovereign, who, from the tender Regard his Majesty has always express'd for the Rights of his Subjects, we have no Reason to doubt, will take Care to procure us ample Satisfaction for past, and Security from future Injuries. I hope I have already prov'd to your Lordships, that the Subjects of *Lilliput* have a Right to navigate and trade betwixt any one of our own Settlements and another. I have likewise endeavour'd to prove that the *Iberians* can have no real Claim, from any Treaty betwixt us and them, to justify such a Search as is by them practis'd. I come now to shew to your Lordships, that the Pretences upon which these Searches were made, the Cargoes of our Ships confiscated, together with the Ships themselves, and the *Lilliputian* Subjects imprisoned and barbarously treated, being unjust and groundless, consequently our Rights to Navigation and Commerce have been unwarrantably infring'd and interrupted. To do this to your Lordships Satisfaction, I need but have recourse to the Papers that lie upon your Lordships Table, where we shall find that most of the Ships were proceeding on their Voyages in a direct Line, either from *Lilliput* to some one or other of our Settlements in *Columbia*, from one of these Settlements to *Lilliput*, or from one to another of these Settlements ; in all which Cases, my Lords, it was unlawful for the *Iberians* to give them any Interruption, far less to make them Prizes. The other Ships which were taken in what the *Iberians* call *their* Latitude, were

forced into it by some of the Causes specified in the first Article of the Treaty concluded in the twentieth and third *Moon* of our Emperor *Chorlo* the second, and therefore, my Lords, could with as little Appearance of Justice be confiscated. But there is one Circumstance worthy of the Attention of your Lordships, and which, if admitted to the *Iberians* as a good Plea, may go far to justify the Excesses and Cruelties they have committed. And that, my Lords, is a Pretence, that their finding on board a *Lilliputian* Ship any *Iberian* Silver, nay so much as one Piece, gives them a Right to confiscate the Ship wherein it shall be found ; and that they have the same Right of Confiscation, if any Goods that are the staple Commodities of the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia* are found on board any Vessel. But, my Lords, we ought to be very cautious how we admit of this Claim. We are to consider, that it is next to impossible, that a Ship trading betwixt two Places, that have daily and hourly Intercourse with the *Iberian* Settlements, can avoid having on board some *Iberian* Commodity. There is no Master of a Vessel, be his Caution ever so great with respect to himself, who can answer for his Crew ; and by these means there is no Master of a Ship trading to these Parts, who may not be ruin'd by the Avarice, or perhaps Ignorance, of the meanest Sailor he has on board. Besides, my Lords, the daily Commerce carried on betwixt the *Iberian* Settlements and ours in *Columbia*, introduces not only *Iberian* Commodities into our Colonies, but even *Iberian* Gold and Silver ; it very often happens too, that the Governors of their Settlements send to our Settlements *Iberian* Specie, in order to purchase Provisions and other Necessaries. And, my Lords, notwithstanding the Prohibition contained in the eighth Article of the Treaty last mentioned, our *Southern* Company have the Liberty of sending an Annual Ship, and of carrying on a lawful Commerce with their Settlements ; which must occasion a very large

Large Circulation of their Commodities and Specie, both in our own Plantations and here at Home. Hence it is evident, my Lords, that it is impossible, or next to impossible, for a *Lilliputian* Ship trading in these Parts, to keep so free from *Iberian* Commodities or Specie as (should we admit this Plea of the *Iberians* to be just) not to be liable to Confiscation. But, says the *Iberian* Court, your Ships are here taken in Latitudes which do not lie in a direct Line, either betwixt *Lilliput* and *Columbia*, or betwixt any one of your Settlements in *Columbia* and another. My Lords, admitting that to be the Case, we still justly contend, that unless they can prove a Right to these Seas exclusive of us, they can never make just Prize of such Ships: For as it is impossible to foresee the Contingencies that may oblige a Ship to depart from her direct Course, so it is unjust to make her departing out of that Course a lawful Cause of Confiscation: And it is equally unjust in the *Iberians* to allege that they are the only Judges of the Course which a Ship in such Cases is to hold, and of the Reasons that perhaps may oblige her to alter it. But, my Lords, it appears from the Papers upon your Table, that most, if not all our Ships that have been seized by the *Iberians*, were actually seized in the direct Courses, either betwixt *Lilliput* and our own Plantations in *Columbia*, or from some one of our own Plantations to another. The Treatment of the Sailors on board our Ships thus seized, was as barbarous and inhuman, as the Pretences for such Seizures were unjust and groundless. The tedious Forms of Proceeding in the *Iberian* Courts of Judicature, rendered their Captivity long and dismal; their want of Knowledge in the Language, and their being depriv'd at once of all their Papers, took from them the Means of making a proper Defence, and what compleated their Misery was, that they were to be tried by a Judge who had an evident Interest in determining against them. And tho' at length they were acquitted,

they must be still considerable Losers by such an Interruption of their Commerce, and so great a Loss of Time. There is another Thing, my Lords, we complain of, and is highly worthy your Lordships Consideration; and that is, the Pretensions of the *Iberians* to seize our Ships when any Logwood is found in them. The cutting Logwood in the Bay of *Capemchy*, is a Right which we contend we possess'd when the Treaty made in the 23d Moon of *Chorlo* the 2d was concluded, and consequently one of the Rights secured to us in the seventh Article in that Treaty, which I have already read to your Lordships. Accordingly, my Lords, twenty Moons ago, when the Case of our Merchants trading to *Columbia* was laid before his late Majesty, his Majesty was pleased to remit this particular Case, and many other Points, to the Consideration of the Lords of Trade and Plantations; who, after the fullest Information they could get, gave it as their Opinion in their Report, "that the said *Columbian* Treaty (meaning that concluded in the 23d of *Chorlo* the 2d) did establish a Right in the Crown of *Great Lilliput*, to the *Lanuga de Ternimos* in the Province of *Jutucan*, those Places at that Time of the Treaty, and for some Moons before, being actually in the Possession of the *Lilliputian* Subjects." The Board of Trade, my Lords, seems to have had the fuller Authority for what they have reported, from the first Article of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Ultralt*, where, after confirming this Right, we read these remarkable Words: "*Without Prejudice to any Liberty or Power which the Subjects of Great Lilliput enjoy'd, either thro' Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence.*" So that, my Lords, without entering into a Discussion upon what our Right of cutting Logwood in this Bay of *Capemchy* was founded; if it can be proved, as at the Time when this Report was made, it might easily have been done, even by Eye-witnesses, that we were suffered or indulged in cutting Logwood there, we have thereby acquired a Right to the Con-

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continuation of that Indulgence or Sufferance. My Lords, this Part of the Difference betwixt *Iberia* and us, does not turn so much upon the Right of Navigation as upon the Right of Possession; but it is a very valuable Possession, for as Logwood is an indispensable Material in many of the common Uses of Life, it is in the Power of any Nation who has the sole Privilege of cutting it, to make their Neighbours pay for it what Price they please, and consequently to impose a Tax upon all Nations who deal in that Commodity. Hence, my Lords, we may justly conclude, that the *Iberians* confiscating Ships for their having Logwood on board, is a Violation both of our Rights of Possession, and of our Rights of Navigation. I shall, my Lords, now proceed to introduce the 3d Resolution which I shall lay before your Lordships, and which relates to the Methods hitherto used by our Government for procuring Satisfaction for the Depredations made upon our Merchants, and for preventing the like for the future, which Applications have hitherto proved ineffectual.

My Lords, there is no doubt but that the Trade we enjoy with *Iberia* and *Lusitania* (which last Trade, in case of a Rupture with *Iberia*, must be greatly interrupted) is very beneficial to *Great Lilliput*. For which Reason his Majesty has omitted nothing that lay within his Royal Endeavours to procure Satisfaction to his injured Subjects for their Losses, so far as they came to his Knowledge, and to prevent the like for the future; and this by the most proper Measures. The *Lilliputian* Resident at that Court, as appears from Extracts of his Memorials, which lie before your Lordships, has made the strongest and warmest Instances for obtaining the desired End, but has not been yet able to prevail. His *Iberian* Majesty indeed gave Orders, that some of the Ships reclaimed in the Memorials of our Resident at his Court, particularly the Ship *Yacomo*, should be restored. But these Orders have either been entirely eluded, by the *Iberian* Gover-

nors in *Columbia*, or obeyed in such a Manner, as that a Restitution made to the Sufferers has scarce indemnify'd them, either for the Expences they have been at in their Solicitations, or for their Loss of Time, or for the Interruption of their Business. But as it would be unjust to impute this Delay to the want of Inclination in his *Iberian* Majesty to give us Satisfaction, our Emperor, from a Regard to the Interest of our own Merchants, has not thought proper as yet to take any Measures to interrupt the good Understanding betwixt the two Crowns. Therefore, my Lords, I humbly think we cannot give a greater Instance of our Duty to his Majesty, as well as of our Concern for his injured Subjects, than to give him the strongest and most sincere Assurances of a zealous and chearful Concurrence in all such Measures as shall become necessary for the Support of his Majesty's Honour, the Preservation of our Navigation and Commerce, and the common Good of this Empire: And therefore I humbly move that we may come to the following Resolutions;

1. Resolved, that the Subjects of the Imperial Crown of *Great Lilliput* have a clear and undoubted Right to navigate in the *Columbian* Seas, to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions; and for carrying on such Trade and Commerce as they are justly intitled to in *Columbia*; and likewise to carry all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to any other Part thereof; and that no Goods being so carried are, by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Lilliput* and *Iberia*, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods.

2. Resolv'd, that it appears to this House, that, as well before as since the Execution of the Treaty of *Sebful* on the Part of *Great Lilliput*, divers Ships and Vessels, with their Cargoes belonging to *Lilliputian* Subjects, have been violently seized and confiscated by the *Iberians*, upon

upon Pretences altogether unjust and groundless ; and that many of the Sailors on board these Ships have been injuriously and barbarously imprisoned and ill treated ; and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, belonging to his Majesty's Subjects by the Law of Nations, and by virtue of the Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Lilliput* and *Iberia*, hath been unwarrantably infring'd and interrupted, to the great Loss and Damage of our Merchants, and in direct Violation of the said Treaties.

3. Resolved, that it appears to this House, that frequent Applications have been made, on the Part of his Majesty, to the Court of *Iberia*, in a Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting betwixt the two Crowns, for redressing the notorious Abuses and Grievances before mentioned, and preventing the like for the future, and for obtaining adequate Satisfaction to his injur'd Subjects ; which, in the Event, have prov'd entirely fruitless and of no Effect.

The Hurgo Quadret spoke to the following Effect.

My LORDS,

THE noble Lord has been pleased to give the House a very accurate, and I believe a very just, Detail of the Treaties upon which our Right to a free Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas is founded. His Lordship has shewed us how far these Rights have been encroached on, and what Methods have been used by his Majesty for procuring Redress ; but, my Lords, I must beg Leave to observe, that our knowing these Rights is to no Purpose, unless we fall upon a speedy and an effectual Way to secure them ; and I humbly conceive our agreeing to the Resolutions presented to the House by the noble Lord can never answer that End. There is one Point in dispute, my Lords, betwixt us and the *Iberians*, which, if adjusted, must either leave us in the quiet and uninterrupted Exercise of Navigation and Commerce, or must leave to *Ibe-*

ria an absolute and uncontrollable Sovereignty of these Seas. The *Iberian* Court says, “ *We have a Right to search your Ships.*” But NO SEARCH are the Words that echo from Shore to Shore of this Island. This, my Lords, is what we ought to insist upon ; for without this Concession, all other Concessions from the *Iberian* Court are to no Purpose.

The Treaty commonly called the *Columbian* Treaty, which was concluded in the twenty-second Moon of *Chorlo* the second, was a Treaty separate from the Treaty concluded three Moons before ; nor is there one Word of it that has a Retrospect to that Treaty ; and, my Lords, the confounding these two Treaties together is the Reason why the *Iberian* Ministers and ours seem to be equally in the dark, with regard to the Affair in Question. But, my Lords, we need only look into the eighth Article of that Treaty which the noble Lord has been pleased to read, and we shall find that there can be no such Thing as contraband Goods betwixt us and the *Iberians* ; because there can be no such Thing as Commerce carried on betwixt our Subjects and theirs, and consequently there cannot be the least Shadow of a Pretence to a Search on that Account ; and when that Pretence is cut off, all the Subject of Difference betwixt us and that Nation is done away ; for it is impossible for us to have any other Difference. My Lords, this is a Point so plain, that it is to me amazing that our Ministers at the *Iberian* Court should omit it in their Memorials, that the *Iberians* themselves should overlook it, and that our Merchants in the many Applications they have made, to the Emperor, to the Council, and to the Senate, have never once mentioned it. By the first of the two Treaties made in the 20th and 23d of the Reign of *Chorlo* II. the Regulations of Commerce betwixt us and *Iberia*, being principally intended to settle the Trade betwixt *Old Iberia* and *Lilliput*, the *Iberians* no doubt have a Right to search any Ship which

they find upon their Coasts, and which they suspect of carrying prohibited Goods, because every Nation has an undoubted Right to lay what Prohibitions they please upon the Commodities produced by their own Country, and likewise on the Commodities imported to their own Country, unless by some particular Stipulations with other Nations they are bound up from making such Prohibitions. They are likewise at Liberty to prohibit such and such Goods from being imported or exported on such and such Bottoms. But, my Lords, these Prohibitions of particular Commodities always presuppose that it is lawful for this, or any other Nation, to trade with that Nation in other Commodities. For this Reason, my Lords, every Nation has an undoubted Right to prevent every Infringement in this Regulation of her Commerce, and consequently to search all suspected Ships whom she shall find on her Coasts. But, my Lords, when two Nations are at Peace together, and amicably agree that they shall have no Trade, no Intercourse, no Commerce with one another, to suppose that either of these Nations hath a Right to search the Ships of the other, is to suppose what is inconsistent with common Sense. For, from whence have you this Right? From any particular Stipulation betwixt you and us? No. No such Thing can be pretended. Does it arise from a Suspicion that we break in upon the Laws of Commerce regulated among yourselves? No, that would be absurd; because we have no Access to your Country, and therefore can never either import or export any Commodity that is prohibited by your Laws. Again, does this Right to search our Ships obtain from Custom or Sufferance? That we deny; nor can you prove that you ever enjoy'd any such Privilege till you usurp'd it of late; and since you did usurp it, we have continually complain'd. At least, my Lords, the trading Part of our Nation has complain'd of it as an Innovation and an Encroachment upon the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: And,

my Lords, if this is a Point hitherto undetermined by any publick Act betwixt the *Iberians* and us, this is the proper Time for settling it; and I dare say, the Thing is so plain and so reasonable in itself, if our Minister at the *Iberian* Court shall represent it in the Light in which I have already viewed it, his *Iberian* Majesty will be of Opinion that we have fallen upon the only and the true Method of preserving a good Understanding betwixt the two Crowns. For, give me Leave to say it, our insisting that no Search, upon any Pretence whatsoever, be made, can never do any Prejudice to the Interests of the *Iberian* Court, it can never break in upon the Regulations of their Commerce, it can never violate any Treaty subsisting between them and us, because we still allow the 8th Article, which is of the greatest Importance, to be in full Force; and our coming to a Resolution on this Head is only saying, in other Words: 'We do not pretend to disturb you (the *Iberians*) in putting these Regulations in Force, which you have a Right to make with every Nation with whom you trade: Therefore we are willing you should enjoy all the Advantages of the Treaty made in the 19th Moon of *Chorlo* the Second; we are willing you shall enjoy all the Advantages of the Treaty concluded three Moons after; we are willing you should enjoy a Commerce with your own Settlements in *Columbia*, exclusive of us and all other Nations. But because we are willing you should enjoy these Advantages, we must take care that they are not used to our Detriment; we must take care that the trading Part of our Subjects be secured in the Privileges to which they are entitled by Treaties; and we must take care not to suffer so material a Point to remain longer undetermined, especially as you seem to claim, as a Right, what is founded neither upon common Reason, the Laws of Nations, nor the particular Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.' But, says the *Iberian* Court, (for, my Lords, I would

would not leave one Shadow of an Objection which they could raise, unanswered) "How shall we prevent your carrying on a clandestine Trade with our Settlements? Or how can we discover when such a Trade is carried on or not, but by searching your Ships, and satisfying ourselves if any of our Commodities are on board?" "Yes, answer we, you may; seize them in your Harbours, seize them in your Ports; seize them in your Towns and Countries where they trade; if you seize them there, the Grounds of your Confiscation are good: For their very being there, unless for the Reasons mention'd in the 10th Article, tho' they did not trade to the Value of a Grull, makes their Ships and Cargoes your lawful Prize. Our Crown never pretended to protect Smugglers, and by agreeing to the 8th Article of this Treaty, it in effect impowers you to do yourselves Justice upon all who violate it. But we never can pretend to account for what our private Subjects may do to your Prejudice; it is your Affair to look to that; only take care of it at a proper Time, in a proper Way, and in a proper Place; and don't make the Innocent suffer for the Guilty: Don't, because, perhaps, you yourselves have suffered by the Practice of a few Smugglers of our Nation, make the fair Trader liable for these Practices, nor usurp a Sovereignty of these Seas exclusive of us'. Thus, my Lords, we answer all the Objections which the *Iberians* can make on this Head, and yet grant them all they can have the least Shadow to claim, either by the Law of Nations or particular Treaties. Let us therefore, my Lords, make such a Resolution, let the *Iberians* see that we intend to do both them and ourselves Justice, and in that Case, my Lords, I dare answer for it, we shall have no Occasion for entering into a War: We shall have no Occasion for prolonging or multiplying Treaties; we shall have no Occasion to put the Nation to the Expence of sending over Commissioners for regulating our

A Affairs of Commerce; but if we do not come to such a Resolution, we may, indeed, puzzle out a War; yet when that War is over, and when we have run two or three Millions more into Debt, unless we make this the main Point, we shall find ourselves as far from our Purpose as ever.

My Lords, the *Columbian Treaty* is a Treaty which we did not grant to the *Iberians*, but after many Solicitations, and for very valuable Considerations; it was granted, my Lords, in discharge of two Millions of *Sprugs* of just Debt, at that Time due by the Crown of *Lilliput* to that of *Iberia*; and I could heartily wish that we could defray two Millions of our national Debt at present by granting such another Treaty. It was look'd upon at that Time, my Lords, by the *Iberians* as the only Means of securing to themselves the valuable Advantages they reap from their *Columbian Possessions*. They were therefore very well pleased, and, I believe, very thankful for the Concessions we had made; nor do we find one Instance, my Lords, during the Reigns of *Chorlo* the Second, *Jacomo* the second, *Wingul* the third, or *Nana*, of any one Ship being seized on these Seas on Pretence of having prohibited Goods on board in time of Peace. So that, my Lords, this Claim of the *Iberians* is of a very late date, and very probably trump'd up to serve the Interests of the Owners of the *Guarda Costas*, who may have imposed on the *Iberian Court* by Misrepresentations of Facts. For, give me Leave to observe, my Lords, that these *Guarda Costas* do not belong immediately to the Crown of *Iberia*: No; sometimes they are fitted out by the Merchants of *Iberia*, sometimes by the *Iberian Inhabitants* of *Columbia*, and sometimes by the Governors of their Settlements there. Such a Variety of Interests combining to support them, it is no wonder, my Lords, if they have a strong Interest at the *Iberian Court*, whole Ministers may be misled either by Interest or Ignorance to protect them. But if we should put it

it fairly to them 'Are you resolved to search every Ship you meet with in these Seas? Are you resolved to confiscate every Ship which shall have on board any of your Specie or Commodities?' If they shall answer, No; the Matter is so far adjust'd betwixt us. But then, my Lords, it may be proper to add (and it is to be sure a natural Consequence of this Resolution) "If you can claim no just Right, if it is found neither upon Treaties nor allow'd by Practice, and if it was not the Intention of the contracting Powers when this Treaty was made, that such a Right should be inferred from any of its Articles; by what Authority, pray, have you exercised it so long? How are our Subjects to be indemnified for the many Depredations and Violences they have suffered? Or how is the Law of Nations to be satisfied for these Proceedings? If they were not authorized by your Court, it must give the Offender up to Justice, and our Merchants must be indemnified out of the Effects of the Delinquents. But if you cannot deny that they were protected by your Court, it becomes a national Concern, and your Crown must indemnify us, let it seek its Relief elsewhere." This, my Lords, is the common Way of Reasoning amongst Men in Matters of private Property; I think it has always been a just Way of Reasoning, and I hope that it never will be neglected by Princes in Matters of publick Concern.

If the *Iberians*, my Lords, should insist upon a Right of searching all Ships in general; if, contrary to our Expectations, they should pay no Regard to the Law of Nations or their own Faith, yet still we shall gain this Advantage, that we shall make it the common Cause of all the Nations in *Degulia* who are possess'd of one Foot of Ground in *Columbia*. When *Blefuscu* sees them make such a wild and unvarrantable Claim, she will think it Time for her to strike in; she will think that what is the Case of *Lilliput* to-day, may be that of *Blefuscu* to-morrow. The *Belgians*, my Lords, as a

People who subsist by Trade, and who have Reason to be jealous of every Innovation that is introduced in it, will consider our Cause as their own, and will look upon the Success of this Affair as what may one Day determine the Fate of their own Commerce, both to their Western and Eastern Settlements. For, my Lords, give me Leave to observe, that this is a Point that does not affect this particular Branch of Trade only, but it affects all the Trade which is carried on betwixt any Nation in *Degulia* and their foreign Settlements. For Instance, my Lords, if we are more powerful in the *East Idnies* than the *Belgians*, or the *Blefuscu*dians, or any other *Degulian* People who have Settlements there, have we not as good a Reason to insist upon a Search of their Ships, lest they should carry on a prohibited Trade with our Factories there? Have we not as good a Right to make ourselves Judges what Courses their Ships shall hold on these Seas? Have we not as good a Right to confiscate their Ships and Cargoes, as the *Iberians* have to treat us in the same Manner in *Columbia*? My Lords, I should be glad to hear any Argument that could be advanced against such a Practice in one Part of the World that does not hold equally good in another Part. But, my Lords, let us suppose that no such Claim is made by any other Nation, in any other Place in the World, but by the *Iberians* in *Columbia*, what must the Consequence of this Demand of theirs be, with regard to the Trade carried on there by other Nations of *Degulia*? We all know that the Consumpt of every People must be supplied, either by the Product and Manufactures of their own Country, or by the Commodities which they purchase from their Neighbours. But, my Lords, when any of their Neighbours are possess'd of a Commodity, which they think they could not be possess'd of otherwise than by an illicit Trade with their Settlements, is that a just Reason for searching, and arbitrarily confiscating that Neighbour's Ship? My Lords, this

this would set all the Nations of *Degulia* by the Ears with one another. For no doubt, the *Belgians*, the *Blefuscutians*, the *Lilliputians*, the *Iberians* themselves living in *Columbia*, are obliged to trade with one another there to supply themselves with the common Necessaries of Life; and it is a certain Fact, that there is nothing more ordinary than for the *Iberian* Governors in *Columbia* to permit, to protect, and to pay *Lilliputian* Ships for importing into their Settlements those Commodities that enter into the common Necessaries of Life, without which their Inhabitants must starve. For such is the Genius of the *Columbian Iberians*, so much are they over-run with Luxury, Ease, and Pride, supported by a great Affluence of Money, that they cannot apply themselves to the ordinary Arts of Life, as other People do, and for that Reason they must purchase Conveniencies and Necessaries with Money, or they must want them. So that, my Lords, in effect, this Prohibition of Trade, if strictly and literally enforced, must either prove the Ruin of the Inhabitants in these Settlements, or produce a general Revolt against the Prince, who can be the only Gainer by it; as it tends to prevent the Exportation of Specie into *Degulia* any other Way than by his Register Ships, and consequently secures to him an Indulto of Eleven or Twelve *per Cent.* for all the Specie thus imported. Were this Claim of a Right to search in the open Seas, as asserted by *Iberia*, allowed by other Nations to be just, I should be glad to know by what Means the *Belgians* could import one Grain of Sugar from *Columbia* to *Belgia*. A Ship sails from their Island of *Eusclitia*; a *Blefuscutian* Guarda Costa attacks and boards her; *From whence did you sail?* *From Eusclitia.* *Whither are you bound?* *To Belgia.* *With what are you loaded?* *With Sugar.* But, says the *Blefuscutian*, "*Eusclitia* does not produce one Hoghead of Sugar for its own Use; far less is it able to export any: You must therefore have had

it from *Marnitico*, one of our Islands. You are therefore concerned in an illicit Trade, and as such we seize and confiscate your Ship." This Way of reasoning, my Lords, is just as good in the Mouth of a *Blefuscutian* to a *Belgian*, as in that of an *Iberian* to a *Lilliputian*. Does not every Man, who has the least Concern in Commerce, know what vast Quantities of *Iberian* Gold and Silver there are in *Lilliput*? And if a Master of a Vessel, or a Passenger, or a Merchant, or a Sailor, should by chance carry from *Lilliput* one single Piece of that Specie, if we allow this Claim of the *Iberians* to be good, he himself, his Crew, his Ship, and his Cargo, may be lawfully seized, the one to be confiscated, and the other imprison'd, tho' not one Person on board had ever set his Foot on *Columbian* Ground, or had ever been within Sight of its Shores.

The same Thing, my Lords, may be said with regard to Ships trading from one of our own Colonies to another. A Ship sails from *Lilliput* to *Noveborac*, she disposes of her Cargo there in a fair Way of Trade, and receives Payment for a great Part of it in *Iberian* Money: From *Noveborac* she coasts along southward to *Penvasilis*, *Vegrinia*, and *Caronila*, all the Way only touching at our own Settlements: Why, my Lords, it is possible, before she comes the Length of *Zbamengo*, that most, nay all her Cargo, may be made up of *Iberian* Money or Commodities, and yet she all this Time in a fair and lawful Trade; and to make such a Ship confiscable, I humbly conceive would be the Ruin of our Navigation and Commerce in these Seas.

There is, my Lords, a very remarkable, and I think a very shuffling Expression in the Memorial delivered by the *Iberian* Minister to our Envoy at that Court. *The Lilliputian Ships*, says he, *are subject to Confiscation, if it appears that they have designedly changed their Course to make any of the Iberian Coasts.* My Lords, this Expression betrays a downright Ignorance

rance of Commerce and maritime Affairs, and is a Proof of what I have advanced before, that the *Iberian* Ministers are grossly imposed upon themselves, or it proves, that they want to impose upon us. For, almost in the same Sentence, this very Minister allows that we have a Right to sail from any one of our own Settlements to another: Now every common Tarr can tell that it is impossible for us to do that, without being obliged to make the *Iberian* Coasts, and to come within Sight of their Land, be the Caution of the Master of the Ship never so great. In sailing from *New Lilliput*, don't we take the windward Passage? Thereby we have the *Iberian* Island of *Cabu* in Sight on the one Side, and the *Blefuscudian* Part of the Island of *Iberionola* on the other. In sailing from *Bardosba* to *Zhamengol*, if we sail in a direct Line, we are obliged to make the Coasts of the *Iberian* Part of the same Island; and in sailing from *Zhamengol* to any of our Northern Colonies in *Columbia*, we shall be obliged to sail either upon their Coasts, or in what they call their Latitude, for a great Part of the Voyage. Besides, my Lords, those who are acquainted in those Affairs tell us, that the Navigation on these Seas is so uncertain, that it is impossible for the most expert Sailor that ever was to be sure of his Course without making Land; because, before they see Land, they do not know what Tides and what Winds they are to meet with. In certain Latitudes, my Lords, the Tides are so strong that, notwithstanding all the Ship's Crew can do, their Ship is born by its Violence within Sight of Land of the *Iberian* Coasts; nay, close to their very Shores. How barbarous therefore, my Lords, would it be in the *Iberians* to seize and confiscate a Ship in such Circumstances! And how weak would it be in us to allow them any such Right! Yet, my Lords, unless we obtain the Concession from them of NO SEARCH, be the Grounds and Pretences what they will, we, in ef-

fect, give them such a Right: Because if we admit of one Exception, of one Restriction on their Parts, there is not a Ship of ours that trades lawfully on these Seas, but what must necessarily fall within such Exceptions, and under such Restrictions, as will make her a lawful Prize. Besides, my Lords, an absolute Concession of this Point from the *Iberians* takes away all Chicane, it takes away all Altercations, it takes away all Grounds of Dispute betwixt us and them, about Latitude, Possessions, prohibited Goods, and all that. Thereby, my Lords, we do justice to them, we do justice to ourselves, we leave them in full Possession of all the Advantages to which they are intitled by Treaty; we leave them in Possession of the exclusive Right of trading to their own Settlements, so far as it is consistent with the Treaty for Negroes; we do not deny their Right to seize our Ships whenever found trading in their Ports and Harbours; and this, my Lords, is all that we can prudently grant, or they justly demand.

My Lords, I have waved touching on the Right we have to cut Logwood in the Bay of *Capemchey*, and other Claims we have on the Continent of *Columbia*; because our asserting these Claims to be just, and entering into a Discussion of our Rights is not the Business now before us. I shall only observe, that if these Rights are well founded (as I believe no *Lilliputian*, nor *Iberian* either, will deny they are), the Reasons I have already advanced against the *Iberian* Pretences, will hold much stronger with regard to Ships sailing from any one of our Colonies to these Places, than with regard to Ships sailing from any of our own Colonies to another. Because these Places lie in the very Heart of the *Iberian* Settlements, and in the very Bosom of the *Micxan* Bay; and unless we come to the Resolution I have insisted on, it would be much better for us to give them up, than to keep them.

I shall trouble your Lordships no farther.

farther; only, I shall observe that what I propose is the most likely Way to prevent the Incroachments of the *Iberians*, not only upon us but upon other Nations of *Degulia*. There is not a *Belgian* Skipper who won't tell us, that No SEARCH is the only Remedy to be applied in this Case; No SEARCH, my Lords, is a Cry that runs from the Sailor to the Merchant, from the Merchant to the Senate, and from the Senate, my Lords, it ought to reach the Throne. Wherefore, my Lords, I humbly move that the following Words may be added to the noble Lord's first Resolution.

And that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of their carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraction of the Law of Nations, and of the Treaties subsisting betwixt the two Crowns.

The *Hurgo Hickrad* (who as observed before, possess'd an Office answering that of our Lord Chancellor) sitting at some Distance from the *Hurgo Quodret*, thought the latter had mov'd that the Words of the Amendment should be inserted, instead of the latter Part of the Resolution proposed by the *Hurgo Scholmlug*, Viz. *and that no Goods so carried are, by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of Great Lilliput and Iberia, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods.* Upon which he arose and said, He thought that if they substituted the latter Words in place of the former, they would make a very bad Exchange; because it would look as if they designed to impose arbitrary Terms upon the *Iberians* without assigning any Reason; 'that their resolving that no Goods carried to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, sufficiently implied, that the *Iberians* had no Right to search our Ships, and therefore was a much more proper Resolution for them to come to, than if they should admit of the noble *Hurgo's* Amendment, which would seem to imply, that, tho' they did carry on an illicit Trade, yet a Search was unlawful.

Upon this the Hurgo Quadrert rose, and spoke to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

IT was never my Intention that any Part of the Resolution laid before this House, by the noble Lord who spoke first, should be omitted; but I am of Opinion, that the Addition I propose is a necessary Amendment to that Resolution, and that it is becoming the Dignity and Authority of this House to declare, in the most express Terms, not only the Rights which we ourselves have, but likewise what Rights the *Iberians* have usurpt; and to shew them, that however they have either designedly or ignorantly mistaken the Sense of the Treaties subsisting betwixt us, yet we are resolved to assert our just Claims, and not to leave them the least Shadow or Pretence to a Search for the future.

The Hurgo Hickrad then proceeded in the following Terms.

My LORDS,

IAM as sensible of the many Inults and Injuries we have received from the *Iberians*, and should be as willing to come into those Measures that may be proper to bring them to a Sense of the Wrongs they have done us, as any Lord in this House. But, my Lords, I think if we come to a Resolution on that Head, it ought to be a Resolution rather in general than in particular Terms; it ought to be a Resolution that we can have no Reason afterwards to depart from, and it ought to be a Resolution our Adherence to which can never afterwards imbroid us with any of our Neighbours. The Amendment which the noble Lotd has offered, tho' I extremely approve of his Lordship's Zeal, may, I am afraid, be attended with some of these Inconveniencies; because I humbly conceive, that there are certain Cases wherein any Nation, tho' at Peace with another, may, by the Law of Nations, enter and search the Ships of the other; nor can the

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Nation to which the Ship so searched belongs, deem such a Search a Violation either of the Law of Nations, or of particular Treaties in force.

I think, my Lords, it never was disputed, but that, by the Law of Nations, the Ships of one People at Peace with another might be searched, in case that other People was carrying Arms, or Provisions of War to a Nation then at War with that other Nation. Now, my Lords, I am afraid that our declaring the searching of all Ships belonging to *Lilliput*, to be an Infraction and Violation of the Treaty subsisting betwixt the *Iberians* and us, will be very justly look'd upon by the Court of *Iberia*, as precluding them of the Rights of a Search, to which they are intitled by the Law of Nations, and may produce a Misunderstanding betwixt us, which we would all heartily wish to avoid, and could not be attended with very honourable Circumstances on our Part: However, my Lords, I am very far from proposing any thing that could in the least damp that becoming Ardour, which the Nation in general has shewed upon this Occasion, to assert her Rights, and to revenge her Injuries. Nay, I should rather chuse to err on the other Side, and if your Lordships shall think that the Resolution as amended by the noble Lord who spoke last, is most proper to attain the desired Ends of Satisfaction for past, and Security from future Injuries, I am sure, I shall be far from objecting to the noble Lord's Amendment; all that I suggest is, that if there are two Methods in which we can form our Resolution, both equally effectual, and equally answering the great Purpose of our Meeting, we ought to chuse that Method which is subject to fewest Inconveniencies and Objections.

The Hurgo Quadrert reply'd, the following Terms.

My LORDS,

I Should be sorry if the Amendment I have proposed should be attended with the Inconveniencies and

Consequences which the noble Lord who spoke last seems to apprehend, and I am obliged to the noble Lord, for giving me this Opportunity to shew the House, that if the Inconvenience his Lordship has suggested is the only one with which the proposed Amendment can be attended, it is not liable to any Objection. The noble Lord is apprehensive that the Resolution, as amended, seems to take away from the *Iberians* some of those Rights to which they are intitled by the Law of Nations. And let me add, my Lords, that if his Lordship's Apprehensions are just, it takes from them the Privileges to which they are intitled by particular Treaties. But, my Lords, if the noble Lord had been pleased to consider the Words of the Amendment a little more attentively, he must have found that the Infraction and Violation were to be committed *by searching SUCH Ships*; what Ships? Why, my Lords, the Ships that are navigating in the *Columbian* Seas, and carrying on a Commerce to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions. Now, my Lords, *such* Ships can never have any contraband Goods on board, unless we are at War with the *Iberians*; and in that Case, my Lords, they will seize them, whatever be their Cargoe. Contraband Goods, my Lords, are only to be understood of Provisions of War and Arms, that are carried from one Nation to another who is at War with the Nation that intercepts the Ship having such Goods on Board. Therefore, my Lords, the Resolution can never affect such a Case, because the Words of the Amendment only extend to those Ships, which are trading to or from his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions. But, my Lords, there is not an Expression in the whole Resolution, as it stands amended, which can imply, that in case one of our Ships should be sailing to or from any Part of the *Blefusculian* Dominions, to or from any Part of the *Belgian* Dominions, to or from any Part of the *Dankramian* Dominions, the *Iberians*

Iberians have no Right to search such a Ship when she comes in their Way, while any of these Nations are at War with *Iberia*. No, my Lords, our agreeing to the proposed Amendment can never affect any of these Cases, and therefore preserves to the *Iberians* all the Rights to which they are intitled by the Law of Nations, and the Treaties subsisting betwixt the two Crowns.

The Question being put if the whole first Resolution, as it stood amended, should be agreed to, the Hurgo Sholmlug, spoke to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

AS the noble Lord seems to think, that the Amendment he has proposed will be a very great Improvement upon the first Resolution, which I had the Honour to lay before the House; and as I am of Opinion that it can do it no Harm, I am in the main very willing to concur with the Resolution as amended by the noble Lord. But, I hope I may be pardon'd, if I object against one Expression in the Amendment; the Expression, my Lords is, That the searching our Ships is against the Law of Nations. The noble Lord himself, I think, seem'd to admit that the *Guarda Costas*, whom we so much and with so great Reason complain of, and who were the Authors of all the Insults committed upon our Navigation there, are not Ships belonging to the Crown of *Iberia*. Therefore, my Lords, the Violences they commit must not be imputed to his *Iberian* Majesty; and it would be a very exceptionable Way for us to express ourselves, should we say that the Actions of a few private Men, who are no better than Pyrates, can violate the Laws of Nations. If, indeed, they acted by Orders from the *Iberian* Court, or if the *Iberian* Court should say expressly that she will protect and encourage them in searching our Ships, who are in a fair Trade betwixt one Part of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions and another, that

Court would then violate the Law of Nations, because she would give her Sanction to a Practice that must be unjust, even tho' no Treaty of Commerce subsisted betwixt *Iberia* and *Lilliput*. But, my Lords, by the Treaty of *Ultralt*, no private Differences betwixt the Subjects of the two Crowns, on these or any other Seas, are to be deem'd a sufficient Ground even to make Reprizals, until the Complaints of the respective Parties have been laid before the Courts to which they belong, or War is declared betwixt the two Crowns. If, my Lords, after we have, in the Resolutions now before us, asserted positively what our just Rights are, the Court of *Iberia* should deny them to be such; there is no Doubt, but that in such a Case we should be obliged to vindicate the Law of Nations, and the Honour of our own Nation. But, my Lords, I shall not agree to our resolving that the Law of Nations is violated by what is in the Power of a few private Men to commit every Day. Therefore, my Lords, I humbly move that the Amendment proposed may stand thus: *And that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas under Pretence of carrying prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraction of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.*

The Question being put upon this Motion, and then upon the whole first Resolution, it pass'd without any Division; and then the Question was put upon the second Resolution, which pass'd without any Debate or Division likewise; but the Question being put upon the third Resolution, the Hurgo Bruflath spoke, to the following Purport:

My LORDS,

I AM far from intending, by any Thing which I am to trouble your Lordships with, to throw in any Obstacle that may prevent our coming to those Resolutions that are most proper, both for obtaining all reasonable Satisfaction from the *Iberians*, and supporting the Influence which the Authority of this House ought to have

have both at Home and Abroad. Your Lordships have already agreed to two Resolutions, which I think to be extremely proper, and may very much contribute to answer both these Ends. But, my Lords, since I have heard what has been urg'd by the two noble Lords who spoke first on this Affair, have heard the Rights of our Nation to a free Commerce and Navigation in *Columbia* fairly stated, and have heard it prov'd, beyond the Possibility of a Reply, that these Rights have been notoriously invaded and violated, I cannot help being amazed that such a Heap of Memorials, such Packets of Letters, and so many Volumes, I may say, of Credentials, should pass about a Matter in itself so very clear, so very evident. Is it not surprizing, my Lords, that for these 23 *Moons* (for so long has the trading Part of our Nation complain'd of the *Iberian* Depredations) none of our Negotiators, none of our Ministers, none of our Ambassadors have hit upon so plain a Fact, as is contained in the first Resolution we have now agreed to: A Fact, my Lords, that appears upon the Face of the very Treaties that regulate all the Commerce betwixt us and the *Iberians*, both in *Degulia* and *Columbia*. This, my Lords, give me leave to say it, must create in me a Suspicion, that the Persons who (to use the Words of the Resolution now under our Consideration) made the frequent Applications on the Part of his Majesty to the Court of *Iberia*, either *did* not or *would* not understand these Treaties, or never looked into them. I should be sorry, my Lords, to suppose that it was the Interest of any of our Negotiators to prolong the Negotiations on this Affair; I should be yet more sorry, to suppose that the Pusillanimity of any of our Ministers at this Court, from whom our Ministers abroad receive their Directions, ty'd them up from putting it home to the *Iberian* Court, and requiring a positive and a decisive Answer. But I think, my Lords, I may venture to say, that if we had behav'd

in this Affair with a Spirit and Resolution becoming *Lilliputians*, our Credit had never sunk so low, nor our Discontent at Home risen so high. The worst Consequences that could have attended such a Behaviour on our Part, must have been a War; and that too, my Lords, a War upon an Element where we were sure to be Masters. By such a War we might have gain'd, but never could have lost, at least, we never could have lost near so much as we have lost for some *Moons* past, by a Peace more destructive as well as more dishonourable in its Consequences, than the most unsuccessful War. If, my Lords, it should be objected to this, That we ought to be cautious how we enter into a War with *Iberia*, because we don't know what Part some of our Neighbours may act in that Event, I should be glad to be inform'd of any who shall make such an Objection, why we are not to suppose that, in Case of a War, our most powerful Neighbours will not be as ready to act in favour of *Lilliput* as in favour of *Iberia*. I hope, my Lords, sufficient Care is taken to strengthen us with such Alliances, as may enable us to make as good a Figure in Case of a War, in *Degulia*, as we have formerly made; and, I hope there has been nothing to our Prejudice concerted betwixt the Court of *Iberia* and any other Court, that has escaped the Vigilance of our Ministers. I dare say, my Lords, none of these will be pleaded as Reasons why we have so long and so tamely put up with the Injuries and Insults we have met with from *Iberia*; far less can it be pleaded that his Majesty has not a sufficient Revenue, to defray all the Expences that can attend our Ministers having a due Influence in the Courts of *Degulia*, or procuring the best Intelligence of every thing that may affect the Honour and Interest of this Empire.

H Remainder of this Speech, in our next
and this Account of POLITICAL
DEBATES to be continued.

OBSER

● **OBSERVATIONS** on the Country and Climate about the River of TORNEO, and the Polar Circle, in LAPLAND. From Mr de Maupertuis's BOOK of the FIGURE of the EARTH.

THE Author, with his Companions, arriv'd from Stockholm at Torneo in $65^{\circ} 50' 50''$ soon enough to see the Sun perform his Course for several Days together, without setting; a strange Sight to an Inhabitant of the temperate Zones, tho' he knows it must necessarily happen in that Climate. During their Stay in Lapland, which was about a Year, they had likewise the Planet Venus about two Months constantly above the Horizon, and by taking her Meridian Altitudes, both North and South, with those of the Sun, found the Refraction at Torneo was the same as at Paris. As to the Longitude, Jupiter's Situation in the Southern Signs kept him always hid in the horizontal Vapours; but by help of a Lunar Eclipse in the Horizon, and Occultations of fixed Stars by the Moon, they concluded, with tolerable Certainty, the Difference of Meridians of Paris and Torneo to be $1^{\text{h}}. 23'$. It was observ'd that the River of Torneo ran pretty nearly in the Meridian, and that there were high Mountains on each Side, that might afford very distant Points of View, where Signals could be erected, by measuring the Distances of which from one another Triangles might be form'd necessary for the intended Purpose, which was to calculate a Degree of the Meridian crossing the Polar Circle. Accordingly these French Mathematicians sailed up the River from Torneo, July 6, with a Company of Soldiers, and a good Number of Boats with Instruments and Provisions. The Vessels used in the Rivers of Lapland are easily dragg'd along, and even carry'd: A few thin Fir Boards compose the whole, so very light and flexible, that the continual Beating, with all the Force of the Stream, against $\frac{1}{2}$ Stones, does it no manner of Harm. A Finlander steers it with a long Oar, while his two Companions row hard to save it from $\frac{1}{2}$ pursuing Wave, $\frac{1}{2}$ threatens every Moment to overwhelm it. 'Tis terrible to those who are not accustomed to it, and astonishing even to them $\frac{1}{2}$ are, to see one of those weak Machines drive down a Cataract in a Torrent of Foam and Stones, sometimes raised aloft in $\frac{1}{2}$ Air, and next Moment lost in the Deep. A Tree and its Branches, serves commonly for both Sail and Mast. In their Course they were tormented with great Flies with green Heads, which fetch'd Blood wherever they fix'd; but when they had land-

ed, and got to the Top of Niwa, a Mountain where they were to erect a Signal, they had to deal with several Sorts more intolerable. By good Luck they found two Lapland Girls tending a small Herd of Rain-deer, and almost hid in the Smoak of a great Fire; and being told it was in this Manner they defended themselves from the Flies, they had recourse to the same Method. They proceeded from Mountain to Mountain to erect Signals, which were hollow Cones, compos'd of a good many large Trees, stript of the Bark, white enough to be visible 10 or 12 Leagues. On Horrillakero (a Mountain consisting of a reddish Stone, interspers'd with a sort of white Crystal of an oblong Form, and laid parallelwise) they were attack'd by still more merciless Swarms, that were not to be driven away by Smoak; so that they were oblig'd, notwithstanding the excessive Hears, to wrap themselves in their Lapmudes (a Sort of Gown made of the Skins of Rain-deer) and cover themselves with Branches of Trees, and even whole Trees, which rather stifled than defended them. During two Months they pass'd on the Mountains the Sky was never clear till a northerly Wind rose to carry off the Fog, which whether owing to the Sun's long Stay above the Horizon, which raises more Vapours than the Night can condense, is not determined. From the Top of Avosaxa the Prospect is the most beautiful that can be imagin'd: To the South quite unbounded, and discovering the Course of the River to a vast Extent; at the East you trace another River thro' several Lakes; and on the North, at the Distance of 12 or 15 Leagues, the View is terminated with a prodigious Number of Hills heaped one upon another, as we use to represent the Chaos. The Northeast Side is, a frightful Rocky Precipice, where the Falcons build their Nests, and at the Foot of it runs the Tenglio. They spent ten Days on this Mountain, during which Curiosity procured them frequent Visits from the Inhabitants, who brought Fish, and Sheep, and such bad Fruits as their Woods produced. But the highest of all these Mountains was Pullinga, and the most difficult of Access, and their Stay there for six Days the most disagreeable. They had to fell a whole Wood of large Trees, and the Flies attack'd 'em with that Fury, that the very Soldiers, tho' harden'd to the greatest Fatigues, were oblig'd to wrap up their Faces, or cover them with Tar. These Insects poison'd their Victuals, for no sooner was a Dish serv'd but it was quite cover'd with them. Going up Kittis, the farthest of their Mountains,

Sains, they discover'd a copious Spring of pure Water that resists the keenest Frost. In their Return, Part of the Company went to find out their Signal at *Niemi*. After a troublesome March on Foot they came to a Brook, where they embark'd on three little Boats, which brought them to a Lake so full of little yellowish Grains of the Bigness of Millet, that the Water was discolour'd with them. The Author took this to be the *Chrysalis* of some Insect, which he fancied was one Kind of those Flies $\frac{1}{2}$ did so torment them. From this Lake they had to walk to another of very clear Water, but the Wood was so thick, they were forced to cut their Way thro' it, and were entangled at every Step by the Depth of the Moss, and the fallen Firs that lay across the Road.

(To be continued.)

TO SYLVANUS URBAN.

S I R,

AS you have done so much Justice to the Character of Dr BOERHAAVE in your last Magazine, it has given me Encouragement to present you with the following Prescription of that Great Man, which (if you think proper to insert) may perhaps prove of publick Utility, to some preventive of the same Condition, or in Relief of others under it.

The unhappy Patient went to *Leyden* on Purpose to reap the Benefit of that Gentleman's Advice; but his Malady was gone too far for human Art to remedy, and he died a fatal Example of too late Application to so nice and regular a Regimen of preserving Health, or restoring it in his Case, which was principally occasion'd by hard Drinking.

Two Circumstances are observable, that have reference to your Account of the Doctor; the first is in Confirmation of what you have related — That his written Advices were always accompany'd with a short Prayer for the divine Blessing on his Endeavours. — The other is, in Refutation of the Remark, that it should be regretted by some that this great Benefactor to Mankind died worth so much; since in this very Instance he wrote the following Prescription all himself, after several Visitations, and tho' his Patient was a Man of some Fortune, would take but half a Guinea for his Trouble.

As I believe this Prescription of much greater Value than ten Times such a trifling Sum, especially to that Part of the World who suffer by too a free a Use of the Bottle; and as they can never more enjoy the Advantage of his personal Advice, I look upon the making it publick,

as a Matter of some Merit. I assure you, Sir, the *Recipe* is genuine, and in no publick Hand in the Kingdom, if in any private, besides that of

Your constant Customer,

R. J.

R Balsam é Mecha 3fs
Catechu lectissimi 3ijfs
Croci gr. xv.

[A] Lap. Hæmatit. gr. xxi.
Mastiches 3fs

Olibani 3j

Rhei 3jfs

Succi Glycyrrhizæ inspiss. 3ij

Terebinthinæ gr. xv. m. f.

Pil. Gran. iij Singulæ.

R Rad. recent.

Bardan 3jv:

Eryngij 3ij

Fæniculi 3jfs

Imperator 3ij

[B] Cum Aq. decoct. $\frac{1}{2}$ Horæ

Adde recent. Agrimon.

Betonic.

Hyperici

Veronic.

Virg. Aur.

} a M. fs.

Ebulliant iterum parum;
Dein Decocti lib. iv. exhibe

R Terebinthinæ 3j

Vitell. Ovi 3fs Subactis S. A.
admisce.

[C] Mell Rosar. 3j

Theriac. Andromach 3j

Aq. Commun. 3vj. f. Clysmat.

G Animo perlegi attento ad rem Historiam Mali; unde metuo, esse in Abdominis Parte inferiore Ulcus purulentum, quod Contagio suo Sanguinem inficit, Pulmonem infestat, Tussim ciēt, et Hæcticam Febrim.

H Ut Curatio instituatur, laudo, ut pro Potu communi bibat Mulsum cum Lactis dimidio; pro Cibo, quicquid de Avena, fago Pyro, *U. u. u.* Milio, Secali, Tritico, paratur, q. s. modo. Poma, Pyra, Rapa, assa juvant. Lac prodest, Caro parcior, Panis vero biscoctus optimus. Prodest,

*dest pauca copia Vini Hispani, vel Canari-
ni veri.*

*Sumat interim omni bihori Diei tres Pi-
lulas [A] cum pauxillo Decocti [B] &
sorbeat ocyssime post has deglutitas de eodem
Decocto duas uncias, calidas.*

*Præterea mane & vesperti injiciatur
Clyisma [C] captando Tempus illud, quan-
do Alvus fuit exoneranda prius: tum enim
Effectum præstabit depurandi Ulcus, et, ut
spero, sanandi. Sed Magnitudo hujus
pertinacis Morbi requirit, ut sex Heb-
domadibus Dierum usurpentur, prius
quam sciri queat an possint debellare Ma-
lum. Faxit Deus, ut hæc, vel meliora
profint!*

Scripsit Leydæ 17 — 36
10
H. BOERHAAVE.

*Continuation of the Philosophical Enquiry,
What is LOVE? begun p. 524.*

All Things here, or that we have Knowledge of, are said to be mortal and transitory; yet some Things are found so permanent, so durable, that they seem to give just Ground for questioning the Truth of the Assertion. However, as it may be found, that at certain Spaces the Interstitium between the Magnet and the Iron is always fill'd by Effluvia from one, or both of them, tho' a sensible Decay of neither be to be found, I judge I have sufficient for concluding in the like Manner concerning all other Bodies. But as Feeling can be caused only by the Junction or Accellion of Bodies or Particles together, so perhaps & foregoing three (*Senses*) may be easily granted to be only different Manners or Modes of Feeling, (as *Taste* to be Feeling by the Tongue, &c. *Smelling* by the Nose, and *Hearing* by the Ear) only the *Sight* I have never found to be so. Yet even this, together with all my other Senses, I have concluded to be truly and properly such, from the following Reasons.

Tho' the Knowledge of Form and Magnitude, so far as this can by us be known, may be generally judg'd to be receiv'd by the Sight, yet it is certain, that the Faculty of giving or receiving this Knowledge is common to others of the Senses with the Sight; and that the Sight is solely determined herein by the Termination of Colour. This, indeed, to a seeing Man, is a principal, if not the first Accident of all Matter. To a blind Man 'tis nothing, because none of the other Senses are Judges of it, but is only and entirely felt by the Sight alone. Yet how this can be, take as follows.

Heat and Light, if not inseparable, are at least so conjoined, that we find not the latter, nor to our Knowledge can it be caused, without some Degree of the Presence of the former. Heat, in whatever Degree, is either the Presence of pure Fire, or of its real Particles; and that only as the Sense of Feeling, in the general Acceptation, is affected by them. For herein to me seems to be the Difference or Distinction between Heat and Light: That Heat or Fire, as it acts only on itself, to our Knowledge, produces no Difference in Appearance; so that at such Time its Presence is not otherwise known to us than by our general Sense of Feeling; and that only under the Name of Fire, Heat, or Warmth. But Light is, or is caused, as the Heat or Fire acts upon, and (with Submission to better Judgments) impinges against, and is reflected from the solid Parts of Bodies, so as only to affect the Sense of Seeing in particular; and this is only known to us under & Name of *Light* or *Colour*. This to me seems evident from the equally bright Light that we have in Winter to that we have in Summer. And if there be, or be not, Spaces devoid of Matter, 'tis much the same to my present Purpose; since I cannot find Light to be caused without the Presence and Reflection of the Particles of Fire. This concluded on, Reflection of the Fire must be different according to the various Position, State, and Magnitude of the Bodies from whence reflected; and according to this Difference of Reflection, will appear to us the Difference of Light or Colour. What is generally called *Light*, I think is commonly judg'd to be white, or of a white Colour; and the greater the Extension of a white Body is, the greater the Reverberation of the Fire from it is, and the greater the Light produc'd by & Reverberation; and yet greater, as it more immediately respects the Fire from whence the Emissions that itself reflects; and that we know under the Name of *Light* or *Colour*. I cannot see any Reason to conclude, the Reflector or Reverberator and what is the Cause of our Light, to be any thing different in Winter from what it is in Summer; only the Fumes and Vapours exhaled in, and brought to us from a different Climate, do more or less, according to the Temperature of our own, for the Time, hinder either the Emission of the Sun's Rays to it, or of its rebounding them to us. For when these foreign Particles either do not come in such Abundance, or that our Coldness presides, so as immediately to condense, and cause them to become more ponderous than our Air, and thereby

thereby to fall thro' it, so that it comes to a certain Degree of Transparency, between us, and the Reflector of the Sun's Rays to us, I do not, according to the best of my Remembrance, find the Light to be any thing different in either Season.

But to return ; whether our Sight can have Knowledge of the Fire in itself, pure, immediate, and unreflected, or not ; yet it can have Knowledge of none other than that Φ is present with it. Whatsoever *is*, whether present with the Sight or not, is *Being* ; and I do not, at present, see how we can conceive of *Being*, otherwise than Substance, or that it is not substantial ; and Substance is the proper and only Object of the Senses ; yet these can know no more of it than what is present with them ; and whatsoever is present with them, touches them ; and whatsoever touches them they feel : And this is the Knowledge, and all the Knowledge they have of such Substance. Yet all this is only Emanation, or Efflux of Effluvia from that we call the known Substance, to our Sense or Senses ; for we neither taste, smell, hear, see, nor feel the whole Substance, but only Parts of it : And that we can have Knowledge of any Substance or Object, otherwise than by the continued Communication of Effluvia from it to our Sense or Senses, is what Experience utterly denies, as above ; and that it is so caused, methinks the following familiar Instance does more than sufficiently prove. Let Light be reflected, from a Body in Colour purely white, upon another Body of the same Colour ; and from this second Body shall the Sight, or Sense only of pure white be caused : But let the Light be reflected from a Body whose Colour is scarlet, upon another, that in itself we judge to be purely white, and then will this Body, which we judge to be of a pure white Colour, cause in us the Sight or Sense of a reddish Tincture ; and reciprocally back again the scarlet shall appear less red, or of a paler Colour. And as it is not possible, that the Body that in itself gave us only the Sense of white, but now of the reddish Tincture ; and that which in itself gave us only the Sense of scarlet, but now of a paler Colour, without the reciprocal but various Effluxion of the Particles of Light from and upon each other ; so this proves the Existence of the continued Communication of Rays of Particles, or Effluvia, of, and upon, or to each other : And these Rays of Particles thus existing between these two Bodies, and thus mutually affecting each other, so as to cause in us the Sense of different Colours, in, or from the same Body ; I say,

these Things being so, to suppose, that between the Instruments of our Sight, and either, or both of those Bodies, should be pure Vacuum, and not the like continued Rays of their respective Effluvia, is contrary to all natural Reason and Consequence : And thus, of necessity, our Sight, or Sense of Seeing, is caused only by the Reverberation of the Parts of Fire from Bodies, so as to touch the Instruments of Seeing ; and consequently is truly, and properly *Feeling*.

Hence it will appear, that all that we see, can be only Fire ; tho' covering, if I may so say, to us another Substance, of which we can never know any more, than such Accidents, and Qualities, as others of our Senses can alone discover to belong to it : So that the Surface of Things is only, and all that we can see of them. And that again, not naked, simple, and as in itself it is, but only as, according to its different Modification, State, or Position, it reflects its ever incumbent Covering of the Particles of Fire. And this I conclude to be so fully proved from that Variety of Colour to be produced from Fire upon Metals, that I think it almost needless to say any more concerning it. For whence can this proceed, but that, from the different Continuance, or Degree of adhibited Heat, the Particles of the Surface so affected, take a Position different, with respect to the same Object, to that they before were in ? And thus some are more elevated, others depress'd, others inclined, &c. so as off, or from amongst themselves, to exhibit all that variety of Colour that can be perceived to come from them. The same Thing again is to be said of Tarnish, Discolouring, &c. from Time, the Air, &c. Hence will be proved every simple Particle or Compulse of universal Matter, to be capable of exhibiting, or reflecting, every pure Colour, or different Appearance of Light to be found ; and a certain Lump of Matter to be capable of exhibiting the whole of various compound Colour, or Light, to be found in the Universe. Transparent Bodies do not in the least contradict this ; in that, impenetrable, and continuous as some may seem to be ; yet their Pores are so numerous, and their Parts in such Manner discontinued, but in such regular Direction and Disposition, as to exhibit the Sight, or reflect the Light, from one Surface at least, of every of themselves ; and so far as our Memory can assist us, the same whole Images of Things from beyond them ; and between the which, and us, they are now become the Medium : And again, these Pores are so easily passable to the

Parts of Fire, that a grosser Part of the Sense of Feeling, than that of the Sight in particular, can be strongly affected by them.

[The Remainder in our next.]

Mr URBAN,

I Can't at present recollect your having often consulted the *Monuments of the Dead* for the Entertainment of the *Living*, tho' I don't know any other handsome Way you have omitted of pleasing, and at the same Time improving your Readers. I am sensible that serious Subject often suffers by ludicrous Turns of Wit, and by mean Conceits very unsuitable to the Solemnity of Death; but then there are many just Compositions which should be distinguish'd, as they ingeniously instruct us, and may serve to raise the low Spirit, too visible in such Performances. I lately met with the following Lines, in my Passage thro' a Country Village, on the Monument of one who was exemplary for a meek and humble Frame of Mind. As all such Inscriptions should contain something peculiar to the Deceas'd, if there has been any Quality usefully remarkable, I could not but observe upon this, that 'twas very judicious to mention (what Pride would incline to conceal) the *Servant* as well as the *Mistress*, in the Character of one who learnt Humility of that great Being who took upon him the Form of a *Servant*.

EPI T A P H.

A meek and lowly Mind adorn'd her Life,
In ev'ry Station, SERVANT, MISTRESS,
WIFE;
Rest to her Soul Pride's Folly ne'er had giv'n,
What thence expell'd cannot convey to Heaven.

The Life of Father PAUL SARPI, Author of the History of the COUNCIL of TRENT: For printing a new Translation of which, by S. JOHNSON, we have publish'd Proposals.

FATHER Paul, whose Name, before he entered into the monastic Life, was Peter Sarpi, was born at Venice, August 14, 1552. His Father follow'd Merchandise, but with so little Success, that, at his Death, he left his Family very ill provided for, but under the Care of a Mother, whose Piety was likely to bring the Blessing of Providence upon them, and whose wife Conduct supplied the want of Fortune by Advantages of greater Value.

Happily for young Sarpi, she had a Brother, Master of a celebrated School, under whose Direction he was placed by her. Here he lost no Time, but cultivat-

ted his Abilities, naturally of the first Rate, with unwearied Application. He was born for Study, having a natural Aversion to Pleasure and Gaiety, and a Memory so tenacious, that he could repeat thirty Verses upon once hearing them.

Proportionable to his Capacity was his Progress in Literature: At thirteen, having made himself Master of School-Learning, he turn'd his Studies to Philosophy and the Mathematicks, and entered upon Logick under Capella of Cremona, who, tho' a celebrated Master of that Science, confess'd himself in a very little Time unable to give his Pupil any farther Instructions.

As Capella was of the Order of the *Servites*, his Scholar was induced by his Acquaintance with him, to engage in the same Profession, tho' his Uncle and his Mother, represented to him the Hardships and Austerities of that kind of Life, and advis'd him with great Zeal against it. But he was steady in his Resolutions, and in 1566 took the Habit of the Order, being then only in his 14th Year, a Time of Life in most Persons very improper for such Engagements, but in him attended with such Maturity of Thought, and such a settled Temper, that he never seem'd to regret the Choice he then made, and which he confirm'd by a solemn publick Profession, in 1572.

At a general Chapter of the *Servites* held at Mantua, Paul (for so we shall now call him) being then only twenty Years old, distinguished himself so much in a publick Disputation by his Genius and Learning, that William, Duke of Mantua, a great Patron of Letters, solicited the Consent of his Superiors to retain him at his Court, and not only made him publick Professor of Divinity in the Cathedral, but honoured him with many Proofs of his Esteem.

But F. Paul finding a Court Life not agreeable to his Temper, quitted it two Years afterwards, and retired to his beloved Privacies, being then not only acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Chaldee Languages, but with Philosophy, the Mathematicks, Canon and Civil Law, all Parts of natural Philosophy, and Chemistry itself; for his Application was unintermitted, his Head clear, his Apprehension quick, and his Memory retentive.

Being made a Priest at twenty-two, he was distinguish'd by the illustrious Cardinal Borromeo with his Confidence, and employed by him on many Occasions, not without the Envy of Persons of less Merit, who were so far exasperated as to lay

a Charge against him before the Inquisition, for denying that the Trinity could be proved from the first Chapter of *Genesis*; but the Accusation was too ridiculous to be taken Notice of.

After this he passed successively thro' the Dignities of his Order, and in the Intervals of his Employment applied himself to his Studies with so extensive a Capacity, as left no Branch of Knowledge untouched. By him *Acquapendente*, the great Anatomist, confesses that he was informed how Vision is perform'd, and there are Proofs that he was not a Stranger to the Circulation of the Blood. He frequently convers'd upon Astronomy with Mathematicians, upon Anatomy with Surgeons, upon Medicine with Physicians, and with Chemists upon the Analysis of Metals, not as a superficial Enquirer, but as a complete Master.

But the Hours of Repose, that he employ'd so well, were interrupted by a new Information in the Inquisition, where a former Acquaintance produced a Letter written by him in Cyphers, in which he said, *that he detested the Court of Rome, and that no Preferment was obtained there but by dishonest Means*. This Accusation, however dangerous, was pass'd over on account of his great Reputation, but made such Impressions on that Court, that he was afterwards denied a Bishoprick by *Clement VIII.* After these Difficulties were surmounted, *F. Paul* again retired to his Solitude, where he appears, by some Writings drawn up by him at that Time, to have turn'd his Attention more to Improvements in Piety than Learning. Such was the Care with which he read the Scriptures, that, it being his Custom to draw a Line under any Passage which he intended more nicely to consider, there was not a single Word in his New Testament but was underlined; the same Marks of Attention appeared in his Old Testament, Psalter, and Breviary.

But the most active Scene of his Life began about the Year 1615, when Pope *Paul Vth.* exasperated by some Decrees of the Senate of *Venice* that interfered with the pretended Rights of the Church, laid the whole State under an Interdict.

The Senate, fill'd with Indignation at this Treatment, forbade the Bishops to receive or publish the Pope's Bull, and convening the Rectors of the Churches, commanded them to celebrate divine Service in the accusom'd Manner, with which most of them readily complied; but the Jesuits and some others refusing, were by a solemn Edict expell'd the State.

Both Parties having proceeded to Ex-

tremities, employed their ablest Writers to defend their Measures: On the Pope's Side, among others, Cardinal *Bellarmino* entered the Lists, and with his confederate Authors defended the Papal Claims with great Scurrility of Expression, and very sophistical Reasonings, which were confuted by the *Venetian* Apologists in much more decent Language, and with much greater Solidity of Argument.

On this Occasion *F. Paul* was most eminently distinguish'd, by his *Defence of the Rights of the Supreme Magistrate*, his *Treatise of Excommunication* translated from *Gerson*, with an *Apology*, and other Writings, for which he was cited before the Inquisition at *Rome*; but it may be easily imagin'd that he did not obey the Summons.

The *Venetian* Writers, whatever might be the Abilities of their Adversaries, were at least superior to them in the Justice of their Cause. The Propositions maintain'd on the Side of *Rome* were these: That the Pope is invested with all the Authority of Heaven and Earth. That all Princes are his Vassals, and that he may annul their Laws at pleasure. That Kings may appeal to him, as he is temporal Monarch of the whole Earth. That he can discharge Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and make it their Duty to take up Arms against their Sovereign. That he may depose Kings without any Fault committed by them, if the Good of the Church requires it: That the Clergy are exempt from all Tribute to Kings, and are not accountable to them even in Cases of high-Treason. That the Pope cannot err: That his Decisions are to be received and obeyed on pain of Sin, tho' all the World should judge them to be false: That the Pope is God upon Earth, that his Sentence and that of God are the same, and that to call his Power in Question, is to call in Question the Power of God: Maxims equally shocking, weak, pernicious, and absurd! which did not require the Abilities or Learning of *F. Paul* to demonstrate their Falseness, and destructive Tendency.

It may be easily imagined that such Principles were quickly overthrown, and that no Court but that of *Rome* thought it for its Interest to favour them. The Pope therefore finding his Authors confuted, and his Cause abandon'd, was willing to conclude the Affair by Treaty which, by the Mediation of *Henry IV.* of *France*, was accommodated upon Terms very much to the Honour of the *Venetians*.

But the Defenders of the *Venetian* Rights, were, tho' comprehended in the Treaty,

Treaty, excluded by the *Romans* from the Benefit of it; some upon different Pretences were imprisoned, some sent to the Gallies, and all debarr'd from Preferment. But their Malice was chiefly aimed against F. *Paul*, who soon found the Effects of it, for as he was going one Night to his Convent, about six Months after the Accommodation, he was attack'd by five Ruffians armed with Stilettoes, who gave him no less than fifteen Stabs, three of which wounded him in such a manner that he was left for dead. The Murderers fled for Refuge to the Nuncio, and were afterwards received into the Pope's Dominions, but were pursued by divine Justice, and all, except one Man who dyed in Prison, perished by violent Deaths.

This, and other Attempts upon his Life obliged him to confine himself to his Convent, where he engage in writing the History of the Council of Trent, a Work unequal'd for the judicious Disposition of the Matter, and artful Texture of the Narration, commended by Dr *Burnet* as the completest Model of Historical Writing, and celebrated by Mr *Wotton* as equivalent to any Production of Antiquity; in which the Reader finds *Liberty without Licentiousness, Piety without Hypocrisy, Freedom of Speech without Neglect of Decency, Severity without Rigour, and extensive Learning without Ostentation.*

In this, and other Works of less Consequence, he spent the remaining Part of his Life, to the Beginning of the Year 1622, when he was seiz'd with a Cold and Fever, which he neglected till it became incurable. He languish'd more than 12 Months, which he spent almost wholly in a Preparation for his Passage into Eternity; and among his Prayers and Aspirations was often heard to repeat, *Lord! now let thy Servant depart in Peace.*

On Sunday the eighth of January of the next Year, he rose, weak as he was, to Mass, and went to take his Repast with the rest, but on Monday was seized with a Weakness that threatened immediate Death, and on Thursday prepared for his Change by receiving the *Viaticum* with such Marks of Devotion, as equally melted and edified the Beholders.

Through the whole Course of his Illness to the last Hour of his Life, he was consulted by the Senate in publick Affairs, and return'd Answers in his greatest Weakness, with such Presence of Mind, as could only arise from the Consciousness of Innocence.

On Saturday, the Day of his Death, he had the Passion of our blessed Saviour

read to him out of St *John's* Gospel, as on every other Day of that Week, and spoke of the Mercy of his Redeemer, and his Confidence in his Merits.

As his End evidently approached, the Brethren of the Convent came to pronounce the last Prayers, with which he could only join in his Thoughts, being able to pronounce no more than these Words, *Esto perpetua, Mayst thou last for ever*; which was understood to be a Prayer for the Prosperity of his Country.

Thus dyed F. *Paul*, in the 71st Year of his Age: Hated by the *Romans* as their most formidable Enemy, and honour'd by all the Learned for his Abilities, and by the Good for his Integrity. His Detestation of the Corruption of the *Roman Church* appears in all his Writings, but particularly in this memorable Passage of one of his Letters. *There is nothing more essential than to ruin the Reputation of the Jesuits: By the Ruin of the Jesuits, Rome will be ruin'd; and if Rome is ruin'd, Religion will reform of itself.*

He appears by many Passages of his Life to have had a high Esteem of the Church of *England*; and his Friend, F. *Fulgentio*, who had adopted all his Notions, made no Scruple of administering to Dr *Duncomb*, an *English* Gentleman that fell sick at *Venice*, the Communion in both Kinds, according to the Common Prayer which he had with him in *Italian*.

He was buried with great Pomp at the publick Charge, and a magnificent Monument was erected to his Memorial.

S. J.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

S I R,

I HAVE herewith sent you the promis'd two Guineas, which you may dispose of to Mr A. B. of London, for the Reason mention'd in my Letter to him (which you'll be pleas'd to insert) except you've a better Reason to dispose of it elsewhere. I thank you for giving my Letters a Place in your Mag. and am,

Your most oblig'd humble Servant,

Great Yarmouth, Sept. 12, 1738.

A. B.

To Mr A. B. of LONDON.

S I R,

AS you have been pleas'd to address your last Letter to me, I think myself oblig'd in good Manners now to address myself to you. In my first Place then, I must own I'm at some Loss to account for the Difference between the present Worth of the double Annuity to commence immediately, in your first Letter, and that in your last, viz, 84 *l.* For the Objection I made in my last, concerning an Allowance for the Chance of the Nominee's dying, don't at all affect the present

sent Worth, if the Annuity commences immediately; but it does affect the present Worth of the Reversions of the Annuity to commence at 2, 4, &c. Years Distance.

In support of that Objection, give me Leave to suppose I wou'd *now* agree to purchase an Annuity of 50*l.* *per Ann.* on the Life of *any* Person I should think fit to nominate ten Years hence, who should *then* be 55 Years of Age, the Money to be then paid, and the Annuity *then* to commence. In this Case the Nominee's being *then* living is a Certainty, and yet on your Suppositions, I think, the Money then to be paid wou'd be but 44*l.* 9*s.* But if I were *now* to appoint the Nominee, surely the Chance of such Nominee's dying within ten Years is so considerable as to deserve a suitable Allowance; and if the Money were to be *now* paid, I ought to be allow'd for the prompt Payment *besides*, because the Payment of the Purchase-Money, either now or ten Years hence, no way affects the Contingency in question.

Instead of giving a Reason for using 6 or 8 *per Cent.* in *purchasing* Annuities, you give a very good one for the Use of such Rates in *lending* upon an Annuity already *purchased*, as a *Security*; which I conceive to be quite a different Thing: for the *Purchaser* of the Annuity is always supposed to be allow'd for the *Contingency* of his Nominee's Life, in making his Bargain; but the *Lender* at 4 *per Cent.* has no Allowance for the Contingency, and therefore ought to have a Consideration for it in the Rate of Interest.

I wish you had been pleased to have taken Notice of my Objection concerning the Decrease of the purchasable Term as Life advances.

I return you Thanks for the Trouble you've given yourself, and am content (if Mr URBAN pleases) you should have the Reward, having taken the most Pains to satisfy the Publick and myself. I am, SIR,

Your most oblig'd humble Servant,

* Great Yarmouth, Sept. 12, 1738. A. B.

* We find by the Post Mark, that this generous Gentleman lives in NORWICH.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 4. No. 526.

MR Spec, I desire an Answer to this Question, Whether conjugal Happiness does not immediately decrease, or whether the fondest Husband,

After Matrimony's over,

Can hold out more than half a Lover;

and then, if this is own'd to be true, Whether it is not a considerable Objection against Matrimony.

Yours, A. B.

An Objection against MATRIMONY answered.

WHAT my Correspondent urges is true in *one* Sense, but is no Objection against Matrimony in *any*.

A proper Distinction should be made between that Love, which is, most of it,

the Effect of Passion, and that which is more calm, sedate, and rational. The more passionate our Love is, the shorter will be its Continuance. If a Man loves a Woman for the Sake of her Beauty, and has little Regard or Esteem for any other Accomplishments, it is no Wonder that his Passion cannot be kept up to its first Height; for Beauty excites too violent a Passion to last long, which, having but too great a Resemblance of a material Fire, the more it burns, the sooner it is extinguish'd.

Where a Man loves a Woman for other Perfections; for Prudence, Virtue, good Sense, and good Temper; his Flame here is of another Kind, it is more pure and elevated, and does not so soon consume itself, because the Things which help to supply it are the Objects of our Reason, which is not, like the Senses, soon tir'd with Admiration and Enjoyment.

That Love then must always last the longest which has for its Foundation, not only the Beauty or Agreeableness of a Woman's Person, but several amiable and excellent Qualities, with which her Mind is adorn'd.

But, you'll say, the more passionate Part of the most refin'd Love will soon decrease. Is not this then an Objection against Matrimony?

Tho' this is true, it is no Objection against it; for that can never be an Argument against conjugal Love and Passion, which never was thought an Argument against any other Love and Passion. When a Man becomes a Father by the Birth of a Son, no doubt but he may feel a more passionate Sensation of Pleasure at his Son's first coming into the World, than after he has liv'd some Years in it. But is this any Argument why it is not a very desirable and a very happy thing to have a Son?

But this Objection may be answer'd another Way. That Happiness which is the most even, regular, and constant, is the best Happiness, much more to be esteem'd than that which is violent, often interrupted, and soon extinguish'd. Happiness itself may be too extreme and intemperate; and when it exceeds its due Bounds, it not only soon wastes itself, but is making quick Advances to the Confines of Uneasiness and Pain.

If we would consider the Difference between a Man who is intoxicated with Liquor, and what he is in his sober and temperate Hours, it may help us to some Idea of the Preferableness of an even, regular, conjugal Affection, to one that is more passionate, transported, and violent.

It

It is another great Argument in behalf of Matrimony, that it is in the Power of every one to make a mutual Choice, with regard to those endearing Qualities in each other, which, as long as they are careful to preserve, neither Time can destroy, nor Fancy render distasteful.

It is another great Recommendation of a marry'd State, that Friendship is capable of higher Degrees of Improvement and Perfection in this State than any other. Friendship may be here always improving to the very last, which will give us a sufficient Idea of conjugal Felicity.

The Happiness of many married Persons has been so great, that the Memory of one of the Parties that died first, has been dear to the Survivor above every thing in the World, and the fairest Prospect of being happy in a second Marriage could never prevail to obliterate the Idea of the first.

It was a very fine, as well as a very respectful and tender Saying of *Valeria*, who, when she was ask'd why she would not marry again after the Death of her Husband *Servius*, answer'd, *Because to me my Husband Servius is still living.*

From the Craftsman, Nov. 11. No. 644.

An Account of the Musquito Indians.

MUSQUITOS is a small Nation of Indians on the main Continent of America, between *Truxillo* and *Honduras*; never conquer'd by the Spaniards, the Country being so situated as to render any Attempts against them impracticable: for it is surrounded on all Sides, by Land with *Morasses*, or inaccessible Mountains: and by Sea with *Shoals* and *Rocks*. Besides, they have such an implacable Hatred to the Spaniards, for their Inhumanity and Cruelty in destroying many Millions of their Neighbours, that they would never have any Correspondence with them; for whenever they sent any Missionaries, or other Agents, amongst them, they constantly hide them, i. e. put them to Death. They call the Spaniards in Derision *Little-Breeches*, and reproach the English with Folly in releasing them, when taken Prisoners in War.

Notwithstanding this, they are a mild inoffensive People, of much Morality and Virtue, and will never trust a Man who hath once deceived them, or forfeited his Word.

None of them have more than one Wife, with whom they never part, unless for Adultery, which is very seldom known amongst them; and so great a Regard is shewn to those who are married, that Precedence is always given to them, even

from the Elder to the Younger Brother, if the latter happens to be marry'd, and the other is not.

They have no Kind of Vice amongst them, nor any Occasion for Magistrates to decide Differences, and preserve the Peace. They have some Notions of a Supreme Being, and pay their Adorations to the Sun, which they suppose influences every Thing, and governs the World. They likewise use a Ceremony in the Burial of their Dead, who are sew'd up in a Mat, and not laid in their Grave length-ways, but upright on their Feet, with their Faces directly to the East.

When the Duke of *Albemarle* was Governor of *Jamaica*, the *Musquitos* put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of England, and their King received a Commission from his Grace, under the Seal of that Island. They have ever since been steady in their Alliance with the English, and very useful to them on many Occasions.

When the King dies, the next male Heir goes to *Jamaica*, with 3 or 4 principal Men, to certify, that he is next in Blood, and receives in Form a Commission to be King of the *Musquitos*; and till this is obtain'd, he is not acknowledged by them; tho' after all he is little more than a nominal King unless they are at War, having no Revenues, and very few Prerogatives; being obliged, in Time of Peace, to fish and fowl for the Support of himself and his Family. He hath, indeed, some Distinction shewn him, and now and then Presents made him by the Governor of *Jamaica*, and the English Traders, who frequently touch there. Neither hath he any Guards; and yet we never heard of any Plot, Rebellion, or Insurrection in that Kingdom.

The *Musquitos* have a very great Affection for the English Nation; and are so fond of every Thing that belongs to us, that they are never easy till they have obtain'd an English Name. Our Seamen give the common People such Christian and Surnames as they think proper; and their War-Captains, or great Men, the Titles of some of our principal Nobility.

Amongst others, who apply'd some Years ago, was a corpulent, overgrown Fellow, who had the Vanity to expect one of the highest Titles, without any other Merit or Pretence, than that he happen'd to be in great Favour with King *Jeremy*; but the honest Tars disappointed him; for instead of naming him after some Duke, they call'd him *ROBIN BARN*, alluding to his great fat Belly, which they compar'd to a Parson's Barn. This Man deviated extremely from the natural, rugged Virtue

Virtue of his Countrymen; for, instead of applying himself to *warlike Exercises*, or to any *honest Means* of maintaining himself and his Family, he lived merely by *Filching*. Those mild People bore his Excesses, with great Patience, unwilling to trouble King *Jeremy* with their Grievances. But their Forbearance was so far from having any good Effect upon him, that it made him more insolent. At length, tired out with his Mal-practices and overbearing Conduct, they went in a Body and accused him, that he had in a manner betray'd them to their avow'd Enemy, *Little-Breeches*; that he not only palliated their Robberies and Insults, but conceal'd the Truth of them, as well as other Matters of Importance, from King *Jeremy*; by which Means they were deprived of Justice and Reparation, and could not with Safety pass on their lawful Occasions. But *Robin Barn* brazen'd it out as impudently as some other much greater Ministers; swore that he was the honestest and wisest Man in the whole *Musquito Nation*; that they did not understand *their own Interest*, so well as he did; that it was much better to bear with some Injuries, nay with the highest Provocations, rather than disturb one Night's Rest; and that their Allegations were all a Parcel of *damn'd confounded Lise*, calculated with no other Design than to supplant and ruin him. However none taking his Part except one *dirty ill look'd Fellow*, who was not a *native Musquito Indian*, This Attack threw him into a violent Fit of the *Ague and Fever*, which had lik'd to have carry'd him off. Nay, tho' he got over that Indisposition, he was under perpetual Uneasiness. Such are the Jealousies, the Pangs, and the Fears of *nefarious, abandon'd Men*; or, as *Solomon* beautifully expresses an evil Conscience, and the Stings attending it; *the Spirit of a Man may sustain his INFIRMITIES; but a WOUNDED SPIRIT who can bear?*

King *Jeremy* died about two Years ago, and is succeeded by his eldest Son *Peter*, now King *Peter*, who justly resented the many Injuries done him by *Robin Barn*, in raising and fomenting the unhappy Difference, which subsisted many Years between his *Father* and him.

Common Sense, Nov. II. No. 93.

Our Fondness for French Fashions exposed.

EVERY Age has its fashionable FOLLIES, as well as VICES: But, as Follies are more numerous than Vices, they change oftner, and every 4 or 5 Years produce a new one.

— I will indulge my Fellow-Subjects in the

full Enjoyment of such Follies as are inoffensive in themselves and in their Consequences. — Men, as well as Children, must have their Play-Things: But when *Hæ Nugæ seria ducunt in Mala*, I shall take the Liberty to interpose, represent and censure.

Fashion, which is always at first the Offspring of little Minds, and the Child of Levity, gains Strength and Support by the great Number of its Relations, till at length it is received, and adopted by better Understandings, who either conform to it to avoid Singularity, or who are surprised into it, from Want of Attention to an Object which they look upon as indifferent in itself, and so dignify and establish the Folly.

This is the Case of a present prevailing Extravagancy; I mean the absurd and ridiculous Imitation of the *French*, which is now become the Epidemical Distemper of this Kingdom: Nor confined to those only from whom one expects no better; but it has even infected those whom one should have thought much above such Weaknesses; and I behold, with Indignation, the sturdy Conquerors of *France* shrunk and dwindled into the imperfect Mimics, or ridiculous *Caracaturas* of all its Levity. — The Travesty is universal; poor *England* produces nothing fit to eat, or drink, or wear. — Our Cloaths, our Furniture, nay our Food too, all is to come from *France*; and I am credibly inform'd, that a Poulterer at *Calais* now actually supplies our polite Tables with half their Provisions.

I don't mean to undervalue the *French*: — I know their Merit; they are a chearful, industrious, ingenious, polite People, and have many Things in which I wish we did imitate them. But, like true Mimics, we only ape their Imperfections, and awkwardly copy those Parts which all reasonable *Frenchmen* themselves condemn in the Originals.

There is surely some Obedience due to the Laws of the Land, which strictly prohibit the Importation of these Fooleries; and independently of those Laws, there is a strong Obligation upon every Member of a Society to contribute all he can to the Benefit of that Society from which he himself receives so many Advantages: — These are moral Duties, if I know what moral Duties are: But I presume they are awkward ones, and not fit to restrain the unbounded Fancy of fine Gentlemen, and fine Ladies, in their Dress and Manner of Living: And it is, certainly, much more reasonable, that our Trade should decay, and our Manufacturers starve, than that People of Taste and Condition should content themselves with the wretched Produce of their own Country.

Methinks there is something very mean in being such avowed Plagiaries; and I wonder the *British* Spirit will submit to it. — Why will our Countrymen thus distrust themselves? — Let them exert their own Genius and Invention, and I make no Doubt but they will be able to produce as many original Extravagancies as all the Marshals of *France* can do. — How much more glorious would it be for those Ladies who establish the Fashion here, to consider at the same Time their own Dignity and the public Good? — Let them not servilely copy, or translate *French Edicts*, but let them enact Original Laws

Laws of their own. — I look upon the Birth-Day Cloaths of a Fine Woman to be the Statute of Dress for that Year ; and (by the Way) the only Statute which is complied with. — I therefore humbly intreat, that it may be *enacted* in *English*. Seriously, if three or four Ladies at the Head of the Fashion would but value themselves on being clothed intirely with the Manufactures of their own Country, and from the Plenitude of their Power, pronounce all Foreign Manufactures *ungentile, awkward and frippery*, the Legions who dress under their Banners would soon be as much ashamed of dressing against their Country, as they are now of being thought even Natives of it. — This would be moreover the real Imitation of the *French*, who like nothing but their own.

What I have said with Relation to my Fair Countrywomen holds equally true ; as to my Fine Countrymen, to whom I cannot help hinting, over and above, that they make very ridiculous *Frenchmen*, and might be very valuable *Englishmen*. — Every Nation has its distinguishing Mark and Characteristic. — If we have a Solidity which the *French* have not, they most certainly have an Elasticity which we have not ; and the Imitation is mutually awkward. — *Horace* justly calls Imitators, *servum pecus* ; and, to do him Justice, he is himself an *Original*. — If my Countrymen would be thought to be *conversant with Horace*, as they most of them would be, I am sure they will find in him no Instance of *Foppery, Luxury, or Profusion*.

We have heard, with Satisfaction, that some considerable Persons in this Kingdom, from a just and becoming Concern for our distressed Tradesmen and Manufacturers, discountenance (as far as possible) this pernicious Folly : And, tho' I make no Doubt but, at the End of this long Mourning, by which Trade has suffered so immensely, some Measures will be taken to this Effect *elsewhere* : This would be the most likely Way of eradicating the Evil ; and, as it is by no means unprecedented to annex certain Conditions to the *Honour and Privileges of Subjects appearing in the Presence of their Sovereign*, — surely none can be juster nor more reasonable, than that they should conform to the Laws, and contribute to the Good of their Country. But the Mischiefs does not stop here neither : — For now we are not content with receiving our Fashions, and Materials for them, from *France*, but we even export ourselves in order to import them.

The Matter, it seems, is of too great Consequence to trust to Hear-say Evidence for ; but we must go ourselves to view those great Originals, be able to say, of our own Knowledge, how such a Glutton eats, and how such a Fool dresses, and return loaded with the prohibited Tinsel, and Frillery of the *Palais*. — Half the private Families in *England* take a Trip, as they call it, every Summer to *Paris* : And I am assured, that near four hundred thousand Pounds have been remitted thither, in one Year, to supply this Extravagancy ! — Should this Rage continue, the Act of Parliament proposed in one of Mr *Congreve's* Comedies, to prohibit the Exportation of Fools, will in Reality become necessary. — Travelling is, unquestionably, a very proper Part of the Education of our Youth,

and like our Bullion. I would allow them to be exported : But People of a certain Age beyond refining, and once stamped here, like our Coin, should be confined within the Kingdom. —

The Impressions they have received make them current here, but obstruct their Currency any where else, and they only return disguised, defaced, and probably much lessened in Weight.

The sober and well-regulated Family of a Country Gentleman is a very valuable Part of the Community ; they keep up good Neighbourhood by a decent Hospitality ; they promote good Manners by their Example, and encourage Labour and Industry by their Consumption. — But when once they run *French*, (if I may use Expressions) and are to be polished by this Trip to *Paris*, I will venture to assure them, that they may, from that Day, date their being ridiculous for ever afterwards. — They are laughed at in *France*, for not being like the *French*, they are laugh'd at here for endeavouring to be like them ; and what is worse, their mimicking their Luxury brings them into their Necessity, which ends in a most complete Imitation indeed, of their mean and servile Dependance upon the Court.

I could point out to these Itinerant Spirits a much shorter, less expensive, and more effectual Method of travelling and *frenchifying* themselves ; which is, if they would but travel to *Old Soho*, and stay two or three Months in *le Quartier des Grecs* ; — Lodgings and Legumes are very cheap there, and the People very civil to Strangers. — There too they might possibly get acquainted with some *French* People, which they never do at *Paris* ; and, it may be, learn a little *French*, which they never do in *France* neither : — And I appeal to any one who has seen those venerable Personages, of both Sexes, of the *Refugees*, if they are not infinitely more genteel, easier, and better dressed, in the *French* Manner, than any of their modern *English* Mimics.

As for our fair Countrywomen in particular, they are so valuable, so beautiful a Part of our own Produce, and in which we so eminently excel all other Nations, that I can by no means allow of their Exportation : — They are surely (if I may say so) much more valuable Commodities than Wool or Fullers Earth, the Exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our Laws, lest Foreigners should have the manufacturing of them.

Weekly Miscellany, Nov. 18. N^o 307.

The true Notion of LIBERTY.

LIBERTY cannot consist in a Freedom from all manner of Restraint, from all Law or Rule of Action. The supreme Being himself has a Rule of Action, and is under Restraint. The Nature of Things is his Rule, and his Perfections are his Restraint ; which is commonly called a *moral Necessity*. He cannot but act agreeably to his Nature. The Nature of every Being, with its Relation to other Beings, is a proper Rule of Action to that Being, and true Liberty consists

in a Power of acting *properly*, or *agreeable* to our *Nature*. A Liberty (if you will call it so) to act *unnaturally*, in opposition to the *Relation* and *Fitness* of Things, can be no desirable Privilege. It is the Prerogative, the supreme Perfection and Happiness of the Divine Nature, to be incapable of acting inconsistently with the highest Wisdom.

But let us bring this Notion down from the *Deity* to his *Creatures*. Tho' they have not the same *Rule of Action*, because they have not the same *Nature*, and *Relation* to other Beings, yet still their *Nature* is their *Rule*. While they act agreeably to their *Nature*, they act *freely*. Whatever occasions them to deviate from that Rule, whether it be an outward Force, or an Inward Impulse, is an Inroad upon *Liberty*. A Horse has only his *Senses* to gratify; and they generally are a proper Direction to their true Gratification. But if he were turned into a most beautiful and inviting Pasture full of Holes cover'd over with the Grass, nobody would imagine the poor Creature to be the more free for being let loose to tumble into one of the Holes and break his Legs, or the less free for being restrain'd from following his own Inclinations, and led safely into a better Field. Man is a *reasonable* Creature, and while he has the Liberty of acting agreeable to *Reason* he has *true Freedom*. He has *Senses*, as well as the Horse; and, like him too, Part of his present Happiness must consist in the Gratification of them. But, as *Reason* is to direct him in the Enjoyment of his sensual Happiness, whenever he follows their blind Impulse without consulting the *directive* Part of his Nature, the Man is become a *Slave*, and the *inferior* Part has the Dominion over the *superior*. Such a Power of acting cannot be the Freedom of a *rational* Agent, and a *Restraint* from acting *irrationally* can never be a Breach of *human Liberty*. The *Libertine* is in the Condition of the ignorant Horse in the Field, pursuing the blind Impulse of his Passions, which lead him into great Mischiefs; and whoever restrains him, either by the Influence of good Advice, or by Dint of Force, does not *enslave* him, but *free* him from the Dominion and Tyranny of his destructive Appetites. The *virtuous* Man only enjoys true Freedom; and therefore it is that our *Liturgy* calls the *Service of God* *perfect Freedom*.

From the *Gentleman*, Nov. 18. No. 645.

MR OSBORNE tells us, in a late Paper, as he had done a thousand Times before, that all the Ends of the Revolution are obtain'd;

yet, in another Part of the same Paper, he expatiates upon a *capital Point of Liberty*, which is not obtain'd, and he believes will never be obtain'd, "tho' he is intirely of Opinion, that it ought to be done; nay, that it is a Scandal to the Reformation and Revolution that it is not done."

I suppose by this *capital Point of Liberty*, which ought to be obtain'd, and yet ought never to be attempted, He means the Repeal of the CORPORATION and TEST ACTS. — It may, perhaps, seem a little odd that a Man, who hath written so many elaborate Dissertations in Favour of that Repeal, and treated every body as a *Papist*, or a *Jacobite*, who would not implicitly come into it, should all on a sudden turn Tail upon his good Friends the *Dissenters*, and tell them that they are a Parcel of *unreasonable Creatures*, and even *Madmen*, if they ever attempt it again.

It cannot be supposed that I should influence the Conduct of *Members of Parliament*, even on the *Country Side*; and therefore it would be insolent to answer for any of them. But Mr Osborne is obliged to own that several of the *Country Whigs* voted for the Repeal; and he must know that the *honourable Gentleman* who made the Motion for it, was formerly abused by his late worthy Fellow-Labourer, Mr *Walsingham*, as one of that *Denomination*. If some of the *Country Whigs* opposed the Repeal, so did several of the *Court Whigs*; particularly *HEAD* of them all, who not only voted, but made a long Speech against it, and turn'd the Question, after many Services received from the *Dissenters*, and repeated Promises to serve them in this Point. Whereas most of the *Country Whigs*, who voted for them, could act only upon Principle, and without any particular Obligations.

For my own Part, I have long been convinc'd that the Repeal of those Acts was an *impracticable Scheme*; and so I believe, from common Report, is an *eminent Prelate of our Church*, who formerly wrote a voluminous Treatise with a profess'd View of having them repeal'd; but hath since oblig'd the Publick with a plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the LORD'S SUPPER; which was generally thought to be design'd as an *Expedient*, or *Succedaneum*, to satisfy the *Dissenters*, by shewing them that there was no Occasion to repeal the *Test-Acts*, since they might, with a very safe Conscience, receive the *Communion*, according to the Usage of the Church of England, or in any other Manner. In short, it was an Apology for *occasional Conformity*.

Being convinc'd, I say, that Mr Osborne's Scheme was *impracticable*, I chose to stand *neuter*, when it was last attempted, whatever my *private Opinion* might be; and am still disposed to act in the same Manner, if it should be ever attempted again, as Mr Osborne seems to insinuate. But I never treated them like *Madmen*, nor gave them any other *opprobrious Names*. I never so much as reproach'd them with putting a TEST upon Others, whilst they were endeavouring to get it taken off from themselves; and much less shall I ever menace them, as he does, in case they should think fit to make such another Attempt; for I cannot understand the following Passage in any other Sense, *viz.*

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" If *Fatal Divisions* (arising from *Contention* among Themselves in their several *Cities* and *Boroughs*; or from a vain Expectation of *Perfection* from their *Friends in Power*) should render Them so weak as not to be able to support the *Government*; They will then find, tho' perhaps too late, that the *Government* will support itself, without Them." — Now if, this particularly relates to the *Dissenters*, as I apprehend from the Context, tho' He mentions the *Whigs* in general, it must have one of these Meanings.

First, that if the *Dissenters* should attempt this *Repeal* again, or not unite in a Body with the *Court-Whigs*, at the next Elections, the *Government* will be under a Necessity of bringing the *Tories* into Power; whom He calls the mortal Enemies of THEM and their COUNTRY.

This, no Doubt, will be esteem'd a most excellent Panegyrick upon the *Government*, who are determin'd, as Mr. *Osborne* represents them, to sacrifice not only the *Dissenters*, but their Country, to their own Safety, if the *Dissenters* do not unanimously join in their Support.

Secondly, if the Introduction of the *Tories* is not design'd, in this Paragraph, it can have no other Meaning than that the same honourable Gentlemen will at all Events support Themselves by FORCE, against the Constitution of their Country, rather than run the Hazard of being exposed to the Resentment of any Party whatsoever; which answers pretty nearly to what Mr. *Osborne* declared, some Years ago, that our NATURAL STRENGTH ought to be supply'd with GREAT ART; and yet He now says, that the WHIGS are the only real Patrons of LIBERTY; That is, according to Him, Liberty by Force, Fraud, or Corruption.

Since I wrote the above, I happen'd to meet with an Article in one of the daily Papers to the following Effect:

" On Wednesday last there was a general Meeting, at *Salter's-Hall*, of the *Deputies of the Dissenting Meeting-Houses* in London, and ten Miles round; at which were present above an Hundred Gentlemen, of Rank and Fortune, who resolv'd to petition the Parliament. at the ensuing Session, for the *Repeal of the Corporation and Test-Acts*."

If This should be true, it justifies my Interpretation of Mr. *Osborne's* Riddle; for if there really was such a Meeting at *Salter's Hall*, or any Design of applying to Parliament, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr *Osborne* was let into the Secret as soon as it was resolv'd upon; in Hopes that He, who hath so often appear'd their *doubtful Champion*, and hath received so many Favour from Them, would again exert Himself in the same Cause. What his Reasons are for deserting Them, I must leave to the Judgment of the *Dissenters* themselves; for it would be ridiculous to appeal to a Man's Conscience, who blows hot and cold with the same Breath.

Daily Gazetteer. Nov. 25. N^o 1060.

Mr *Osborne's* REPLY to the foregoing.

MY good old Friend, Correspondent, and Play-fellow, Mr *D'Anvers*, after a very long and tedious Silence, hath done me the Honour to enter the Lists, and wrestle another

Fall with me: He hath ventured again, though always defeated, to try his little Abilities at Reasoning; and talks aloud of Contradictions and Absurdities, in a Paper lately wrote on purpose to unite the *Whigs*; which he attributes to me, and which I am proud to acknowledge.

This Paper, as all the other Discourses on the *Dissertation on Parties*, was publish'd with no other View than to preserve and strengthen the *Whig Interest*; they are entirely National, not Ministerial; any further than the Ministry is in the Interest of the Nation; and calculated to serve no End, but that of the Liberties of Great-Britain: But, Mr *D'Anvers* will have them Ministerial; and says, 'That I have deserted, or turn'd Tail, (as he elegantly expresses it) upon my good Friends the *Dissenters*, and renounced my old Principles, to serve the Cause of Power, for Self-Interest.'

A dreadful Charge truly! Let us see how 'tis supported; why thus, Mr *D'Anvers*, in a great Passion, tears the Paper to Pieces, happens to join some Parts, which had no Relation, to separate others which had a Relation; takes up the rest of the scatter'd Fragments, as Chance directed; and then, falls a Remarking like a Madman, and builds upon the Ruins which his own Hands had made; for, there is not a Word or Sentiment thro' the whole Paper, to support such a Charge.

My Words are these, 'The *Whigs* ought to be satisfied and unite heartily if their present Friends in Power have done as much for the Cause of Liberty, as any other Set of Whigs out of Power would probably have done in their Places. Whether the *Whigs* in the Opposition, would have gone further in the glorious Cause than the ministerial Whigs, I very much doubt; not only from their general Conduct in the House, and out of the House, but, from a late Instance, wherein they were all tried, and possibly may be tried again: The Instance I mean, is, in my Opinion, a capital Point of Liberty; which, not so many of the opposing Whigs (in Proportion to the Numbers, for I have the List by me) came into, as of the Court Whigs. -- 'Tis my Opinion, therefore, from the Behaviour of them all in Power, and out of Power, that it is a Point which will never be granted; nor ever thought reasonable in Practice, however reasonable it may appear in Theory I am entirely of Opinion, that it ought to be done; that, 'tis a Scandal to the Reformation and the Revolution, that 'tis not done; but, yet, if I was convinced, that it would never be done; no, not by those Whigs who count it just in itself, I would abhor dividing the *Whig Interest* upon an impracticable Scheme; or, be against one Set of Whigs, and for another about a Point of Liberty which none of them, I am afraid, will ever find Wisdom, Integrity, or Resolution enough to grant when they are in Power; and, for this Reason, I would never try the Scheme again, nor put a Test upon my Friends which could do me no Service, but must necessarily do the *Whig Interest* great Disservice; and, in natural Consequence, the Interest of my Country also: Tho' 'tis Right, therefore, absolutely Right to do it; yet, 'tis Madness to attempt it, knowing 'twill never be done.'

Now I will appeal to the common Sense of any Man in England, but Mr *D'Anvers's*, whether

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there is any *Contradiction* in one Part of these Words to another: A *Contradiction* is *affirming* and *denying* the same Thing; but where is this done? No where; nor any Thing like it; and yet, the *sagacious Reasoner* says, I have asserted, That 'tis both *reasonable* and *unreasonable*; *absolutely Right* and *absolutely Wrong*; that 'tis an *impracticable Scheme*, and a *practicable One*.

All I have asserted is, that, tho' 'tis *absolutely Right*, that the *Whigs in Power*, or the *Whigs in Parliament*, should do it; yet 'tis *wrong* in the *Dissenters* to attempt it, *knowing they will not do it*; or, *that it will never be done*; because the Consequence will be *diserving*, *weakening*, and *dividing the Whig Interest*; which is the *only Interest* in this Kingdom, we can depend upon for the *Preservation and Security* of our *Liberties*. If I had said, indeed, that 'twas *reasonable in itself*, and *unreasonable in itself*; or, *reasonable* to do it, and *unreasonable* to do it; or, *absolutely right* to do it, and *absolutely wrong* to do it, that would have been a *Contradiction*.

If a Person would offer a Scheme to make all Men *virtuous* or *honest*, it would be justly call'd an *impracticable Scheme*; and yet, every Man *could* be *honest*, and *ought* to be *honest*. When *Archbishop Tillotson* wished the Church well rid of the *Athanasian Creed*, the good Man, no doubt, thought it *reasonable* to throw it out of the Church; but *impracticable*; and, therefore, *unreasonable to attempt it*, if he knew he should not be able to carry his Point, and foresaw, that the Consequences would be productive of much more *Ill* than *Good*.

To conclude, if any Proposition is *Self-evident*; or, at least, can be made evident to *Demonstration*, 'tis this, That *no Man*, or *Body of Men*, should be deprived of, or *incapacitated* for enjoying the *common Rights* of Subjects, on account of *Opinions merely religious*. For which Reason, (to repeat my own Words) 'tis *absolutely Right* to grant this *Capital Point* of Liberty; 'tis a *Scandal* to the *Reformation and Revolution* that 'tis not done: But yet, I'm afraid, that no *Whigs in Power* (for certain *Political Considerations*) will ever find *Wisdom*, *Integrity*, or *Resolution* enough to do it: And, therefore, I am against the *Dissenters* putting a *Test* upon their Friends, which can *do them no Service*.

I ought not to have done, without saying something to a Paragraph relating to an *eminent and worthy Prelate* of our Church, whom he abuses in the most *infamous Manner*; by saying, That a *Book*, wrote with the *best*, most *general*, and *Christian Design* in the World, was calculated only to *serve a Party*, and made subservient to the *paltry Views of Power*. This he says of a *Gentleman*, who has *consecrated his whole Life* to the *glorious Cause of Liberty*, which Mr *D'Anvers* pretends to espouse; and who hath better defended the *common Rights* of Subjects, Civil and Religious, than all the *Clergymen* that ever lived in all Ages of the World.

Common-Sense. Nov. 18. N^o. 94.

Qualifications of a JUDGE.

THERE is Nothing casts so bright a Lustre on the Actions of those employ'd in the Administration of a Government as a just Regard for the Lives and Fortunes of their Fellow-Sub-

jects, in a nice and judicious Choice of Persons proper to fill the Seats of Justice.

I take it, that it is not always he who is the most learned in the Law, who is best qualified to sit in the Seat of Justice; much less is he, who has no Qualification but a Knack of prating, which some call Eloquence.

It is a true Observation made long ago, that those who excel in a certain Volubility of Tongue, with a great Readiness and Command of Words, and are therefore commonly called Orators, are seldom Persons of Judgment. — A Judge should have a solid Understanding, his Conceptions and Ideas must be clear, and he must be ingenious to distinguish Truth from the false Glosses, and little Subtilties, which Pleaders always endeavour to throw over a bad Cause; and therefore one who is merely a florid Orator will not be able long to support the Dignity of the Bench with any great Honour.

But, above all, a Judge should be a Person of singular Integrity of Mind, as well as remarkable Steadiness of Behaviour. — Upon the Bench, he should certainly act as if he had neither Acquaintance, Friends, nor Relations existing. — I need not, I presume, take Notice that he must be entirely free from, or (if I may use the Expression) untainted with the Prejudices of Party; for wherever that Malignity infects the Mind of a Judge, it proves a Source of perpetual Injustice.

A just and honest Administration will, at all Times, enquire into the private Lives and Characters of those whom they intend to invest with the Scarlet Robe; because they cannot divest them of it again, tho' it should be found they have not Talents equal to it.

The Virtues and Vices of one who has never acted in a publick Station cannot, perhaps, be generally understood, or known; but Men are apt to discover their Passions in little Things: Who is a Tyrant in his own Family, or among his Neighbours, will be a Tyrant on the Bench; and I should take it for a Certainty, that he who acted unjustly by his Clients, or his Tenants, will make a very unjust Judge.

I am sensible, Men in Power have pretended, that it is extremely difficult for a Minister to defend himself against the Importunities of bold and forward Men; and I am not insensible, that they are sometimes tried with the Sollicitations of Creatures without Shame. But I will beg Leave to say, that where this happens it is their own Faults; for if they sought out Merit, and prefer'd it when they found it, those Men of Front would despair.

In former Times, the Judges were generally chosen from among that Order of the Long Robe which we call Serjeants. — Those who, by a long Course of Practice and Experience, were known to have attained a most consummate Knowledge of the Common Law, were distinguished from their Brethren by the Honour of the Coif. The Order still continues, tho' I think the same Regard is not paid to it as heretofore; for we see Men often lifted into a Seat of Justice from a more inferior Rank, without resting there: — It is true that, by a private Call, they pass thro' Serjeants Inn: But they use it like a Turn-Style to run thro', and do it with

with so much Haste and Precipitation, that they scarce stop by the Way to salute their Brethren.

Here I ought not to pass by in Silence how well the Administration have satisfied the Expectations of the People, as well as their own Consciences, in a disinterested and most upright Choice of Persons to fill the Seats of Justice; not only in *Westminster-Hall*, but their fatherly Care has extended to the Kingdom of *Ireland* and Principality of *Wales*. — They have drawn into Light and Observation, Merit, which, was it not for their kind Care, might have remained obscure to the Day of Judgment.

The same Rule which we observe in judging of Women will direct us to judge of Men. — When a Woman once declares, that she does not care what the World says of her, I give her for gone; and I take it for granted, that, if she is not a Prostitute already, she intends to be so: — And if a Man should make the same Declaration, it is my Opinion, that he is already fit for any Villainy which the most corrupt Minister can put him upon; — but if such a Person should be placed upon a Bench, would any Man think his Property safe? — As to my own Part, if I had a Cause to be heard before a Judge, who I knew had betray'd some Trust which had been reposed in him, and acted with a most profligate Contempt of Reputation, before he was raised to the Bench, I should think myself irretrievably ruin'd, though my Cause was the honestest and clearest of any that had ever been brought before a Court of Judicature.

Universal Spectator. Nov. 25. N^o 529

Peculiar Qualities of each SEX.

IT was the Opinion of the great and wise *Socrates*, 'That the Female Sex are as capable of attaining any Art or Science, of being every Way as virtuous, and even as brave and valiant, as we are.'

I will not dispute the Justness of this Observation, but I think their present amiable Qualities and Perfections would be very ill exchange'd for those, which would bring them to a nearer Similitude and Affinity with ours.

There is nothing more observable, than that the same Qualities, which are extremely decent and ornamental to one Sex, are very misbecoming and reproachful in the other, as it is encroaching upon the Boundaries, assign'd to each, for a proper Distinction and Discrimination between us.

I am very much pleas'd with what the most ingenious Mr. *Addison* observes of *Milton's* Genius, with regard to the Speeches *Adam* and *Eve* make to each other. 'A Poet, says he, of less Judgment and Invention than this Author, would have found it very difficult to have made the Man speak the most endearing Things without descending from his natural Dignity, and the Woman receiving them without departing from the Modesty of her Character; in a Word, to adjust the Prerogatives of Wisdom and Beauty, and make each appear to the other in its proper Force and Lordliness.'

This Distinction in each Sex of the inward Qualities of the Mind, and the outward Form of the Body, is the Ground and Foundation of their mutual Love and Affection: So that when either Man or Woman deviates from what is more pe-

culiar to their own Sex, and approaches in any Thing too near the other, they must consequently become less amiable and pleasing to one another, the farther they have departed from their respective Qualities and Characters.

Many Things are excusable in one Sex, which are not so soon overlook'd in the other. In Dress, for Instance, great Nicety and Exactness is pardonable enough in the Ladies; but in Men, to have so much of their Thoughts and Time, and Pains taken up this Way, is exceedingly blameable.

When a certain foppish young Man propos'd a Question to *Diogenes*, that Philosopher said, 'I'll not answer thee, unless thou wilt put off thy Cloaths, and let me see whether thou art a Man or a Woman.' A few *Diogenes's* among us might be of excellent Use to cure a great Number of our Youths of that little *Womanish* Vanity in their Tempers, which they are so studious of indulging, both to the Prejudice of their Understandings, and Hurt of their Reputations.

Courage and Magnanimity, such noble Accomplishments in Man, do very much depress and debase the Character of a Woman; to whom Learning itself is no Ornament, but lessens our Value of those Charms which must be unavoidably either obscur'd or tarnish'd by it.

*For Contemplation He and Valour form'd,
For Softness She and sweet attractive Grace.*

The most beautiful Woman in the World would not be half so beautiful, if she was as great a Mathematician as *Sir Isaac Newton*, or as great a Metaphysician as the noblest and profoundest Schoolman. Learning is so far from improving a Lady's Understanding, that it is likely to banish the most useful Sense out of it, making her know nothing at all of what she is most concern'd to know. While she was contemplating the Regularity of the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, very irregular would be the Proceedings of her Children and Servants; the more she saw of Order and Harmony above, the more Confusion and Disorder would she occasion in her domestick Affairs below; the more abstracted she was in her Ideas and Speculations, the greater Stranger would she be to the Rules and Maxims of common Prudence. Great Learning in a Lady is superceded by those Charms, that have a Lustre in them, which our highest Attainment cannot equal.

*All higher Knowledge in her Presence falls
Degraded, Wisdom in Discourse with her
Loses, discountenanc'd, and like Folly shews.*

I have not Room at present to carry on my Observations upon this Subject; I shall, however, without much Offence, I hope, to the Fair Sex, advise them not to be so ambitious of Power, as but too many of them are, who are fond of having a Superiority over their Husbands, and by an indecent Inversion of original Design and Order, would govern those over whom they never can exercise a rightful Authority. But at the same Time that I think it very indecent in Wives to govern, I think it as indecent in Husbands to be imperious: Women were never design'd to be Slaves, nor Men to be Tyrants.

N. B. The Dispute between Mr Freeport, in the Craftsman, and Mr Export, in the Gazetteer, concerning the Balance of Trade, we shall give in our next.

Common-Sense, Nov. 25. N^o 95.

(This Paper is addressed to a certain J--e, whose Behaviour at the Theatre in the Haymarket, (See p. 533) had been defended in the GAZETTEERS; for that he only endeavoured to preserve Peace: 1st, By ordering the Soldiers off the Stage; 2dly, By offering to lay the Complaints of the Audience before the Secretary of State; and 3dly, By telling the Danger that would ensue on reading the Proclamation.)

YOU defie us to prove you knew any Thing of the Soldiers upon the Stage. — This Assurance amazes me, tho' I am no Stranger to your Character. --- I do assert, that, before the Curtain was drawn up, you said to the Officer, "That, if the Soldiers were to appear upon the Stage, it would have a very good Effect." To which the Officer answer'd, "That he would order the Serjeant to obey you." And accordingly they were commanded upon the Stage. --- Deny this if you dare. --- The Officer is a Gentleman, and I am very sure, if call'd upon, he will not shuffle, or prevaricate, to bring you off.

Did you not declare, Sir, you was sent by Direction? But must not he be a hopeful Tool of a J--e who will act as he is directed! You ask, *Will the Players having no Licence justify a Riot?* --- No certainly; but it makes those who aided and abetted them guilty of that Riot, that is to say, the Soldiers on the Stage, and a certain little, busy Animal in the Pit, of whom you seem to entertain a wonderful Conceit.

We said, in a former Paper, that if there had been a Riot, or any Body kill'd, those who were aiding and abetting the Persons in an illegal Act, must be guilty both of the Riot and the Murder. To which you answer, *This is a Doctrine the Justice is a Stranger to, and is such Law as was never heard of in Westminster-Hall.* -- O fie! Mr J--e, this is carrying that Matter too far, and I am ashamed for you. You should have had the Grace to have advised with some Attorney's Clerk of a Year's standing at least, before you ventured to expose yourself in this outrageous Manner.

Had any Life been lost in that Riot, as you call it, your Condition, and that of the Soldiers, would have come up to the Case of Lord Dacres: He, and some others, out of a Frolick, had a Mind to go a Deer-stealing, which was looked upon, in young Gentlemen, as a Piece of Gallantry in those Days. Going into a House by the Way, they fell into Company with some other Persons, and there happening a Quarrel, one of his Lordship's Friends was kill'd: They were all tried for it; my Lord and his Company were brought in guilty of Murder; the others only of Manslaughter: The Reason was, it appear'd, That my Lord and his Friends were in an unlawful Act, and therefore were answerable for every bad Consequence which might happen in the Pursuit of it. From hence;

First, It appears, That the Comedians were in an unlawful Act. --- Secondly, That some Soldiers, and a little busy Gentleman, who is neither Soldier nor Lawyer, did aid and abet them in that unlawful Act. --- Thirdly, That they did it by Direction, which aggravates the Crime, because it shews it was premeditated. --- Fourthly, And that, according to our Laws, they run the Hazard of being hang'd.

Birmingham, Nov. 18, 1738.

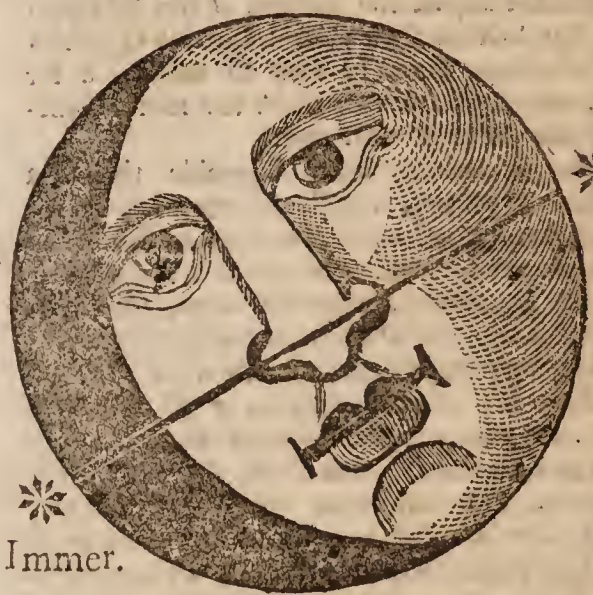
Mr URBAN;

I SEND you another Occultation by the Moon to the fix'd Star Aldebaran, or Bull's South Eye; which I hope will oblige the Curious who take Pleasure in Astronomical Observations. This is the last that will be visible to us of this Kind to the same Star, for 14 Years, by reason the Nodes of the Lunar Orbit (in a few more Conjunctions) will be in such Position as to exceed the Limit of any Occultation to us, or, indeed, to any Part of the terraqueous Globe; tho' the Moon's Nodes have been so posited in this Lutation, as to admit of nearly 12 Occultations of the Moon to this Star since the Year 1735, visible to us (had not the Clouds interpos'd); but out of all these Occultations, I have the delightful Opportunity of making Observations but of three, viz. Ap. 4, 1736, Febr. 25, 1736-7; and that of Sept. 21, 1738. All the rest have been obscur'd from us by Clouds.

This Occultation will occur December 12, 1738. I have drawn it for the Meridian of Birmingham, Latitude 52° 36' North, Longitude 1° 14' from London, which may be expected nearly to correspond with the following Type and Times.

TYPE for BIRMINGHAM.

Apparent Semidiameter of the Moon 14' 42" Visible Latitude of the Star, South of the Moon's visible Orbit, at Immersion or Beginning, 52". At Emerston or End, 4' 52". Moon and Aldebaran's Place at visible Conjunction II 6° 6' 59".



Apparent Time at Birmingham of the

Immer. or Beg.	41' 49"	} Star co-ver'd {	} past {
Middle	14' 20"		
Visible Conjun.	14' 47"		
Emerston or End	47' 42"		
Whole Duration	1 Hour, 5 Min. 53 Sec.		

Yours, &c.

DANIEL SILK.

S I R,

THE Debate about Prescience and Freedom of Will being yet undecided in your *Magazine*, I beg leave to offer a few Lines, to try if I can't clear up the Matter. Your Correspondent, PHILALETHERS, in your *Magazine* of April last, is, I think, mistaken; but as his Error seems not to proceed from a corrupted Mind, Conviction may be wrought by good Arguments; but when the Error lies in the Heart, as it often does, mathematical Demonstrations are of no Force.

Now, in the first Place, to clear up this Dispute, I lay down a Distinction which I will endeavour to explain; and therefore, if my Meaning is understood, I hope no Body will find fault with the Terms; and that is betwixt contingent Truths and necessary Truths: Contingent Truths I call such which have, do, or will exist, when the Nature of Things admits that they might not exist: Necessary Truths I call such whose Non-existence the Nature of Things will not admit; whatever is, however accidental, was as true from Eternity that it would be, as it will be to Eternity that it was. An Event flowing from the Will of a free Agent, its Resolution makes as true before as it is afterwards; for before and after makes no Alteration as to Truth, for what is true after was as true before; and there is this Difference between necessary Truths and contingent Truths, when Time has brought them to Existence, that the one exists by Virtue of the Determination of a free Agent, the other by Necessity of Nature; their Existence, as to Truth, is the same; the Cause and Manner of their Existence, different. What will be is as true before, as to its Existence, as what must be; for if there be Truth in Relation to what must be, before it is; so there may be Truth in Relation to what will be, before it is. Now this will bring us to another very material Distinction of Truth, as it is in Things without, abstracted from all Understanding; and as it is in the Understanding of an intelligent Being: Now, as to Truth in Things without, it is not till the Things exist; neither *must* be, nor *will* be, are true, in this Sense, till they are: Now, Truth in the Understanding is a Transcript, if I may so speak, of Truth in the Things; and if, in our finite Understanding, we have a sort of Transcript of what must be, why may not an infinite Understanding have a Transcript of what will be? A Copy of an Original when the Original is extinct, is no Contradiction; therefore, a Copy of an Original before the Original exists, is no Contradiction: A Copy, I own, must depend upon the Original, and be agreeable to it; the grand Difficulty, therefore, lies in forming the Copy before the Original is: But if a Copy, in our Minds, may be form'd of what necessarily must be, before it is, as we find by Experience it may, it can be no Contradiction that a Copy should be form'd before the Original exists. And as the Copies we have in our Minds before Things exist do not at all influence the Originals, so the Copies God has in his Mind may have as little Influence on their Originals. Truths in Things without Knowledge, considered of itself, does not, nor cannot affect; whether known or unknown, they are, and must be the same: God's Knowledge before, therefore, has no more

Influence upon them before, than ours has after; and as our Knowledge after it be true must be guided by those real Truths, so his Knowledge before must be guided by the same real Truths: To say nothing is true but what is necessarily true, is false; for Truths, as I have shewn, exist without the Understanding; and I hope it will be allow'd, that many Things exist that do not necessarily exist. If, indeed, we make the Truths that are in our Understanding the Measure of all Truths, then whatever is true is necessarily true, because our Capacities are adequate to receive before-hand no Truth but what is necessary; but our Capacities are not the Measure of God's, and it is plain he has Capacity to discern such Truths which are not necessary, or which do not necessarily exist: To tell of Certainty and Uncertainty, in relation to Truths that exist without, is not talking philosophically, for those Terms relate only to the Understanding of those Truths, for there may be as well Falseness as Uncertainty in real Truths. The free Resolution of any Agent determines the Certainty of any Event, consider'd in itself, as much eternally *a parte ante* as *a parte post*; but that certainty, which is in the Nature of Things, is not visible to us; and therefore the Uncertainty is only in our Minds: And if our Will transfer our Weaknesses to God, as we are always too apt to do, when we reason of any of his Attributes, we cannot fail of falling into Error.

D Broughton-Affley,
Leicestershire,
Apr. 20, 1738.

I am your Humble Servant,

J. LIFTRON.

We have the Author's Permission for inserting the following short Letter and Prayer.

MR. HOOKER,

I KNOW no Composition so useful and sublime as a fine PRAYER. Our Writers have been inferior to none of their Neighbours in this Point. I here send you one, which is very grand and solemn, tho' at the same Time very short and plain: I think it equal to the noble Platonic Prayer of BOETIUS, tho' it has neither the Sweetness nor the Spirit of Poetry to recommend it. The greatest Genius living may be proud to use it every Morning before he enters on his Studies. I have omitted one Parenthesis, which I think needless, and indeed unequal to the rest.

Yours, &c.

A PRAYER of Thomas Aquinas before Study.

I NEFFABLY wise and good Creator, illustrious Origin, true Fountain of Light and Wisdom, vouchsafe to infuse into my Understanding some Ray of thy Brightness, thereby removing that two-fold Darkness under which I was born, Sin and Ignorance. Thou that makest the Tongues of Infants eloquent, instruct, I pray thee, my Tongue likewise, and pour upon my Lips the Grace of thy Benediction. Give me Quickness to comprehend, and Memory to retain; give me a Happiness in expounding, a Facility in learning, and a copious Eloquence in speaking. Prepare my Entrance into Knowledge; direct me in my Journey, and render the Event of it complete, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

F f f f

A Dialogue

A Dialogue between the Queen of SWEDEN and the CZARINA.

Queen.] **S**O, Madam *Czarina*, you, I find, are at last descended to the infernal Shades; and tho' you were (after your Husband's Death) sole Governess of the greatest Empire in the World, and had Armies both by Land and Sea ready to obey your high Command, yet you yourself at last are forc'd to yield, and are become subject to the fatal Stroke of Death.

Czarina.] Yes; Death conquers all, and every one must of Necessity yield to him: Neither Kings nor Emperors can resist his Stroke, and therefore ev'ry one (I am sure I did) ought to make themselves as great as possible, during the short Time they have to stay above.

Qu.] That, when they come to die, their Fall may be the greater:—Yes, your Advice is excellent indeed.

Cza.] No; I don't mean as you do, but that they may leave behind them an immortal Name; and that their Memory may be sacred to all Posterity, that shall hear of their glorious Exploits.

Qu.] Let us do what we will we cannot please every Body; And, I think, when we are dead, it does not much signify what Name we leave behind us. For my Part, I never valued, while I was alive, the Praises and loud Acclamations of the People; and certainly, *Gloria sera venit post cineres*; Praise comes too late when it comes after the funeral Fire is expired.

Cza.] I could, if I pleas'd, strengthen my Argument by as many Quotations as you can; but let those Things rest, if you talk till you are tir'd (and that will be a great while) you will never persuade me but that a good Name is better than a bad one.

Qu.] You, I know, are one of those who love to be flatter'd by your Courtiers, and are pleas'd to hear them applaud you, when perhaps they have only their own Interest in View, and curse you when your Back is turn'd: For my Part, I was never either proud or ambitious; nor did I ever value myself the more upon being Mistress of so powerful a Kingdom as *Sweden*.

Cza.] What! do you stile yourself *Mistress*? Yes, indeed, you were born Heiress to a Crown, and were surrounded by Subjects, who were on all Sides ready to obey you in every Thing that you could command; and you might have had the Royal Crown plac'd upon your Head, and the Imperial Sceptre in your Hands, had you not, like many more of our weak Sex, marry'd a Man whom you rais'd from Nothing, and, as a Present, gave him the Royal Diadem, created him Lord and Master of the *Swedish* Nation, invested him with the publick Authority, and, in short, made him much greater than yourself: While you, having quite laid aside the Woman's haughty Spirit, govern'd by a Husband, and became a Slave in the Land where you ought to command.

Qu.] If my Husband's Greatness depended on me alone, I think he was the more oblig'd to me: But it was Love, all-powerful Love, that made me capable of doing all those Things for him which I did.

Cza.] And so to gratify your own Inclinations, you might have ruin'd a whole Nation: For suppose your Husband, instead of acting the Part of a wise and prudent Prince, had turn'd Tyrant,

executed all the Laws with the utmost Rigour, punish'd his Subjects with Death for the least Offences, carried away all your Money into foreign Nations; which too often happens, when People, not content with their own, but, under some little Pretence or other, chuse for their Governors foreign Kings: But farther, suppose after he had committed all these horrid Actions, (than which a common Enemy cannot do more) he had depopulated *Stockholm*, and then, like *Nero*, set it on Fire and triumph'd in its Ruins, leaving you and your Children to escape as you could. Now you see the ill Consequences that might have risen from this your ill-born Love; whereas, if Ambition had fir'd your Soul, it would not have been in the Power of Love to persuade you to a Thing that might have been so very disadvantageous to your Nation.

Qu.] I own I was much to blame for being guided by a Passion which might have ruin'd my Nation, and brought me and my Children to beg our Bread. But after this long Harangue that you have made, you never will be able to persuade me, that Love, if fix'd upon a deserving Object, is not preferable to deceitful Ambition.

Cza.] There are very few of your deserving Objects now-a-days; and I think that Women had much better place their Affections on that Vice, *Ambition*, if you will have it call'd so, than on a bad Husband.

Qu.] Yet still I can never reconcile myself to Ambition; it favours too much of Pride, which has been the Cause of all our Misfortunes. What mighty Ills have not been done by Ambition! What Rapes! What Murders! Nay, what Massacres have not been committed by it! How few Cities have been depopulated, and laid in Ruins, where Ambition has not had a Hand! If this, then, be your darling Vice, which you strive so much to defend, happy would it have been for the rest of the World, if all those, who are its Admirers, had descended with you to *Pluto's* gloomy Regions.

Cza.] What, do you rail at Ambition, when Love itself, if not join'd with it, is only a Frailty of the Mind. And since you reckon up the Mischiefs that have been done by Ambition, if you would take the Pains to do the same by Love, you would find the Catalogue much longer. Was it not Love that lost *Mark-Antony* the World? Was it not Love that laid the City of *Troy* in Ashes? Whereas Ambition rais'd *Rome* to be the Mistress of the whole World. And, — But hold, no Persuasions, I know, can make you alter your Mind; and therefore, let *Minos* decide the Quarrel: For, lo! the grisly Messenger appears, who is to summon us both before that dreadful Judge.

Written in the Margin upon the first Sight of the two atheistical Lines of Mr John Gay's Epitaph, Life is a Jest, &c.

Life is a solemn Scene, on which depend Infinite Woes, or Joys that never end.

In another Place,

Life's an important Scene, as *Gay* well knows, Big with unfading Joys, or endless Woes.

Lower down,

Life is an awful State, & Souls departed know it, Their fixt abode in Bliss, or Woe will ever show it.
June 21, 1737. See p. 313. *AL ECH ANUS*

To Mr IZARD, by a Lady just arriv'd from Lewes
(See his first Piece. p. 538.)

IN rhyme, like your queries, permit me to answer,
And this I shall manage as brief as I can, Sir.
When up (and I seldom lie much after nine,
Here myself I might praise, but the task I decline,)
For favours I bless, and for blessings I pray;
(But a rush for a lady's devotion, you'll say)
Then shiv'ring with cold, and half fit to expire,
In morning apparel I slip to the fire, (ver,
There dangle my hands till with warmth they reco-
And, madam (cries *Mary*) the kettle boils over:
The table appears, with fine china 'tis grac'd;
So rich spouts the tea, and so charming its taste,
Well temper'd with cream from a farmer's hard by,
Not *London*, I swear, such a dish can supply.
The table dismiss'd, and as chill as before,
My quarters I move, a fresh warmth to explore:
There long my abode ('tis a folly to lie,
There's scarce such a chimney-companion as I)
In various discourse with my kindred I join (dine.
Till twelve sounds the clock, and at two we're to
To a chamber, which *Venus* herself might admire,
Impatient I hasten to change my attire;
No matter if milk-white my stockings, or no,
Or whether I garter above or below;
A gown of thick tabby depends from my waist,
And a kerchief of cambrick keeps time on my breast:
With lappets pinn'd up double pinner I wear, (air.
Lest my brains should congeal with the keenness of
Thus dress'd (if 'tis lawful to say) without pride,
I descend for a dinner, and something beside:
For two merry swains I find waiting below,
Each snatches a kiss, whether granted or no.
The table attack'd, beef and pudding we ply,
Till nature's replenish'd, and appetites die;
Then to the gay parlour we quickly repair,
Sit and chat by the fire (for reprove us who dare)
A glass of good stingo now brightens the soul,
And nectar delicious now smiles in the bowl;
Much turns our discourse on an urchin that's blind,
Who flings his invincible darts at the mind.
At eleven we part with good humour confess'd,
And by night's full meridian supinely at rest.

AMPASAND.

To Mr IZARD, on his second Piece.
(By the same.)

WHAT far-fetch'd methods will thy soul embrace
To rescue self from some alledg'd disgrace!
Thus *Izard* tries; but, oh! how vain his aim,
To clear the Muse, and much-lov'd self from blame.
True, *Cælia* blam'd, and had I *H---*'s pen,
Satyrick verse should sting thy soul again.
Thy *Cælia* pines with inward grief, and cries,
"By *Izard*'s satire dear *B---nd---a* dies;
"Faults has *E---b---a*, but her faults are small;
"These scarce her own, her step-dame caus'd 'em
"Scarce can I bear to see *S---n---a* bleed, (all:
"Touch'd with thy point, she owns thy hapless deed;
"She slipt but once, nor was that filling free,
"For *S---n* then was more in fault than she.
"O had that satire never seen the day,
"Tho' *Cælia*'s self had snatch'd the roll away."
Ye gods! Was satire meant to wound the fair?
Must the soft sex such rugged treatment share?
Does *Pope* thus lavish his immortal wit?
What nymph has this much-rev'renc'd genius smit?
He better knows the tender sex to prize,

And touch'd with pity, softens at their sighs.
If e'er you beg the Muses aid again,
And satire needs must rule thy tuneful pen,
Be high-rank'd vice in all her colours shewn,
Nor cramp thy thoughts, tho' flying at the thr--e.
This thro' the gown's too thin disguise explore,
And aim to fret the tender sex no more.

AMPASAND.

Mr URBAN,

Aug. 24, 1738.

Pray give a Place to the following EPITAPH.
By shewing this Regard to the Dead, you will oblige
the Living. Your *Western* Readers, who knew
the Original, will not need to have his Name put
to this Portrait of him in Miniature, tho' drawn
by so indifferent a Hand.

To the MEMORY of Mr J. B. jun.

An EPITAPH.

HERE virtue lies, cropt in the noon of life,
The worthiest husband of the tend'rest wife.
In him a-while, admir'd and lov'd where known,
The merchant, scholar, and the christian shone.
But soon he chose an undisturb'd retreat,
Pitying the hurry of the busy great.
In nature's works his maker's power discern'd:
His maker's will from sacred volumes learn'd.
His youth, by vice untainted, did presage
Vigour and health, and long-extended age.
Short-sighted man! heaven's will is always best.
Slow sickness warn'd him to provide for rest:
Who sudden might have died, -- nor unprepar'd:
But for the living he a-while was spar'd.
Those ills fall lightest which have long been fear'd.
Indulgent heav'n, fair mourner, pity'd thee,
Whose soul's delight was innocence and he.

These flowers my aged hands upon him shed,
Who lov'd him living, and lament him dead.

An EJACULATION.

A Vaunt ye tales of chaste *Diana*'s grove,
Of *Neptune*'s trident, and the bolts of *Jove*.
The God, secur'd by happy contract, mine:
The world's creator is indeed divine.
The vows I've made, and the blest promise given,
Were heard by angels, and enroll'd in heaven.
"Th' eternal God's thy father, thou his son,"
Thus did the mutual stipulation run.
The Cov'nant seal'd, and *Jesus* in my eye,
All earthly pleasures with disdain I'll fly:
Begin to live, (for hence I date my days,)
And tune *Hosannas* to *Jehovah*'s praise.

CLAUDIAN.

To Mr J. D. the ingenious Imitator of the Verses
Ad ROISTONUM.

Grant that I writ, -- Let poets drink on score. --
Can't thirst for learning make a poet poor?
That *Royston* loves a book you both confess,
Then what were *Royston*, if his gains were less?
Must he whose studious genius wastes his pence,
A sot be damn'd, as well as damn'd to sense?
How then am I, who for poor hards contend,
The sot's companion, or the drunkard's friend?

YARICO,

A H. Y. M. M.

A HYMN for the 5th of NOVEMBER.

WHERE shall the Muse fit language find
To paint the dreadful day of fate,
When all the sons of darkness join'd
To overthrow the *British* state?

Long had they form'd the direful plot,
Yet slow its execution roll'd;
Who set avenging heav'n at nought,
The fear of human laws controll'd.

Satan, their prince, enrag'd to find
Their spirits flag, impatient grew;
Left the deep courts of *Hell* behind,
And thus address'd the list'ning crew:

"Synod august! Why struck with dread?
I thought you friends, and nam'd you so:
None fitter seem'd my cause to spread,
And list at heav'n a hellish blow.

Since banish'd from my seat above,
A bold adventure once I made,
Enter'd young *Eden*'s blissful grove,
And lur'd to sin th' incautious maid.

A race thus spoil'd had all been mine,
But mercy reach'd its fav'rite few:
This, at th' expence of power divine,
And justice smote the Saviour too.

Then throw the coward's temper by,
And well support the name you bear;
On my example fix your eye,
And banish ev'ry servile fear. —"

He said; and to his realms withdrew,
Important business call'd him there.
Th' assembly; pleas'd, their vows renew,
And loud applaud their sov'reign's care.

Britons! beware th' impending doom,
Thy ruin seems to dawn apace;
When the proud sons of barb'rous *Rome*
Shall triumph in thy wish'd disgrace.

No, *Heav'n* forbids, for ends divine,
Shews their dark plots to open day;
To-morrow baffles each design,
And puffs their little schemes away.

Her grateful voice let *Britain* raise,
Blest isle still screen'd from threatening fate;
Indulgent *Heav'n* accept her praise,
And still protect thy fav'rite state.

ANSWER to Claudian's ÆNIGMA. p. 271.

REvolving on your "skilful art,
"Mindless of ought besides,"

I strive to act the solving part,
As your *Ænigma* guides.

Tho' strange the form and wond'rous frame,
Tho' awkward is each feature,
You challeng'd us too soon to name
Your incoherent creature.

The light of sun and moon you shun,
This gives a ready handle
To think your work, before 'twas done,
Smelt somewhat of a candle.

And should the candle faintly burn,
To aid you, I presume

A SNUFFERS well would serve the turn,
Your candle to illumine.

J. A.

Mr H. PRICE's Lines to Mr Browne, on his Poem of Life, Death, &c. will have a Place soon.

ANACREONTICK.

On a Goldfinch that died in a young Lady's Bosom.

HAPPY Bird, to *Chloe* dear;
Happy, for whom she dropt a Tear!
You alone her Heart could move
With sweetest Notes of tender Love;
Nor e'er desir'd to be free,
Bless'd with the Loss of Liberty:
In her Sight to prune the Wing,
O'er her Charms to hop and sing.
But when thy little Span was past,
And Life could no longer last,
She such Kindness to repay,
Grateful for thy pleasing Lay,
Plac'd thee on her downy Breast,
Softer than the softest Nest,
There to take thy latest Rest:
What more can Man himself desire,
Than thus to live and thus expire?

CONTEMPLATIONS on DEATH.

GLoom'd was the scene, when *Rowe*'s immortal
mind
Practis'd her wings, and left the stars behind;
But darker yet, by fast degrees, it grew
When *Caroline* to happier worlds withdrew:
A solemn use each awful stroke supplies,
And in the breast these keen reflections rise:
"Could musick charm the tyrant's hand away,
"Still *Rowe*'s fair spirit had been drest in clay:
"Could piety avert th' impending blow,
"The *British* queen had ever smil'd below;
"Still *Booth* had flourish'd, healthy, fair & young,
"And *Browne*'s soft funeral ode been all unsung.
"But Death, unbiass'd, heeds nor birth, nor fame,
"Reads heav'n's decree, & states his borrow'd claim.
"Th' unerring dart the threaten'd wound bestows,
"And nature pays the last sad debt she owes.
"The sons of poverty were born to die,
"Nor wealth nor grandeur length of years supply.
"Honour's high fav'rites must their life resign,
"And the crown'd head descend as low as mine.
"Yet, oh! my soul, thy boundless grief restrain,
"Recal thy sighs, and smile compos'd again.
"Earth is the soil where all materials grow,
"The builder bids, and down the cedars go:
"These, fell'd by Death, above aerial skies
"(Look, faint, already see the pillars rise)
"A glorious fit-fram'd building shall be shewn,
"Christ, the great founder, the foundation-stone."

MINOR.

ANGLIS invisus IBERUS Imitated.

(See p. 542, 546.)

AS *Punch*, the gaping crowd to please,
Struts o'er the stage in *Spanish* dress,
And rolls about his glaring eyes,
To cozen the mimic hero spies:
His gen'rous breast with anger flam'd
To see his thievish pride untam'd,
With *British* courage strait he flew,
And to the floor the victim threw:
His gay embroid'ry strews the ground,
His limbs lie scatter'd all around.
To arms, then, *Britons*, and your rights maintain,
Since *Mastiffs* teach us how to humble *Spain*.

BOADICEA.

To Mr DALACOURT, on his taking Orders
and going into the Country.

MIdst the calm Pleasures of a sweet Retreat,
Where Peace inthron'd bids Wisdom guard
her Seat,

Where Virtue makes Life's Current smoothly roll,
Refines each Rapture, and improves the Soul.
Say, whether *South* thy Moments shall detain,
Inspire thy Genius, and enrich thy Vein;
Or whether graver *Tillotson* must please,
And moralize the Fictions of thy Lays:
Shall *Beveridge* point thee out a nobler Road,
And lead thy trembling Fancy to thy God?
Or must the Muse her Poet still employ,
The Muse! sweet Friend of Innocence and Joy?
Must she anew engross thy sacred Time
With the gay Trifle of a jingling Rhime?
Or shall some nobler Scenes inspire thy Thought,
Thy Loves neglected, and thy Songs forgot?

Melodious Friend, for ever let the Muse
Reign the chief Blessing that thy Soul shall chuse:
Let her, attendant at Religion's Shrine,
Its Glories brighten, and its Joys refine;
Paint Man's low Grandeurs crumbling into Dust,
And sing th' eternal Triumphs of the Just!
Calm black Despair, a soothing Peace impart,
And pour a balmy Comfort on the Heart,
Swell the full Soul with strong seraphick Lays,
And tune each Organ to its Maker's Praise.

To Love's soft Converse yet some Hours impart,
And leave one Place for Friendship in thy Heart;
And when far hence retir'd, thy Feet shall stray
Mid the still Silence of the sultry Day,
When in the Depth of dusky Vales reclin'd,
Where matted Trees indulge the pensive Mind,
When thou shalt (weary with some serious Book)
Hum to the murmurings of a neighb'ring Brook;
Let Joys recall'd, thy Solitude unbend,
And think one moment on a distant Friend,
When pleas'd we o'er a fav'rite Author sat,
Dwelt on each Beauty, and each Fault forgot;
When Wit and Sense beguil'd the short'ning Day,
Along the Riv'let of some flow'ry Way.

Oh! let me nigh thee spend my latter Days,
Amid the Charms of Poetry and Ease;
Partake each Blessing that e'er made thee dear;
Enjoy thy Genius, and thy Fancy share,
Tune all my Soul to Music more refin'd,
And learn thy softer Harmony of Mind;
And when harsh Sickness hastens Age along,
And ev'ry Verse runs heavy thro' my Song;
When each lov'd sweet each wearied Sense shall cloy,
A Load my Life, and languid every Joy;
When pangs on pangs my shatter'd frame shall tear,
Becalm each Anguish with the Voice of Prayer;
Teach my embolden'd Conscience to the last,
To look unruffled on each moment past,
Give all the Love thy Kindness ever gave,
And lead thy Friend in Calmness to the Grave.

Or, if this best of Comforts must not be,
And cruel Fate shall rob me too of thee;
When Heav'n's black Angel aims the dreaded Dart,
And Death sinks heavy on my fainting Heart;
Then may thy faithful Image still attend
The bitt'rest moments of thy dying Friend;
Bid every sharpest Torture rage in vain,
And arm Devotion against every Pain:
And when thy Soul bursts from its gasping Clay,
Be thou its Leader to the Realms of Day:

May we together there our Songs employ,
And chant *Hosanna's* thro' the Courts of Joy,
Together there our fragrant Censers load,
And waft up kindred Incense to our God.

J. G.

Written under a Memorandum on a Glass.

FOOL, to record thy Fits of wanton Love,
There's a true Record of thy Sins above.

A S O N G.

WH Y will *Florella*, when I gaze,
My ravish'd Eyes reprove,
And chide them from the only Face
They can behold with Love?

II.

To shun your Scorn, and ease my Care,
I seek a Nymph more kind;
And, while I range from Fair to Fair,
Still gentle Usage find.

III.

But, ah! how faint is ev'ry Joy
Where Nature has no Part!
New Beauties may my Eyes employ,
But you engage my Heart.

IV.

So restless Exiles, as they roam,
Meet Pity ev'ry where;
Yet languish for their native Home,
Tho' Death attends them there.

To DELIA, with the Song FLORELLA.

WH I L E you *Florella's* cold Disdain
Repeat in tuneful Song,
Like her, regardless of my Pain,
My Sufferings you prolong.

II.

But yet I'll seek no other Fair,
Tho' Pity sure to find;
No other Nymph can ease my Care,
If you are still unkind.

III.

The Rose, fair *Delia's* flow'ry Spoil,
The genial Spring may raise;
But plant it in a foreign Soil,
It withers and decays.

To CHARLES MORELOVE, of Magdalen-
College, Oxford. Occasioned by the Line,
(p. 433. Aug. Magazine)

And Swift's ill-natur'd Muse be forc'd to praise

FOND modest Virtue to commend,
' Patron of Wit and manly Sense;
' Of real Worth both Judge and Friend,
' But Foe profess'd to vain Pretence:

Such, *Charles*, is *Swift*. --- Let *Ireland* tell
His Goodness, thro' a Nation shewn;
His Care for Labours, that excel,
Oh hear * *Sapphira* grateful own!

Morelove! his Muse (I grant, 'tis true)
Unaw'd by Power, from Flattery free,
Gives Shame to Vice triumphant due,
Nor fears to laugh at Fops, like thee.

* Mrs Barber, of Dublin.

W O M A N

WOMAN of Ten different Sorts. A SATIRE.
Translated from the Greek of Simonides.

Varium et mutabile semper
Fœmina VIRG.

When *Jove* at first \S female sex design'd,
Apart from body he equipt their mind:
One species issuing from the grov'ling Swine,
Still to their base original incline:

In face, in garb, in ev'ry form unclean;
For ever rav'nous, and for ever mean:
Their squallid dens confess the Slut's desire,
Bedlams of filth, (a) *Augean* sinks of mire.

To the sly Fox a *second* owes its Birth,
Such the discerning notables on earth,
Alike their insight, vice and virtue claim,
As diff'rent motives, diff'rent thoughts inflame:
Thro' mixt resolves the varying fancy glides,
Their tempers wav'ring as the gust decides.

Another sort from surly Mastiffs sprung,
Attentive, growling, turbulent of tongue,
In boist'rous brawls their turgid accents foam,
And storming, scour tumultuous round the dome;
Such shrews, nor love, nor threat'ning terms can awe,
Tho' thy clench'd fist undentify their jaw.
Ev'n midst thy guests, and o'er the jovial bowl,
They rave in restless agony of soul.

A *fourth* from earthy recrement arose,
The life-long burden of a wretched spouse;
At dainty feasts insatiate to devour,
For ever glorying in the corm'rant hour;
Averse to move, and indolent to please,
Lifeless they loll in turpitude of ease.
When winter nips, they to their stools retire,
And shiv'ring cow'r employless o'er the fire.

The *fifth* distinction issu'd from the Main,
Inconstant, headlong, voluble and vain;
When op'ning thoughts excite the social fire,
The strangers praise her and the guests admire:
Seen thro' the glare of such transcendent fame,
Uniting plaudits signalize her name.
But when her temper's *æquilibrium* fails,
And the rous'd vixen o'er the saint prevails,
Round her swol'n breast tumultuous ferments roll,
(As o'er their whelps the mother mastiffs growl,) 40
With equal speed the guest and stranger fly
The darted frenzy of the stern-shot eye;
Whilst lenient terms a fruitless combat wage
With imps of hell, and bacchanals of rage:
This child, fit emblem of her kindred main,
One day the sailor's paradise, a plain,
The next, high-towering to the boist'rous shoar,
In watry conflict giant furges roar:
The trembling wretch surveys th' inverted scene,
And hem'd with horror sighs for land in vain. 50

The (b) *afs* and (c) *embers* form'd \S *sixth*, a drone,
Which wants the frequent goad to urge her on;
Else, drench'd in sloth, the listless lump of clay
Crams o'er the fire voracious round the day:
Alike from all admits the *Cyprian* joy,
The spouse, the friend, the guest, or am'rous boy.

Night-wand'ring (d) *Weazles* sent a *seventh* kind,
Remark'd for strange depravity of mind;
In vain the spouse applies the soft'ning power,
They loath the transports of the genial hour: 60
No blandient terms awake th' endearing grace,
A froward, sour, unamiable race,

To secret frauds and midnight rapines giv'n,
Ev'n gorge th' unoffer'd sacrifice of heav'n.

The Mare, exulting with lascivious mane,
Compos'd the fabric of the sprightly train,
Whose wanton airs the future comfort spoil,
Unvers'd in all th' industrious arts of toil,
To bathe, to deck, to flaunt, their sole delight,
The glass by day, th' intriguing league by night.
Around their heads the flow'ry garlands bloom,
And fragrant odours breathe divine perfume;
Ambrosial unguents sleek the tender skin,
With all th' obscene provocatives of sin:
Ev'n when their pranks infringe the nuptial vows,
They pour deception on the cred'ulous spouse,
Whilst he, self-pond'ring, views the dubious scene:
At once his transport, and at once his pain,
Lest am'rous kings the pretty toy survey,
And bribe this half-consenting minx away. 80

From vitious Apes a *ninth* supply was born,
Delinquent stroke of heav'n's peculiar scorn!
O wretch! decreed to such connubial fate,
The hooting streets for ever jeer thy state!
A shapeless head obliquely thwarts the spine!
Distorted bones emaciate nerves confine!
The haggard jaws! the (e) lank prepost'rous tail!
A dose of nature's universal ail!
In horrid gloom of thorny guilt reclin'd,
Eternal mischiefs rankle in her mind! 90

The twenty following Verses are not translated by Mr. Addison,
and being stuff'd with Pleonasm and Greek Idioms, oblig'd
me to give the Sense in a more random translation than
the rest of this Piece.

These are the kinds, the subtle whim of *Jove*,
Design'd the plague incurable of Love;
For who, i' th' arms of such a sett confin'd,
E'er felt the transports of a peaceful mind,
Or with his friends indulg'd the social hour,
Or kept the wolf of famine from the door?
Ev'n what o'er all appears the worst of fate,
Our mischiefs issue from our own deceit;
Each cred'ulous spouse commends his nuptial prize,
Not view'd thro' reason's more discerning eyes,
Which sees the dowdy vagrant courses take, 100
And others glorying in the fond mistake,
Rapt in themselves, applauding nobler fate,
Blind to the practice of their own sad mate:
This *Jove* annex'd as life's superior wrong,
And bound with ties indissolubly strong;
That others wives by other rules are known,
Whilst each vain noodle's ign'rant of his own:
These ills with death conclude the troublous scene,
Since tears in mortal misery are vain. 110

A tenth, the pride of *Jove*'s supreme decree,
With friendly radiance issu'd from the bee!
These ne'er in house-promoting comfort tire
The spousal glories of their chaste desire;
Nor haunt the banquets of the *Cyprian* dame,
Lest wanton dalliance fan th' ungen'rous flame;
But when relax'd the vital springs give way,
To sleep once more with primogeneal clay,
They leave a fine succeeding race behind,
To heir the virtues of their god-like mind: 120
Thrice happy spouse in such exhaustless charms!
To clasp a bright perfection in your arms!
So few in pity to mankind were giv'n,
The last and best accomplish'd pledge of heav'n!

G. SMITH.

(a) In Allusion to the Fable of Augeas. (b) \S *On*. (c) Σ τοδο: seu Μυριδα. (d) Γ αλαν, in
Prose γαλαν, nam felis est proprie, αιλκο: \S Mr. Addison translates it a Cat, the Word signifying either.
(e) α πυγ(\S), Latine Dæpygis, summa deformitatis Signum; we have no decent English Word for it.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN, Lewes, Nov. 16, 1738.

The ingenious Mr Izard having entertain'd us of this Place, in your last *Magazine*, it hath rais'd an Emulation in me, to imitate (as near as possible) so great and surprising a Genius; that I may be in some measure, tho' not equally conducive to the Satisfaction of my Neighbours. You will see that I have endeavour'd to keep as close to my great Pattern as I was able; but alas! to my dispraise, I must own, that I fall far, very far, short of the divine Original: You know that,

*Pindarum quisquis fudet, aculari,
---- ceratis ope Daedalea
Nititur pennis, &c.*

which, to my Cost, I find to be true.

There are some Things in the following Lines, that will not be understood by vulgar Capacities, but as I have kept close to my Original in those Places, I cannot be called to an Account for them, having so great an Authority to support me. 'Tis below so great a Genius as Mr. Izard's to write in the common Way; which is the Reason, I fancy, why he hath not condescended to write common Sense. Some malicious People would insinuate, that there's another Cause for it, and hint, at a Distance, as if he could not: But Envy always attends Merit; whether this be the Case at present, I shall not pretend to determine. If, Mr Urban, you can spare Room for these and the following Lines, you will oblige many besides

Your Humble Servant,
LUDOVICUS.

P. S. As dear seems to be a favourite Epithet of my Author's, I hope you'll do me the Justice to take Notice how oft I use it.

SAY, dear Mr Izard, (for you certainly know it) Can *Grub-street*, like *Lewes*, produce any poet? How is it you write your dull lines with such ease, Where none are worth reading, & nothing to please? Can *Curll* find us out (if he can he's a wizard) Any verse like the verse of dear Mr Izard? Does piddling in rhyme bestow any delight (night? Like the bell-man's dear numbers on *Christmas* at *Not these can excell 'em*. — If praise be your aim, I've thought of a method to kindle up fame; For methinks your lines whisper me, whilst I admire, (fire. — They ne'er can shine bright — 'till you set 'em on I know you'll say, — 'pray Mr pert & dull poet, What nonsense thou scribblest?' — dear brother I know it;

But the most stupid parts of my verse, to be plain, Are when I write most in your excellent vein; Then rhyme without reason, and verses in prose Are the joyful companions of what we compose. There's — the parson can throw in his mite; Should sense still remain, — to extinguish it quite — Then hey for * *Dick Verrall's*, a letter to pen, Imploping friend *Urban* again and again To let the dear fruits of such labour be seen (*zine*. And (for once) stuff with nonsense his fam'd *Magazine*.

You, brother, inherit one happiness still, You're sure to be useful, compose as you will; Tho' lame be your verses, insipid your wit, (writ, Tho' none but the pastry-cooks buy what you've Tho' the Muses are cruel, your poetry bad, Yet still from your writings one use may be had: For *Swift* hath inform'd us in one of his flights, Tho' e'ery man reads not, yet e'ery man sh — For an useful supply thus oblig'd to your Muse, Let her but indite, we shall know how to use; For your poetry, ready whenever it comes, Do you but find verses, and we will find b — And wipe with your bounty, when paper is scanty; Nay, yours we'll prefer, be it ever so plenty:

* *Coffee-House*.

Sing *tantaran taran*, Boys, *taran tantiwee*,
Rise up, my dear *Izard*, great bard of the privy.

But hark! in your ear, (as a secret sublime)
Cou'd I chuse, when you venture to write the
next time,
Some sense you should give us along with y^e rhyme.

Mr. Urban,

I have been in such an ill Humour ever since I read your last *Mag.* that my *Lucy* has given me Warning; I fear it will cost me a Gown or a Pair of Stays, perhaps both, to bring her into Temper again. I confess, Sir, it rais'd my Indignation to see myself in print for giving my Servant a Morning-Lecture. I could have suffered no worse had it been the Case of a Husband. But let me, in my Turn, see the following in your next *Mag.* or know, you'll endanger the losing a Correspondent, perhaps not the worst in your List.

CHLOE to MUSIDORA.

*Lingua Juno tonat, sed fulmine Jupiter instat;
Concutit ille polum, sed quatit illa Jovem.*

HERE'S *Latin* for your *Latin*, Mrs *Mus*,
Grave lessons from mine ire shall not excuse
If *Juno's* voice, surpassing thunder, make (ye.
Offending *Jove*, tho' arm'd with light'ning, quake,
Shall you this antient privilege impeach,
Which nature dictates, and examples teach?
No, *Dora*, no. I thus will vent my pain,
Tho' lov'd *Alexis* frown, and you complain:
Anger from bursting words obtains relief;
As tears emitted, ease excessive grief.
Revere the men -- you puny dam'sel may,
No two-legg'd thing shall my resentment stay.
Can we the sword direct, or pistol fire,
When saucy freedoms chaff'ning warmth require?
Or have we art and strength to point the blow,
In manual combat to subdue the foe?
One only weapon we successful find
To plague, enslave, and triumph o'er mankind:
The tongue best instrument our foe to harm is;
Chloe affirms, *lingua est præstantior armis*. M. B.

Nov. 20, 1738.

This being the Day we lost the best of Queens, it is my Opinion, Mr. Urban, that you should annually pay Tribute to her Memory. And should be glad if you will give Place to the following ---

By Miss A — P — , of Harley,
in Shropshire.

GREAT *Carolina* dead! that glorious name
Immortal lives as her exalted soul,
And high recorded in the book of life.
Tir'd with the burthen of a fading crown,
One far more bright she wears of life glory;
And leaves an earthly for an heav'nly throne.
Happy and wise exchange. Illustrious Queen,
How are you welcom'd to the realms of light,
Of joy, of love, and everlasting rest?
A shining host of the celestial throng,
Replete with pleasure, crown the royal guest
With honours choice and never-ending bliss.
How great a loss do we sustain of thee,
Whose presence heightens even th' angels joy.
If ought below can merit thy regard,
Behold BRITANNIA, doleful, gloomy isle,
All sunk in sorrows for her darling Queen.
Deign to resume thy late beloved charge,
Blest saint, continue that indulgent care,
And be our guardian Angel.

To AMINTAS. A SONG.

WHEN you display your conqu'ring Skill;
Collected Force you need not shew;
Far less unerring is your Quill,
Than those which fly from Cupid's Bow:
When Wit and Love move Hand in Hand;
Who dare approach, or who withstand?

But, lo! the treach'rous God of Love
Now changes Sides, to take my Part:
Yet, ah! how weak his Efforts prove;
His Shafts rebound into my Heart:
In vain I hope to make you yield,
When Pallas guards you with her Shield.

An ÆNIGMA.

M I R A.

WHEN first the architect of all
Gave motion to this rolling ball,
(Ere mortal man began to be)
The fertile earth produced me.
And till the sun shall lose his light,
The moon be blood, and all be night;
Secure from fate I shall remain
Exempt from passion and from pain.
All night I range the spangl'd skies;
But when bright sol begins to rise,
From upward regions down I fly,
And on this earthly globe I lie.
In different forms, on distant plains
I'm present with the herds and swains!
Who, when they're tir'd with toil and heat
Oft find in me a cool retreat.
There's not an action nor a shape
But what I may be seen to ape:
Nor swiftest beast can range so wide,
But I can always run by's side;
Nor bird that open air does plough,
Nor arrow from the archer's bow
Can over-match me in my flight;
I'm swift as are the rays of light:
Yet, by degrees, my motion's slower;
At last, not move an inch an hour.
Sometimes in publick I appear,
And all the marks of grandeur wear;
My pavement curious to behold,
My steps are laid with purest gold;
Approach'd by crowds, who stand and gaze,
Their thirst of knowledge to appease;
While I to all alike am kind,
And what they sought, by me they find.

Yet after sol concludes the day,
I never thus was known to stay;
But when you view the setting sun,
Beyond the lunar orb i'm gone;
Nor there still lost to human sight,
But oft the vulgar I affright.

J. C.

A SONG.

COME, thou Fairest, prepare
Thy fond Lover to hear;
Consider what Pains he has born:
Ah! deign but to smile,
And look kindly a-while,
Nor for ever torment him with scorn.
Consider, dear Creature,
How much e'ery Feature
Contributes to trouble my Heart;
And I fear, lest I die,
Since a Glance from thine Eye
Is the Cause of my Sorrow and Smart.
Not the Lilly and Rose
Can such Beauties disclose,
When sweetly united together.
As to those Graces join'd,
With a bright spotless Mind,
Is innocent Mirth and good Nature.
Do not, Fairest, then fly;
Of your Love be not shy,
With equal Good-Will let's agree:
And dispel all your Fear,
For with you, I do swear,
This World will be Heaven to me:

Trinity-College,
Cambridge.

Ro ——— B ——— 6mo.

On BELINDA.

TO paint Belinda's mien and air,
Her soft bewitching eyes;
Requires a Raphael's happy care,
Or painter from the skies.
But, ah! to paint the subtle heart
Where pride and falsehood dwell,
Demands a Fury's dev'lish art,
Or painter fetch'd from hell.
At once she charms and shocks the eye
Compound of good and evil:
The heav'nly hellish progeny
Of Venus and the Devil.

G. P----N.

A Correspondent who has obliged us with a very long Poem, is not pleased that we only offer to insert 200 or 300 Lines of it: Not considering, that to spare so much Room as he desires, would quickly make us Bankrupts with the rest of our Correspondents; who being very numerous, as appears by the following List, we endeavour to pick the shorter Pieces, or such as we can shorten, in order to lessen the Number of our Debts as fast as we can.

A	Q. Z.	Tyro.	F. W.	Agilem,	Delorah,	Indoſta,	Nameles,	Philo-Fremer,
E	E. H.	C. D.	T. H.	Anacr.	D. Hastings,	J. Powell,	Nicholas Cats,	Quæſter,
Gr.	R. F.	R. Y.	E-I.	Amira,	D. H.	J. Thomſon,	N. Fario,	Ruſticus,
T. R.	J. T.	J. H.	A. B.	Aronym.	Fragmenter,	Jaffer Toas,	Prieſt,	Robert Weſt,
Y. B.	S. F.	F. B-I	F. W.	Albanus,	Hortatio,	In Matthews,	Philonel,	Simeon,
M. P.	T. F.	L-a.	H-I.	Amicus,	H. L. C.	Lalio,	Philemon,	Salor Curate,
S. C.	A. J.	J. G.	F. M.	As in preſenti	H. Cheney,	Lydia,	Philemaib,	Sie b Rainlow
J. W.	M. B.	W. R.	D. H.	Archib.	Hefperitricus,	Maria,	Philoſophus,	The Weaver,
P. X.	T. O.	J. C.	Cl'o,	Bayant,	J. Ward,	Mechanus,	Philonata,	Theophilus,
G. D.	W. Br.	G. J.	Erito,	Clericus,	J. L-r,	Migillus,	Philonas,	Tim. Handy,
G. C.	T. P.	T. W.	Blank	Correſſor,	Indoſta,	Migillova,	Philoſterus,	Volens,
D. S.	M. N.	L-t,	Cl'o,	Corſiders,	J. Iſtrot,	Math. Caladen	Philareter,	W. W-Iſ-t.
J. D.	Ch-d,	A. D.	J. W.	H. Frica,	Inductus,	Merc. Honeſtus	Pholurbanus	P. M-tt-x.

N. B. DORINDA is so kind to remind us, that besides several Ænigma's this Year, there are unanswered in our Vol. for 1737, those in Pages 51, 211, 245, and in p. 309, a Latin Ænigma which much excites her Curiosity. We confess, that no Solutions to them having been sent us by our Correspondents, we had neglected to consider them, tho' all but one seem easy to discover. If Musidora, Lydia, or some other ingenious Contributors, do not send the Solutions next Month, we will attempt them in the SUPPLEMENT.

Mr URBAN,

THE following Pièce fugitive, by one of the greatest Genius's in France, was never publish'd at Home or Abroad, (according to the best of my Knowledge) in any Collection of Verses whatsoever; I therefore am certain 'twill be a most acceptable Present to the Publick, as it finely exposes the relaxed Morality of the Jesuits, Yours, M. G.

DIALOGUE.

Entre un Penitent, & un Pere Jesuite Confesseur.

PENITENT.

J'AY tué mon pere, Pour avoir tout son bien;
Empoisonné ma mere, De peur qu'elle n'en dit rien;

Une soeur jeune & sage Evite le poignard,
Mais je lui fit l'outrage Qu' Ammon fit à Thamar.

Con.] Ce que vous me dites, Est mal assurément,
Mais sçavoir s'il merite L'eternel châtiment ---

Pen.] Or dites moi, mon pere, Ou vous avez
Qu' on puisse si mal faire, Sans etre reprouvé.

Con.] Ce n'est q' en nos écoles Qu' on apprend
[ce secret,

Et deux ou trois paroles Vont voux expliquer le fait.
Peccé Philosophique Est contre la raison,
Peche Ecclesiastique Est d'un autre facon.

Or dites moy, mon frere, Quand cela s' est passé,
Avez vous crû rien faire Dont dieu fût offensé?

Pen.] Non, je n'avois en tête Que mon ambi-
[tion,

Et je suivois en bête Ma folle passion.

Con.] Tant miex, dieu ne s' offense, Que
[quand on pense à lui; ---

Voyez donc l'ignorance Des pecheurs d' aud-
[jourd' huy.

TRANSLATED.

PENITENT.

FOR tempting wealth, my fire I forc'd to bleed,
My mother poison'd to conceal the deed;

By art a sister did my steel escape,
But fell, like Tamar, victim to my rape.

Con.] Crimes, you confess, 'tis sure, — but
[ask you too,

If pains eternal must for this ensue?

Pen.] Speak father, that! — such matchless
[evils done,

For me what hope? — a reprobated son!

Conf.] That mystic art our schools alone retain;
A term or two will make the secret plain.

Sin philosophic Reason's laws offends,
But theologic sin more guilt attends,

Say — when by thoughts to vicious actions driv'n,
Meant they, with least intent affront to heav'n?

Pen.] Thoughtless I ventur'd on the deeds ac-
[curst

My motives, but ambition e're, and lust.

Conf.] Rest safe. — No acts the deity incense,
But where himself is meant in the offence.

O'er vulgar minds what ignorance presides!

Learn you, — but leave the secret with their guides.

To Mr JOHN BANCKS, on his miscellaneous Works just published.

LOW'd and unblemish'd wear thy purchas'd bays,
Unhurt by censure, as unswell'd by praise.

All themes you reach, in your extensive vein,
With sense instruct, with humour entertain;

Not sunk when low, not clouded when you soar,
In fancy much you please, in judgement more;
Blest with conception clear, expression strong,
Like prose you reason, while you charm in song;
Of Genius both extremes your lays impart,
Labour with ease, and negligence with art.

O live! with varied strains our breasts to move,
What youth so well has learnt let years improve.

I, tho' of hope forlorn, with gloom oppress'd,
In life's cross maze deep wilder'd, long unblest,
(Pleas'd, yet awhile, thy wish'd success to see)
In woes can feel one generous thought for thee.

With happier bards I press to greet thy fame,
Proud in the number to enlist my name;

Unturn'd to judge, unskilful to commend,
An artless critic, but a willing friend.

MOSES BROWNE.

Ad F. S. EPISTOLAE MILTONIANAE EDITOREM.

NUMine te sacro bis terque afflavit Apollo;
Et tua Musa placet.

Quare faventis adhuc dubitas tu candida famæ,
Omina? pone metum.

Multis spectatur Venusinæ porta Cerinthi,
Non inundanda tamen,

Hunc ars destituit, natura benignior illum:
Attamen ipse ratem

Impellis fœlix & fidentissimus idem,
Saxa per æquorea,

Perq; procellosas syrtes, & per vada cœca,
Calliopæa tibi

Pandit iter liquidum — Salve, doctissime vates,
Gloria gentis, ave!

SIR,

THE 3 following were spoken extempore this Month in the Nottingham Stage Coach coming to London, by the Author of the Advice to the Ladies in the Mag. for Sept. p. 488.

To MIRA.

IF the perpetual smile has pow'r to charm,
And native sweetness can the bosom warm:
'Tis thine, fair Nymph, with irresistible art,
To wound and fix the too inconstant heart.

On Bella's fav'rite Lock.

LONG may that fav'rite Lock thy temple grace,

And add new beauties to thy charming face!
And cou'd I equal Pope's harmonious strain,
The graceful curl should not unsung remain;
But with the fair Belinda's ringlet vie,
And shine a star as bright in yonder sky.

The POET'S PETITION.

ONE boon, one only boon, ye Gods, I crave,
Make me my charming Bella's happy slave;
Inspire with mutual love the sprightly fair.
All else below I hold not worth my care.

On the 25th of NOVEMBER.

HAIL welcome day! whom all the heav'nly choir,

Venus excepted, to adorn conspire!
But whence on Chloe's birth-day is this sight?
Does envy harbour in a form so bright?
It does: and Venus blushes now to own,
Her fame of beauty is to Chloe flown.

W. R.

F f f f



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

NOVEMBER.



Bath, Oct. 30.

HIS Day being his Majesty's Birth-Day, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this City, waited upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* with the following Address:

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

The Corporation of the loyal City of *Bath*, truly sensible how auspicious the Birth of His Majesty was to this Nation, presume to wait on your Royal Highnesses, to bid you Joy on that Occasion. A Birth, to which we owe the Continuance of those invaluable Blessings, which our successful Struggles for Liberty procured us in that glorious Act of Succession: A Birth, to which we are indebted, Sir. for your Royal Person, in whose Presence we enjoy all possible Happiness. More we could say, but Words have not Power to express the Joy we feel; but we hope the Actions and Behaviour of every Member of this Corporation and City, will convince His Majesty and Your Royal Highness, that we commemorate this Day with exceeding great Joy.

His Royal Highness's Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

Nothing can add more to my Satisfaction in the Regard you have shewn to me, and the Princess, than your Expression of Duty and Affection to the King upon this Occasion, for which I return you my Thanks.

THURSDAY, November 2.

Began at *St Paul's*, by the Rev. Mr *Twells*, Rector of *St Matthews, Friday-street*, the Course of Lectures in defence of *Christ's Divinity*, founded by the Hon. Lady *Mayer*, decd, to be continued the first *Thursday* in the 7 following Months.

The Corporation of *Bath* entertained the P. of *Wales* in a sumptuous Manner at the *Town-Hall*, and presented him with the Freedom of that ancient City in a fine Gold Snuff-Box, and a curious Seal with the Arms of *Bath*, and at the same time constituted him Lord High Steward of that City, which he accepted with the utmost Esteem.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, 11 Malefactors condemn'd the two last Sessions, viz. *George Whalley* and *Dean Bryant* for Murder of their Wives; *Jonathan Thomas* for filing of *Guineas*, who was drawn on

a Sled; 3 for the Highway, 2 for Burglary, 2 for Street Robberies and 1 for Horsestealing.

Was a general Meeting at *Salters-Hall*, of Protestant Dissenters. (See p. 589 F.)

FRIDAY, 10.

Was held a Court of Admiralty at the Old Baily, where *James Buchanan*, a Sailor was convicted of the Murder of *Michael Smith* 4th Mate of the *Royal Guardian*, in *China*: *John Longden*, Master of a Collier, and one of his Men were tryed for running down a fishing Brigantine on the Coast of *Holderness* and murdering 3 of her Crew, who got on board his Ship to save themselves when their own was sunk; but were both honourably acquitted, and the Evidence committed in Court, in order to be prosecuted for Perjury.

The Prince and Princess of *Wales* having accepted an Invitation, paid their Visit to the City of *Bristol*, and were received with all the Joy and Solemnity imaginable. As soon as they had enter'd *Temple Gate*, withinside of which Scaffolding was erected for the Mayor and Corporation, they were congratulated by the Recorder in a very eloquent manner; then the Gentlemen of the Corporation went into their Coaches, and the Cavalcade began. The Companies of the City, 21 in number, made a magnificent Appearance in their Formalities, marching two by two. First the Glassmen, dressed in white holland Shirts on Horseback, some with Swords, others with Crowns and Scepters in their Hands made of Glass; then followed the Woolcombers, dress'd also in white, with woollen Caps of different Colours with Wands in their Hands; next came the Weavers on Foot, likewise in white, in the midst of whom was a Loom erected on a Pageant, with a Boy in it, weaving a Piece of Shag; the Sadlers Company made a fine Appearance on Horseback with rich Cockades in their Hats, and complimented the Prince, who was pleased to return them his Thanks. 121 Pieces of Cannon planted along the Key were regularly discharged during the Procession, which passed round the

Key

Key that the Royal Visitors might have a Sight of the Shipping, and Harbour : At last the Companies having ranged themselves in two Columns in the Square under the Cover of the Horse their Highness had a compleat View of the Cavalcade as they passed to their Lodgings, where Dr Harcourt in the Name of the Clergy, and Mr John Coysgarne, Master of the Hall, in the Name of the Merchants congratulated them on their Arrival, being introduced, at his Royal Highness's Request, by the Right worshipful Wm Jefferies, Esq; Mayor, and had the Honour of kissing their Hands. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards entertained at Merchants Hall in a grand manner in two separate Apartment, where upwards of 500 Ladies and Gentlemen were present, and 5*l.* was offered for a Ticket. The Prince in his Apartments was waited on by 5 young Gentlemen, Aldermen's Sons, as was likewise the Princess in hers, and the Lady of Nathaniel Day, Esq; the late Mayor, was at the Head of the general Assembly of the Ladies. The Supper was served up in two Courses, consisting of upwards of 100 Dishes each, besides an elegant Dessert raised on a Frame in beautiful Figures. The Princess talked freely with the Ladies in good English, which entirely won their Hearts. After Supper there was a Ball, and a magnificent Firework was play'd off on a Scaffold erected round K. William's Statue. Next Morning the Prince visited the Hot Well, and at Noon their Highnesses set out on their Return to Bath, attended by the Corporation in their Formalities to the City Gates.—The Prince presented to Mrs Mayorefs a Bloodstone repeating Watch, having several brilliant Diamonds and finely enamelled ; to the only Son of Henry Combe, Esq; where their Highnesses lodged, a Gold Box ornamented round with 23 brilliant Diamonds ; to discharge poor Debtors 200*l.* and to Officers, Servants, Ringers, &c. a considerable Sum.

The Address of the MAYOR, &c. of the City of BRISTOL. on this Occasion.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Citizens of Bristol, beg leave most humbly to acknowledge the great Condescension of your Royal Highness, and her Royal Highness the Princess, in vouchsafing to honour this City with your Presence, and permitting us to pay our humble Duty to your Royal Highnesses, on Occasion of so much Joy. An Honour we should be utterly unworthy of, did we not receive it with Hearts full of the warmest Impressions of

Duty and Gratitude, and ambitious of recommending ourselves to the Approbation of your Royal Highnesses, by a most dutiful and affectionate Zeal for the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Stability of his Royal House.—Permit us therefore, Sir, most humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that as we enjoy the Blessings of a Free-Government and extensive Trade, thro' his Majesty's Wisdom, Equity, and Royal Goodness, so, while we contemplate the same Principles of true Greatness, adorning the Character of your Royal Highness, we rejoice in the Prospect that lies before us.—All that we have further to hope, or wish for, is, that when his Majesty and your Royal Highness, shall be removed from the View and Admiration of Mankind, and Posterity shall mention your Royal Names together with Veneration, Love and Gratitude, may a Line of Princes descended from your Royal Highness, and her Royal Highness the Princess, be to latest Ages, the Glory and Ornament of their Times, Guardians of the British Constitution, and Advocates for the Rights of Mankind.—These, Sir, are the Sentiments and unfeigned Wishes of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects the Citizens of Bristol, who beg your Royal Highness's Permission, to presume yet further on your Goodness, and most humbly intreat your Gracious Acceptance of the Freedom of this City, which Mr Mayor has the Honour to present to your Royal Highness in the Name of all the Freemen of Bristol.

A N S W E R.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks and the Princess's for this Instance of your Regard, which is the more pleasing to me, because it is at the same Time a Proof of your Duty and Affection to the King.—This great City may always depend upon my particular Wishes for its Prosperity and the Advancement of its Trade ; which is so valuable an Effect of Liberty, and so strong a Support of the Honour and Happiness of this Nation.—I shall inculcate these Sentiments into my Children, who, I hope, will one Day deserve the Concern you express for them now.

The Address of the Merchants-Adventurers to his Royal Highness.

May it please your Royal Highness,

TO permit us the Master, Wardens, and Assistance of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers, to approach your Presence with joyful and thankful Hearts, for the great Condescension of Yourself, and her Royal Highness your illustrious Consort, in

honouring us and our Fellow Citizens, with this auspicious Visit.—From the well-known Zeal of his Majesty, and your Royal Highness, for the Prosperity of Trade, we are encouraged most humbly to beseech your gracious Acceptance of the Freedom of our Society, which we have the Honour to present, by the unanimous Vote of our Body.

A N S W E R.

Gentlemen,

I AM extremely pleased with this Mark of Regard, from a Society that contributes so much to the Riches and Strength of this Kingdom.

THURSDAY, 16.

Was held a Court of Common Council at *Guild-hall*, being the first held in this Mayoralty, when his Lordship was pleased to make a very handsome Speech, in which among other Things he desir'd, when any Affair of Consequence was to be decided by him, that the Gentlemen of the Common Council would divide, lest he might be any ways mistaken in viewing the Number of Hands held up.—Then Mr *Sisson* mov'd that the Thanks of that Court be returned to the late Ld Mayor Sir *John Barnard* for his great Services, and Dispatch of Business, and discharging his High Office with the utmost Integrity and Impartiality; which in a more particular manner was enumerated in a Paper delivered to the Court, and was unanimously agreed to; a Paper was delivered to the Town-Clerk, with Order to make a fair Copy and present it as the unanimous Resolution of the Court to Sir *John Barnard*, he not being present in Court.—Then they went upon the Business of the Watch, in which were made several Alterations.—The Chamberlain's Accounts (See p. 489.) for 7 Years last past were laid before the Court, pursuant to the Order made last Common Council, which were read, and ordered to lie at the Town-Clerk's Office, for the Inspection of any Member of that Court.—After this a Motion was made by Mr *Evans*, that whenever the Recorder of *London* should accept the Office of a Judge, that the Recordership should be vacant; but Mr Recorder being present, he in the handsomest and most affectionate manner took notice of his Zeal and Diligence in the Service of the City of *London* for 23 Years past; and called on any one Person to accuse him of any Neglect in his Office during the whole Time; and then concluded, in a very genteel manner, with mentioning the Irregularity of such a Motion, it not being, as he thought, in the Determination of that Court.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

- October **D**utchess of *Lorraine* delivered of a Daughter.
 19. Lady *Anne Paady*, Sister to the D. of *Cleveland* — of a Son.
 Nov. 4. The Wife of Col. *Onslow*, — of a Daughter
 Lady of Sir *Robert Grosvenor*, — of a Daughter.
 10. Lady of the Lord *Shannon*, — of a Daughter.
 18. Wife of *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; — of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

- Oct. **R**EV. Mr *Aldridge*, Rector of St 24. *John's*, *Clerkenwell*, married to Miss *Richardson*, Daughter of — *Richardson*, Esq; of *Stanoway Hall* near *Colchester*, with 10,000 l.
 Earl of *Cassilis* — to Lady *Susan Hamilton*, Sister to the Earl of *Rutherglen*, with 8000 l.
 Nov. 4. Sir *Robert Austen*, Bart. of *Kent*, — to a Sister of Sir *Francis Dashwood*, Bart. of *West Wycomb*.
 8. *John Stuart*, Esq; Nephew to Lord *Blantyre*, — to Miss *Sims* of *Warwickshire*, 20,000 l.
 9. Commodore *Matthews*, — to Miss *Fuller*, jun. of *Red Lyon Square*, 40,000 l.
 11. Dr *Jones*, of *Hatton-Garden* — to the Relict of — *Shelton*, Esq; of *Maidstone*, 40,000 l.
 E. *Robert Gwilym*, jun. of *Langstone*, *Herefordshire*, Esq; lately — to the only Daughter of *Richard Alberton*, of *Alberton-Hall*, *Lancashire*, Esq; with 50,000 l.
 16. *William Clifton*, of *Rocheſter*, Esq; — to Miss *Moore*, of *Chatham*.
 Dr *Greenwood*, Rector of *Warwick*, and King's Chaplain, — to Miss *Wise*, of *Warwick*, with 10,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1738.

- Oct. 27. **W**illiam *Rush*, Esq; formerly a Vinegar Merchant.
 29. *Percival Hart*, late Member for *Kent*.
 31. *Robert Gay*, Esq; formerly Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*.
 Mr *Kidd*, an eminent Sugar Baker, whose House in *Thames-street* was burnt down twice in 5 Years.
 Dr *Eyre*, Brother to the late Lord Chief Justice, and Canon of *Sarum*.
 Nov. 3. Brigadier General *Moyle*.
 H. Mr *Ladyman*, famous for making Dice, by which he acquir'd a Fortune of 30000 l.
Thomas Forster, Esq; commonly called General *Forster*, of an Asthma, at *Bologne* in *France*. He headed the Rebels at *Preston*, which he surrender'd, and was committed

mitted to *Newgate*, but escaped thence and went to *Rome*.

6. Mr *Brooks*, a Dissenting Minister at *Hackney*.

7. Mr *Barry*, Secretary to the Equivalent Company.

10. *John Asgyll*, Esq; in the Rules of the King's-Bench, aged near 100, commonly called *translated Asgyll*. In the first Parliament of Great Britain, called Oct. 23, 1707, he was Member for *Bramber* in *Suffex*, but was expell'd the House for his extravagant Writings.

11. *William Northey*, Esq; formerly Member for *Calne*, and *Wotton-Basset*, *Wiltshire*.

12. Mr *Daniel Chapman*, Messenger to the Commissioners of Bankrupts, in which Business he acquir'd 10,000 l.

15. Mr *Valentine Brewis*, Deputy of *Alagat* Ward, of a Mortification in his Bowels.

16. Sir *Henry Maynard*, Bart. of *Walthamstow*, formerly Resident at *Aleppo*.

18. *George Tilson*, Esq; above 30 Years Deputy Secretary of State.

Benjamin Brooksbank, youngest Son of *Stam Brooksbank*, Esq; who, with his Brothers *Thompson* and *Richard*, and his Sister *Judith*, died of the *Small-Pox* within 12 Days.

Lord *Fairfax*, at his Seat, *Yorkshire*.

John Wilson, Esq; Captain of a Man of War.

Mr *Lilly*, Apothecary to the King's Household. He left his Servant, *Eliz. Miller*, his Executrix, to take care of his Harlequin Dog *Senesino*.

22. Mr *Edmund Chapman*, a very emi-

nent Surgeon and Man Midwife, near *Red-Lyon Square*.

Arthur Frankland, only Son of *Frederick Frankland*, Esq; Member for *Thirsk*, *Yorkshire*.

23. The Countess of *Coventry*, of the Dropsy, after having been tapp'd several Times in *Grosvenor-Square*.

22. Sir *Charles Turner*, Member for *Lynn*, and Teller of the Exchequer, of an Apoplexy, at *Houghton-Hall*, *Norfolk*. He marry'd first *Mary*, Sister of Sir *R. Walpole*. 2. The Relict of Sir *Nevil Catlin*; but having no Sons, the Title goes to his Nephew.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

COL. *Howard* appointed Groom of the King's Bedchamber.

Tho. Sawbridge, of *Plymouth*, Esq; — Gentleman of the King's Privy-Chamber in ordinary,

Edward Holden, — Agent and Consul at *Algiers*.

—— *Tinker*, Esq; — appointed Governor of the *Bahama* Islands, in room of Governor *Fitzwilliams*, return'd home.

Col. *Welsh* — Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Kilmainham* in *Ireland*.

Mr *Pratt*, Collector of Excise in the Port of *London*, in room of Mr *Warwick*, deceas'd.

Mr *Charlewood*, Apothecary to the King's Household, in room of Mr *Lilly*.

Matthew Skinner, Esq; Serjeant at Law, and Member for *Oxford City*, — Chief Justice of *Chester*, in room of *John Verney*, Esq; now Master of the Rolls.

The Military Preferments being variously reported, will be correct in our next.

STOCKS.

S. S. Stock	103 $\frac{2}{8}$
—Annu.	111
New Annu.	111 $\frac{3}{8}$
3 per C. Ann.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circul 12.	105. Pre.
Mil. Bank	121
India	61. 16s.
—Bonds	21. 15s.
African	14
Royal Aff.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lon. ditto	13
7 p. C. Em. Loan	100
5 p. C. Ditto	101
English Cop.	31. 5s.
Welsh ditto	15s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Oct. 24. to Nov. 21.

Christned	{ Males 672 } 1316
	{ Femal. 644 }
Buried	{ Males 1279 } 2613
	{ Femal. 1334 }
Died under 2 Years old	1079
Between 2 and 5	267
Between 5 and 10	81
Between 10 and 20	67
Between 20 and 30	192
Between 30 and 40	203
Between 40 and 50	214
Between 50 and 60	188
Between 60 and 70	155
Between 70 and 80	99
Between 80 and 90	59
Between 90 and 100	8
	102
	2613

Buried.

Within the walls	267
Without the walls	707
In Mid. and Surry	1070
City and Sub. West.	569
	2613

Weekly Burials.

Oct. 31.	— 604
Nov. 7.	— 649
14.	— 723
21.	— 637
	2613

Peck Loaf, Wheat.	— 1s. 91.
Wheat	26s. per Quar.
Hay per load	48s.
Best Hops	31. 15s.
Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, pursuant to the new Act.	

S. S. old Annuities Divid. 2 pr Ct, pay the 23d
London Assurance Divid. 6 s. per Share.

CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNTS
sent to Mr Harding, Bookseller, in St Martin's-
lane, by those who have taken Mrs Stephens's
Medicines.

From Mr Clark.

These are to certify, that I *Wm. Clark*, of
Stanford-Rivers, near *Ongar*, *Essex*, had been
many Years very much afflicted with the Stone,
having frequent and violent pains in my Groin,
my Water often stopping at full Stream, and
making bloody Water after riding. I took Mrs
Stephens's Medicines 7 or 8 Weeks; they worked
very kindly with me, and at last brought away
a Stone as big as a Horse-Bean, which I have
by me; and I have continued perfectly free from
any Uneasiness of the Stone for above 2 Years.

OCT. 11, 1738.

WM. CLARK.

From Mr Floyd to Mr Harding.

SIR, I have a Son troubled with the Stone
in his Bladder, and in the greatest Agony as could
be when he wanted to make Water. So I ap-
plied to Mrs *Stephens*, and by the help of her
Medicines, he makes Water with a great deal of
Ease; and I hope, thro' the Blessing of God,
will be entirely cured of the Stone by them.

Peruke-Maker in
Maggot's-Court,
over-against St
James's Church,
Piccadilly.

From your Humble Servant,

GEORGE FLOYD.

OCT. 13, 1738.

From Mons. Reau.

(Translated from the French.)

Having been afflicted for two Years with Heat
of Urine, I went to *London* to consult an able
Physician, who concluded it proceeded from
Gravel, and ordered me a Medicine which gave
me some Relief. But my Disorder returning
more sharp, I consulted Mrs *Stephens*: She as-
sured me, that I had a Stone in the Bladder; upon
this I began her Medicine, Nov. 8, 1737: I
suffered much for the first Fortnight, being able
to make very little Water at a Time; but at the
End of it I began to void small white Scales, re-
sembling pieces of Egg-shell, and brittle
like Lime. I continued to void the like almost
4 Months, my Water being turbid all that Time,
and often having much reddish Slime. At length,
my Cure going on but slowly, I desired Mr. *Che-
felden* to examine me by the Catheter; he found
that I had certainly a Stone, and this encourag'd
me to continue the Medicine, as I had received
great Relief from it. Soon after this-Examina-
tion, I voided two small brown Stones; and
thenceforward, from Time to Time, voided
white ones, and with sufficient Ease: Towards
the End of the 9th Month, I voided 3 or 4 larger
than the foregoing, and in the 10th Month I
voided one so large, that it remained two Days
in the Passage: It is rough, and about the Size
of a Plumb-stone. I shew'd this to Mrs. *Ste-
phens* a few Days after, who told me, that she
believed it to be the Kernel of the Stone, and
that it might be proper to discontinue the Medi-
cine. This was in the End of *August*, 1738. I
have had no Complaint since that Time, and
have gone twice to *London* in a Coach, without
any Inconvenience.

Hammeghill,
Oct. 24, 1738.

REAU.

From Mrs Gardiner.

About 11 Years ago I was seized with violent
Pains in my Back and about my Bladder, with
Stoppage of Urine and bloody Water, on the least
Motion. At *Michaelmas*, 1734, was seized with
a violent Fit, which lasted me 'till near *Easter*
following, and reduced me so low as made all my
Friends despair of my Recovery; not having been
able to bear turning in my Bed for several Weeks,
without exquisite Pain. I then took Mrs. *Ste-
phens's* Medicines, they gave me much Pain at
first; but in 6 Days brought away a Stone as big
as a large Filberd, besides a great Quantity of
Matter every Day, that when dried seemed to
be a Kind of Sand. In less than a Month I was
able to go abroad without any Inconvenience, and
some Time after left off the Medicines. About
a Year after, was seized with another Fit, had
Recourse to Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, and after
taking them 3 or 4 Days, brought away 3 large
Pieces of Stone, each Day one, which seemed
to be broke off from one another; besides great
Numbers of small ones. I left off taking the
Medicines soon after these came away, and have
continued perfectly free from every Symptom of
the Stone ever since; and besides, am better in
Health now at 45 Years of Age, than I have
been any Time these 25 Yeart past.

Compton-street, St Ann's,
OCT. 24, 1738.

DO. GARDINER.

From Mr Longley.

I *Wm. Longley*, in *Dunn-Horse Yard*, *Down-
ing's-Alley*, without *Bishopsgate*, have been very
much afflicted, at Times, with the Stone and
Gravel in the Kidney, and Stoppage of Urine;
was taken last *September* violent bad, in great
Pain Night and Day and vastly swelled in my Bo-
dy, and could not lie down in my Bed, had no
sleep for many Weeks, and had the Advice of 2
or 3 eminent Physicians: They could do me no
good. But by taking Mrs *Stephens's* Medicines,
brought away the Stone by Degrees in great Quan-
tities; and, I thank God, I have a very good
State of Health now, and am perfectly well. I
shall always think myself obliged to Mrs *Stephens*,
for, thro' Mercy, she saved my Life.

OCT. 26, 1738.

WM. LONGLEY.

From Mrs Salter to Mrs Stephens.

M A D A M, having seen in the publick Pa-
pers, an *Advertisement*, requesting such who have
been your Patients, to give an Account of the
Success of your Medicines, I think it not more
than Justice to the World and you, to say how
much Benefit I receiv'd by them.

It is now 16 Years since I was first afflicted
with a Pain in my Back, attended with violent
Reachings and Pains in my Head, and after using
any Exercise, had very bad sick Fits and Pains in
my Head, and now and then brought away small
Quantities of Gravel. These Fits returning so
very often, made my Life very uncomfortable for
7 Years; then hearing of your Medicines, took
them 2 Months; which brought away prodigious
Quantities of Gravel, and have made me perfectly
free from any Complaint of that Kind ever since.

Strand, over-against
Somerset-House,
Nov. 2, 1738.

Your Humble Servant,

RUTH SALTER

MADRID, The King has ratify'd the preliminary Articles of Accommodation with *Great Britain*, but not without Restrictions on several, and especially that which stipulates, that, for the future, the *English* Ships shall not be visited by any *Spanish* Vessels whatever. Of these Restrictions the Marquis de la *Quadra* neglected to inform Mr *Keene*, till after the Departure of the Courier dispatch'd for *London*, with the News of the Ratification. The *British* Minister, not in the least suspecting any Alterations in the preliminary Articles, after the formal Declaration which he had made, that the King his Master would never consent to any Change whatever in these Articles, was greatly surprized when M. de la *Quadra* sent for him, to tell him that the King could no way reconcile himself to ratify them without joining the aforementioned Restrictions to them, but that this should not hinder Things from being brought to a happy Conclusion: Whereunto Mr *Keene*, extremely piqu'd at this Treatment, answer'd, *But, Sir. why was not this told me before the Departure of the Courier?* M. *Vander Meer*, the *Dutch* Ambassador here, has had a very warm Conference with M. de la *Quadra* about the evasive Shifts that Court makes use of to avoid giving Satisfaction for some *Dutch* Ships taken by *Spanish* Privateers; at the End whereof he told the *Spanish* Minister in plain Terms, *That at the Time when Spain was apprehensive of being attack'd by Great Britain, she had been exceeding lavish of her Promises of Satisfaction; but now these Fears were remov'd, she ungenerously took an Opportunity of evading them.*

Hague, The Marquis de *St Gilles*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, has presented a Memorial complaining that the *Dutch* have not only long exercis'd a clandestine Trade in the *West Indies*, but in order not to be interrupted by the *Spanish* Guarda Costas, disarmed one of them on the Coasts of *Domingo*, after inhumanly treating the Crew; afterwards four of their Barks from *Curacao* committed horrible Excesses among the Guarda Costas and the Inhabitants of the Places where they landed; he complains farther, that the States General have supported a clandestine Commerce in the *Spanish West-Indies*, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, by sending Ships of War into the *American* Seas, and yet without Regard to the Contents of these Treaties have in high Terms demanded back the Ships taken in the very Act of Interloping. And concluded, if Satisfaction was not

speedily made to his Catholick Majesty for the Injuries done his Subjects, he did not know what might be the Consequence, but hoped these Contests would end amicably.

A By a new Treaty the K. of *France* is to pay a Subsidy of 900,000 Livres per Ann. (about 40,000l. Sterling) to the Crown of *Sweden*, which has artickled to make no Treaty during the said Term without the Consent of *France*.

B *Vienna*, The King of *Prussia* represented lately to this Court, that to prevent any Rupture on the Death of the Elector Palatine, a Council of Regency might be established in *Juliers* and *Berg*, half Protestants and half Catholics, and the Palatine Troops should retire and be succeeded by *Swiss*, or other neutral Troops of the two Religions; till this Affair could be accommodated. That if this **C** *Status Quietis* is not accepted, his Majesty will have a Right to protest before God and Man against a contrary Proceeding.—The *Czarina* has remonstrated to his imperial Majesty the ill Consequences of entering into a separate Treaty with the *Turks*, an Offer which she had **D** rejected, perceiving their chief Hopes lay in dividing the two Powers.

Petersburg, Count *Munich* sends Advice that Baron *Stoffelen* having demolish'd the Fortifications of *Oczakow* and *Kimburn*, was arrived in the *Ukraine* with the Garrison of those Places. This puts it beyond Doubt that the *Turks* had the Advantage of the *Russians*, as well as the Imperialists in the last Campaign, and especially if it be true, that the Baron left the Artillery of these Fortresses behind him.

Hamburg, 'Tis talk'd here that the Court of *Russia* will take 10,000 *Russians* into pay for the Emperor's Assistance in **F** *Hungary*; and that an Alliance is projecting to guaranty some Regulations in the Succession to the Throne of *Russia*.

Naples, Several Persons of Rank have, after the Example of an adventurous Virtuoso, been let down by Ropes into the Cavity on Mount *Vesuvius*, which at the **G** Top is found to be 200 Paces in Circumference, and at Bottom so large that a Regiment may be drawn up and exercis'd therein.

The Prince of *Orange* has protested, as well against the Resolution of the States of *Zealand*, for annexing the Marquesates of *Terveer* and *Flessingue* to their Province, as against their Declaration, that if he continued to refuse the hundred thousand Crowns consign'd as an Equivalent, they would confiscate the same to their own Use.

REGISTER of BOOKS for NOVEMBER, 1738.

I. **A** N EXAMINATION of Mr P O P E's ESSAY on M A N. By Mons. Croufæz, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks at Lausanne. Printed for A. Dodd.

Price 2 s.

2. The Rights of War and Peace. In three Books. Written in *Latin* by the learned Hugo Grotius; translated into *English* with the Notes of Mons. Barbeyrac. Printed for W. Innys, &c. Folio. Price 1 l. 8 s.

3. The History of the British Plantations. Part I. of Virginia. By Sir William Keith, Bart. Sold by A. Millar, J. Nourse, and J. Gray. 8vo. Price 4 s. in Sheets.

4. Cyclopædia; or, an universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. The 2d Edition, with some Additions. By E. Chambers, F. R. S. two Vols. Folio. Price 4 l. 12 s. 6 d.

5. The Builder's compleat Chest-Book. By B. Langley. Printed for the Author, 8vo. Price 8 s. in Sheets.

5. An Essay upon Harmony, chiefly as it relates to Building. Sold by T. Cooper. Price 6 d.

6. Three Letters, concerning the numberless Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baronage. Sold by T. Osborne. Price 1 s. 6 d.

7. Curieuse & admirable Decouverte de Movement perpetuel. Sold by A. Dodd. Price 2 s.

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9. Miltonis Epistola ad Pollionem; cum Notis F. S. Cantab. Sold by T. Cooper. Price 1 s.

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Our Readers are desired not to be in haste to bind their Magazine of this Years, because the Volume cannot be compleat without the Indexes to each Part, which will be published about Jan. 15 in the SUPPLEMENT, with the GENERAL TITLE, Preface, and a Continuation of the Political Debates; which Indexes, &c. could neither be got ready for the December Magazine, nor could it contain them.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

DECEMBER, 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.
(Continued from Page 576.)

Hurgo Brustath proceeded thus:

THE Resolution which is at present under our Consideration, imports, that this House is satisfied with all the Steps taken by our Minister at the Iberian Court, to procure a just Satisfaction for our injured Merchants; for nothing less can be imply'd by these Words, *That it appears to this House that frequent Applications have been made on the Part of his Imperial Majesty to the Court of Iberia, in a Manner the most agreeable to Treaties and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting betwixt the two Crowns.* But, my Lords, I own when I examine the Instructions that have been sent to our Ministers at the Iberian Court; when I examine the Memorials that have, in consequence of these Instructions, been deliver'd in by them to that Court, and when I examine the Iberian Minister's Answers and our Minister's Replies; I say, when I examine all these, I cannot help having some Difficulty in giving my Concurrence to this Resolution. In one of the Answers, the Iberian Minister is pleas'd to advance, *That there is no Mention made of the Columbian Trade in any Article of the Treaty concluded in the 20th Moon of Chorlo the second, except in the eighth Article, where, continues he, as well with regard to the Idnies as to other Countries, all that is granted by the Treaty*

of Munstru in the 23d Moon of Chorlo the second, is granted to Great Lilliput and her Ships without any Distinction, upon their observing the Laws and Restrictions to which the Subjects of the Belgian Confederacy are limited and confined. This last Condition proves that whatsoever is stipulated and granted to the Subjects of the Belgian Confederacy cannot be refus'd to the Lilliputians; but it proves at the same time, that they on their Part are ty'd down to the Observance of those Laws to which the Subjects of the Belgian Confederacy are oblig'd by the Treaty of Munstru. These, my Lords, are the Words of the Iberian Minister in his Memorial to the Urg; Knee, our Resident at the Iberian Court. But, my Lords, they contain a Piece of very strange Sophistry. The Belgians, says he, are ty'd down to certain Regulations in the Columbian Trade, and the Subjects of Lilliput upon their observing these Regulations are entitled to the same Advantages. My Lords, any Man that talks in that Strain, must suppose the Person to whom he talks a Fool, or something worse than a Fool. For there is no Man who has ever look'd into that Treaty, but must see that the Belgians are indeed ty'd down to certain Restrictions in the Degulian and the East Idnian Trade with Iberia; but it puts them upon the very same footing with regard to the Columbian Trade, upon which the Treaty concluded in the 23d of Chorlo the second puts us. So th t, my Lords, the

the Laws to which the *Iberian* Minister says we are ty'd down, must be those that are applicable to the *Degulian* Commerce. Indeed, my Lords, when I first read this Passage in the *Iberian* Memorial, I thought there must be some particular Stipulation betwixt the *Iberians* and *Belgians* by the Treaty of *Munstru*: But when I came to look into that Treaty, I found an Article in it that destroys the Possibility of any such Regulations, with regard to the *Columbian* Navigation and Commerce; for the sixth Article of that Treaty runs thus:

And as to the Western Idnies, the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Lands of the said Lords, the King and States, respectively, shall forbear sailing to, and trading in any of the Harbours, Places, Ports, Lodgements, or Castles, and all other possess'd by one or the other Party; viz. The Subjects of the said Lord the King shall not sail to, or trade in those held or possess'd by the said Lords the States, nor the Subjects of the said Lords the States sail to, or trade in those held and possess'd by the said Lord the King.

This Article, my Lords, of the Treaty of *Munstru* takes away all Possibility of our being laid under the Restrictions, in our Navigation in *Columbia*, which the *Belgians* are subject to in their Trade with old *Iberia*. Therefore, my Lords, I think it is surprizing, that the *Iberian* Minister should talk at this Rate, or that he should suppose that this Reason could pass with any Man, who had ever look'd into the Treaties between the two Crowns; and it is no less surprizing to me, that such a plain Answer to this Part of the *Iberian* Memorial should not occur to our Minister at that Court.

My Lords, it is certain, that in all the Treaties that have been made betwixt *Iberia* and any Nation in *Degulia*, the *Iberians* have always stipulated an exclusive Right of Commerce to their own Settlements. And, indeed, the *Columbian* Treaty, of Ac-

commodation, &c. which we granted them, was rather explanatory of those Rights, which they before pretended to in their own Plantations, than giving them any new ones. It was a Treaty, my Lords, granted them at a Time when they were complaining of almost the very same Grievances from our Subjects in *Columbia*, as our Merchants now suffer from their *Guarda Costas*. They presented Memorials at our Court, in the same Manner as our Ministers now do at theirs; and they received Answers from us much in the same Strain as we do now from them. We did not pretend, indeed, to justify any of the Captures or Depredations committed by our Subjects in *Columbia*, neither did we endeavour to blind them with any strain'd Constructions of Treaties, much less did we threaten or bully them; and in this, 'tis true, the Part we then acted, is different from the Part they act now. But, my Lords, it seems, we then knew very well that the *Iberians* were sensible they were no Match for us; for tho' we actually dispatched Orders to our Governors in *Columbia*, directing a Cessation of the Hostilities, and a Restitution of unjust Captures; and tho' these Orders, before they were dispatched from hence, were communicated to the *Iberian* Minister at this Court; yet very often a private Packet by the very same Ship, to the very same Governor, enjoin'd him to pay no Regard to these Memorials, but to make the best Use of his Time and Power, in seizing and disposing of what *Iberian* Prizes he could take. This, my Lords, was the Manner in which our Government then acted; I could never hear of any of our *Columbian* Governors who was rewarded, either for allowing these Depredations, or for disobeying the publick Orders that were sent him: Nor indeed were any of them punish'd; for before such a Governor could be call'd over and brought to Tryal here, all Differences were commonly made up betwixt the two Courts.

Courts, Matters were hush'd, the Governor was left in the Exercise of his Power, and the Sufferers to the Satisfaction of complaining. But, my Lords, unjustifiable as this Way of A proceeding was, we do not find that any of the Subjects of *Great Lilliput*, who acted by Virtue of a Commission from our Governors in *Columbia*, ever exercised any Cruelty upon the Persons of the *Iberian* Subjects, who were so unhappy as to fall into their B Hands; we do not find that any of them were led into a dismal Captivity, or thrown into loathsome Prisons at the very Gates of our Capital. This Species of Rapine, which deprives a Man not only of his Property, but his Liberty, his Limbs, and sometimes C his Life, was reserved for the *Iberians* to practise in time of profound Peace and Tranquillity, and upon those who own themselves their Friends and Allies. It is true, my Lords, that in those Days, a Gang of lawless Robbers, Natives of *Lilliput*, did commit D great Excesses and Cruelties upon many of the *Iberian* Subjects in *Columbia*. But, they never had any Authority or Connivance from our Government; and they did no more to the *Iberians*, than they would have done to the *Lil-* E *liputians*, had they had the like Booty to expect from the one as from the other. Our Governors and our Men of War at last suppress'd them; they hang'd as many of them up as fell into their Hands, and, I believe, there F was not a Subject who enjoy'd the Protection of our Laws, who did not heartily detest them. But, my Lords, tho' the Circumstances of our Commerce and Navigation in *Columbia* now, bear a near Resemblance to their Case then, in both these Respects, yet we G have endured their Insolencies much longer than they did ours. Their Complaints and our Depredations did not last for above two or three *Moons* at farthest. But their Outrages have been for 20 *Moons* continually repeated, H unprovoked by any Act of Hostility, and in return for many Instances of Favour and Friendship. Besides, my

Lords, I conceive we are much more able to command Redress from *Iberia* now, than they were to command it from us in those Days. The Succession to their Crown was then doubtful, they were harass'd and exhausted by a long and unsuccessful War, and were destitute of proper Alliances to make Head against our naval Power. But this, my Lords, is not our Case; his Majesty is enabled to make as good a Figure at Sea as any of his Predecessors, and I believe, a much better. We have enjoy'd a long and profound Peace, and, I hope, my Lords, the Effects of that Peace will be felt by the Nation, if we are obliged to enter into a just and a necessary War. We have received Provocations enough to rouse the most insensible; we have suffered as long as ever Prudence could require. And, tho' I believe every Lord here is of Opinion that Peace is to be preserved, upon fair and honourable Terms; yet, the Chance of War is, undoubtedly, preferable to such a Peace as we have for these 20 *Moons* past enjoy'd with *Iberia*. I hope, my Lords, if we come to the Resolutions, now proposed, we shall act with more Vigour than has hitherto been exerted; for, I can't be persuaded that the Applications to the Court of *Iberia*, have been made with that Warmth and Resolution which the Affair required, or in the Manner most agreeable to Treaties; because many Things, that might have been urged from Treaties in favour of our injured Merchants, seem to me to be omitted in our Ministers Memorials: Nor, my Lords, can I be persuaded that our acting in this Manner was the proper Way to cultivate the Peace and Friendship subsisting betwixt the two Crowns; because our Tameness and Submission appears plainly to have encouraged the *Iberians* in their denying us Justice, or Redress. I am afraid, my Lords, it has heightened their Obstinacy, and has given that Court reason to imagine that we either dare not, or cannot, or will not redress ourselves. But, my Lords, I

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hope

hope the Measures that will be taken in Consequence of these Resolutions will soon undeceive them. We have experienced his Majesty's Concern for the Interest of his People, and if an adequate Satisfaction be not speedily procured, it will not be owing to him, but to those who represent the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* in such a Light, as either makes the Damage done to our Navigation and Commerce inconsiderable, or to those who condemn the Manner in which the Sufferers traded, as illicit, or wrest the Sense of Treaties to favour the *Iberian* Violences.

My Lords, I think it appears both from the Proceedings of the other House, so far as they have come to our Knowledge, and by the Papers lying upon our Table, that there is no Necessity for any farther Enquiries. The Sufferings of our Merchants, and the Outrages of the *Iberians* have been proved beyond controversy; they have been shown after the strictest Examination to be contrary to the Tenour of Treaties and the Law of Nations. Let us therefore unanimously concur in a proper Defence of our undoubted Rights, and demand a Confirmation of those Privileges to which publick Compacts and established Treaties have evidently entitled us. But let us not too hastily agree to this Resolution, which supposes our Applications more regular and forcible, and perhaps the *Iberian* Court more obstinate and unreasonable, than they will appear upon an exact Consideration.

However, I shall not take the Liberty to propose any Amendment to this Resolution, or to offer any other Resolution in its Room. I submit to your Lordships better Judgment in every Thing I have said; which, I assure your Lordships, was not spoken with any Intention to bring us into a Debate. On the contrary, I am of Opinion, that nothing can contribute so much to the Figure which this Nation ought to make abroad, as the Unanimity of the *Lilliputian* Senate on this important Affair; I should therefore rather chuse to acquiesce in what

is not perfectly according to my own Judgment, than to give the World any Reason to believe that we are not unanimous on this Occasion.

The Nardac Secretary of State spoke next to the following Effect:

My LORDS,

IT must give the most sensible Pleasure to every Man, who wishes well to the Interest of *Great Lilliput*, and the Honour of her Imperial Crown, to find, that the Senate has been as tender of the Interests of our injured Merchants, as they have been unanimous in representing their Grievances. But it will give me great Concern, if the Endeavours of the Senate to procure them Redress, should occasion any Reflections on the Conduct of those whom his Majesty has thought proper to entrust with the Management of the Points that remain undecided betwixt us and the Court of *Iberia*, or of the Points that have already been adjusted. As I dare say, none of the noble Lords who spoke on this Occasion, have any other Views than what proceed from a sincere Desire to see these Differences accommodated in the Manner most agreeable to the Interest of this Empire: So I am convinced that I shall be pardoned, if I endeavour to set the Proceedings of his Majesty's Servants, on this important Affair, in a just Light.

The noble Lord who spoke last, seems to be apprehensive that our Minister at the Court of *Iberia* has been bound up by the Instructions he received from the Court of *Lilliput* from making those Instances, that were necessary to procure Redress to our injured Merchants, with that Zeal and Warmth which, from the Justice of their Complaints, he was entitled to exert. My Lord, if our Minister at that Court has been guilty of any Remissness of that Kind, I shall be very far from excusing it; but one thing is certain, and I believe some of your Lordships know it by Experience, that it is very hard for those at a Distance, to direct a Minister at a foreign Court in

in what Manner he shall behave; and that it is unjust to blame him, if he does not act in the Manner in which they think they would have done in his Situation. A Minister is, indeed, always supposed to be furnished with Instructions and Powers to make the Honour of his Prince and the Interest of his Country the first Objects of his Concern; but it is hard to tie him down to any particular Measures, when these Interests come to be canvass'd, and to the very Words in which he is to pen every Memorial he shall present. An able Minister, my Lords, in these Circumstances, is to act as the Exigencies of his Negotiation, and the Characters of those he has to do with, shall require. Thus far, I have taken the Liberty to speak in general, as to the Part in which our Ministers both at Home and Abroad have acted, with regard to the Disputes betwixt us and *Iberia*. But if upon examining the Steps they have taken, it shall be found that they have acted any way inconsistent with, or contradictory to, the Interest of this Empire; if it shall be found that the Steps they have taken are even not agreeable to the Resolutions we are coming to, I shall be far from vindicating them; I shall be as willing as any Lord here, that they fall under the Censure of this House, and be given up to the Justice of their Country. What the noble Lord who spoke last principally insisted on, I think, was, that the Memorials of our Minister at the Court of *Iberia*, and the Representations he made, were not expressive of our Rights to a free Navigation and Commerce to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions in *Columbia*. My Lords, I have look'd pretty exactly into these Memorials, and dare venture to affirm, that our Rights are fully and expressly asserted in them, and that there has been no Omission of any Circumstance in our Favour, that could reasonably occur to our Minister at the Time of his presenting these Memorials. In the Memorials delivered by the *Iberian* to our Mi-

nister dated the 10th of the last Moon, the *Iberian* Minister had said, *That there was no Article in the Treaty of Commerce made with the Iberians in the 20th Moon of Chorlo the second, except the eighth, applicable to the Navigation carried on by the two Nations in Columbia; thereby intimating that, on these Seas, the Iberians were not tied up to the manner of visiting our Ships prescrib'd by the said Treaty; but that their Guarda Costas might seize them whenever it appear'd that they had unnecessarily altered their Courses to make any of the Iberian Ports.* This, my Lords, was a very interesting Point to our Navigation and Commerce, and had our Minister yielded it up to that Court, or had our Ministry here given him any Instructions for that Purpose, he and they, no doubt, had been guilty of betraying the Interests of their Country. But I humbly conceive, the Memorial which our Minister, by Order of his Court, presented in answer to that Memorial of the *Iberian* Minister, contains a full and explicit Answer to this unjustifiable Claim of the *Iberians*. He tells that Court, what all the Lords who have spoken on this Occasion have admitted, *That we do not pretend to a Right of Trading with the Iberian Settlements in Columbia, because there is not only no Article in the Treaty made in the 20th of Chorlo the second, that can authorize such a Trade, but that the whole Tenor of the Treaty made three Moons after, absolutely prohibits it.* "And that we were not confined to particular Latitudes, or subject to any Seizures, unless detected in the Exercise of unlawful Commerce."

This, my Lords, is what the noble Lord who proposed the Amendment to the first Resolution we have come to, principally insisted on. For I think the noble Lord seem'd to be of Opinion, that the exclusive Article against our Trading to the *Iberian Columbia*, in the last mention'd Treaty, was the principal Security we had against the

Iberians

Iberian Encroachments upon our Navigation in these Seas. And, my Lords, I think, this Answer of his Majesty's Resident at the *Iberian* Court, was a much more proper Answer to the *Iberian* Claim of Searching, than if he had entered into a long and tedious Disquisition about the Sense of the sixth Article of the Treaty of *Munstru*, whether it respected the *Belgian* and *Iberian* Commerce in *Columbia* as well as in *Degulia*, or that of *Degulia* alone. Your Lordships likewise find that in the Representation of our Minister, which gave Occasion to that Memorial of the *Iberian* Minister, he urges the very thing (and almost in the same Words) which is contained in your Lordships first Resolution. He insists that the *Lilliputian* Ships are incontestably intitled to a Right of carrying on a *lawful* Commerce in *Columbia*: And this *lawful* Commerce, according to your Lordships Sense of the Words, is here restrained to our Liberty of trading in any Commodities to and from any Part of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions. At the same Time, he remonstrates, that even tho' some Goods which may be thought the Growth of their Colonies, should be found on Board of our Ships by an *Iberian* *Guarda Costa*, that Circumstance cannot be a just Ground to the *Iberians* for confiscating the whole Ship and Cargo. And to support this, he relates the 15th and 23d Articles of the Treaty made in the 23d of *Chorlo* the second. My Lords, I cannot conceive that any Words can come up more fully to the Resolution which your Lordships have just now come to, than those of the Memorial. And I am convinced, had the noble Lord who spoke last, considered these Memorials with that Accuracy he is so much Master of, his Lordship would have been of my Opinion. But as it is necessary for the Justification of our Ministers here, to take a farther View of the Memorials which his Majesty's Resident in *Iberia* presented in Consequence of his Instructions from this Court, I shall beg your

Lordships Indulgence for a few Words more. My Lords, when we take a View of the several Papers lying before us, we see that his Majesty's Instances are not confined to a bare Demand of Reparation of the Injuries done our Merchants, but insist on our having Security for the quiet Enjoyment of all their just Rights for the future. The *Iberian* Minister had pretended that our Ships could not claim a Right to be visited *only* in the manner prescrib'd by the Treaty made in the 20th of *Chorlo* the second; And, I think, the Words of the Memorial given in to the Court of *Iberia* by his Majesty's Minister there, in answer to this Assertion, come so fully up to what appears to be the Sense of this House, that I doubt much if the noble Lord who spoke last would undertake to improve them. It is there insisted upon, *That the particular Regulations set down in that Treaty made in the 20th of Chorlo the second, to be observed by the Subjects of both Nations in regard to Navigation in Places where it is agreed to be free, far from being repugnant to the Treaty concluded three Moons after, are conformable thereto, and extend, and ought necessarily to be extended to the Ships and Effects of the Subjects of both Nations, in whatever Seas they are met with, whether in Degulia or any other Part of the World.* These, my Lords, are the Words of the Memorial, which are submitted to your Lordships Consideration. And they suggest that our Ships ought only to be visited by two or three Men in a long Boat, as the noble Lord who offer'd the Amendment observed. I shall now proceed to examine if our Ministry has been deficient, by not making proper Applications at the Court of *Iberia* upon the other Points of Difference. The Manner of carrying on the Process of Confiscation, when any of our Ships were seized by the *Iberians*, was a Case that very much required the Interposition of our Court, and no doubt will be brought under a proper Regulation, when the other Differences come to be adjusted. By the Treaties betwixt

Iberia and *Lilliput*, it is certain that each Nation has a Right to judge how far any Ships, or Vessels, brought as Prizes into her Ports, are legally confiscable. But this Right has been shamefully abused by the *Iberians*, who after they seize a Ship belonging to *Lilliput*, detain the Master and his Crew on Board their own Ship, during all the Time in which the Process is carried on. It is true, the *Iberian* Governor assigns them Counsel; but then this Counsel has no Opportunity of knowing what Defence the Prisoners can make, because they never once see them during all the Time the Process is carrying on; nor are they even allowed the Liberty of seeing so much as one Paper which may make for the Prisoners, they being before all seized and sequestered by Order of the Governors: So that, the Defence, that is made, is at best but a mock Defence. This Abuse, my Lords, we have complained of in the strongest Terms at the Court of *Iberia*; and it was, doubtless, much owing to this Practice, that the equitable Intentions of his *Iberian* Majesty have been so often baffled, and so many of our Ships, carrying on a fair and lawful Trade, confiscated by the Partiality of Judges and Governors. We have likewise, my Lords, complained in the strongest Terms of the Hardships our Merchants are under, who enter their Appeal to the Council of the *Idnies* in old *Iberia*, against the Decision of the Governors in *Columbia*, by being deprived of bringing any other Evidence in their own Favour, but what has been already admitted in their Courts of Judicature in *Columbia*. And there is great Reason to believe that his *Iberian* Majesty, both from his own equitable Intentions, and from a Consideration of the Superiority of our naval Force, will agree to a proper Regulation. But there are some Points perhaps which may admit of a little Dispute, when Things come to be settled in the way of Negotiation. I believe it will not be easy for us to determine the exact Value of our Mer-

chants Losses; especially, if it is true, as I am afraid we have but too much Reason to suspect, that some of our Merchant Ships, that have been seized by the *Iberians* on the *Columbian* Seas, had actually been concerned in an illicit Trade with their Settlements, and laden with their Goods. I agree, indeed, with the noble Lords who have spoken on this Head, that it was against the Faith of Treaties, for any Ship commission'd by the King of *Iberia* to attack or search a *Lilliputian* Ship or Vessel on the open Seas. But, my Lords, if after such a Seizure has been made, a Confiscation of that Ship has followed upon plain and incontestable Evidence, given in before the *Iberian* Courts of Judicature, that such a Ship was concerned in an illicit Trade with the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia*; I say, my Lords, in such a Case, I doubt much if a Minister could entirely be justified, in reclaiming such a Ship, or demanding an Equivalent in Money. My Lords, I do not mention this with any Design of vindicating the *Iberians* in their Depredations, which I am sensible have been unjust in themselves, as well as attended with many aggravating Circumstances. I do it only to shew to your Lordships, that tho' his *Iberian* Majesty is disposed to redress the Injuries that have been done us, and which, as I have shewn to your Lordships, our Ministers have complained of in the strongest Terms, there may arise certain Points worthy of being discuss'd in an amicable Manner, and in which perhaps it may be necessary as well as prudent in both Parties, to recede a little from the Rigour of their Demands. But, my Lords, when I say this, I have not the most distant Thought, that we ought to give up the least Point of our Right to a free Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas. This, I am unalterably for asserting at all Events; but I think, the most proper Way to secure it, is by shewing the World that we will as little support unwarrantable Practices in our Merchants, as we will

will suffer them in others. And this manner of Proceeding will convince the other Powers of *Degulia*, that we have Right as well as Power on our Side. But should we precipitately enter into a War with *Iberia* upon any doubtful Points that may remain undecided betwix us, or should we attack them without giving them an Opportunity of making us Reparation in an amicable Way, the other Powers of *Degulia* would immediately take the Alarm; they might look on our Proceeding as the Effect of a Design, either to seize upon some Part of the *Iberian Columbia*, and to annex it to our own Crown; or as an Attempt to force the *Iberians* to allow us a free Trade and Commerce with their Settlements in *Columbia*. Did any of our *Degulian* Neighbours, my Lords, suspect that we had formed a Design to dismember any Part of the *Iberian* Monarchy from that Crown, there is not the least Doubt but they would look upon us with a very jealous Eye. Because, as your Lordships know, the further Alienation of any Part of that Monarchy is strictly guarded against in a separate Article of the Treaty of *Ultralt*, and for the Observance of this Article both we and the *Blefuscudians* are Guarantees. If it were suspected, that we designed to force the *Iberians* to allow us a free Trade in all its Branches to their *Columbia*, the *Blefuscudians* would not fail to oppose us in such a Design, the King of *Iberia*, in the same Treaty of *Ultralt*, having laid himself under an Engagement, not to grant to the Subjects of any Nation of *Degulia* except his own: And the *Blefuscudian* Monarch, by the same Treaty, was obliged to give up all Claim to the Exercise of any Commerce to the *Iberian* Settlements there. This, my Lords, has always been look'd upon as a necessary Step towards preventing any one Nation in *Degulia* from becoming too rich and too powerful for the rest: And the preserving the sole Right of Navigation and Commerce to and from the *Iberian* Settlements in Co-

lumbia to the *Iberians* themselves, was not the Effect so much of the *Iberian* Policy, as of the Jealousy which the Powers of *Degulia* entertained amongst themselves, lest any other should acquire too great a Property in that valuable Branch of Commerce. They knew that while the Treasures of the *Idnies* were the Property of the *Iberians*, or at least while they centred in *Iberia*, that sooner or later their Subjects must have a proportionable Share; because that Monarchy is destitute of many of the Advantages, which the other Nations of *Degulia* enjoy from their Manufactures and the Industry of their Inhabitants; and that consequently it was not in the Power of the *Iberians*, let them have never such an aspiring and politic Prince at their Head, to monopolize these Treasures. Whereas, should too large a Share of them come into the Hands of any other Nation in *Degulia*, whose Situation, Power or Trade, render them perhaps already formidable to their Neighbours, they might be employed to Purposes inconsistent with the Peace of *Degulia*, and which might one Day prove fatal to the Balance of Power, that ought to subsist amongst her several Princes. In such a Case there is no doubt but that a formidable Alliance would be made against the Power thus aspiring; and should the Differences at last come to be made up by a Treaty, it would be found that the most probable Way to secure the general Peace, is to suffer the *Iberians* to remain in the same Situation, as to their *Columbian* Settlements, they are now in. I know, my Lords, that in the same Moon in which the Treaty of *Ultralt* was concluded, some Stipulations were made in our Favour as to the *Columbian* Trade, particularly the Contract for Importation of Slaves into the *Iberian Idnies*, which was made in Consequence of the 12th Article of the Treaty of Commerce at *Ultralt*. Three Moons after we likewise obtained a Treaty of Declaration in regard to the said *Slave Trade*; which Treaty was confirmed by the Treaty

Treaty of *Mardit* which was concluded five *Moons* after. But, my Lords, the Privileges which we gain'd by these Treaties, and the Execution of them, have put both our Government and our Merchants to great Expence and Trouble in their Solicitations at that Court; and the Obstructions our Interests met with there, no doubt, were secretly promoted and encouraged by some of our Neighbours, who, I believe, might otherwise with us very well, but could not, for the Reasons I have already given, bear to see any Alteration made in the *Columbian* Commerce, that might endanger the Balance of Power which the Princes of *Degulia* have always thought so necessary to her Quiet.

From these Considerations, my Lords, were there no other, I think it evidently appears, that to plunge ourselves into a War with *Iberia*, before we left them inexcusable in their Conduct towards us, would be a very impolitick Step. For, if we meet with Success in such a War, the greater the Success, the greater will be the Jealousy of our Neighbours, and the stronger their Endeavours, either secretly or openly, to deprive us of the Advantages our Arms may have acquired. If the War is unsuccessful on our Side, it will confirm the *Iberians* in their Refusal to do us Justice, and gratify their Pride and Insolence. Besides, my Lords, let our Success in a War with *Iberia* be as great as the best Friend to *Lilliput* could wish; I am afraid, even in that Case, our other Merchants would have as much Cause to complain of our Courage, as our *Columbian* Merchants affect to do of our Forbearance. Your Lordships are to consider that the *Blefuscutians*, by observing an Appearance of an exact Neutrality, may run away with the most gainful Branches of our Commerce, which are those to *Lusitania*, and to *Korania*; our Trade to *Old Iberia* must be entirely in their Hands, and our Trade to all other Places rendered precarious by their Privateering. Thus, in the end, we may find

ourselves Losers by our Conquests. So that, my Lords, there is no occasion for any one to be surprized, that no violent or precipitate Measures have been yet entered into against *Iberia*, and that our Ministry has hitherto endeavoured rather to *persuade* than to *compell*. I say, my Lords, to *persuade*; for I think it is no hard Matter to convince an *Iberian*, who knows any Thing of the Differences betwixt us and that Court, that it is for the Advantage of his Nation, that the Matters of Dispute betwixt us should be adjusted in an amicable Way. For, should the *Iberians* obstinately refuse to come into reasonable Terms, our Cause would become the Cause of all *Degulia*; every Power in it would look upon the Injustice they do to us, as a Prelude to what they themselves are one Day to expect. This Conduct will convince all our Neighbours, my Lords, that we have no Design to engross any Part of the *Iberian* Monarchy to ourselves, with a View of disturbing the Peace of *Degulia*, or of making them more dependent upon us; for hereby they must see that we are forced into a War, in which we are supported by Justice; and that we are acting from no Principle either of Ambition or Avarice, but solely from the Motives by which every People who understands or regards their own Interest must necessarily be determined. It will likewise give his *Iberian* Majesty Time to reflect both on his own Danger, in case of a Refusal, and to see his own Interest in case of a Compliance; and if he has been imposed upon by false Representations from his own Ministers, it may open his Eyes, and make him less susceptible of such Impressions in Time to come, and consequently a more firm Ally to *Lilliput*.

What I have said, my Lords, I think is sufficient to prove that frequent Applications have been made to the Court of *Iberia* on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, in a Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting between the

the two Crowns. I hope your Lordships are convinced that our Ministers both at Home and Abroad have acted for the Honour and Interest of this Nation: And if any of your Lordships will take the Pains to compare the Remonstrances given in to the *Iberian* Court by our Minister there, with the Resolutions that are now under our Consideration, I believe it will be found that it was not owing to any Defect of Application from the Ministry, that we have not long since had a full and ample Restitution in every Point. It was owing to the Obstinacy of the *Iberian* Court, and that Prince's being misinform'd and imposed upon as to the Subject of our Difference, that they refused us Satisfaction; and it was owing to a tender Regard for the Interest of this Nation, that his Imperial Majesty did not employ Force in order to obtain it. The noble Lord who spoke last was pleased to give your Lordships an Account of the Situation in which Things were in betwixt us and *Iberia*, when the Treaty of the 20th of *Chorlo* the second was granted. But I believe, his Lordship is of Opinion that our Conduct at that Time was a Proof rather of the Power than of the Justice, or Soundness of Politicks of our Empire. The *Iberians*, it is true, were not then in a Condition to make Head against the Power of *Lilliput*. But the other Powers of *Degulia* interfer'd, they grew jealous, lest, if the *Iberian* Settlements should be ruined in *Columbia* by means of our Depredations, they might be deprived of the Advantages they drew from their Commerce with *Old Iberia*; and tho' at that time, there was no good Understanding betwixt the *Blefusudian* and the *Iberian* Courts, yet the *Blefuscudians* thought it much more for their Interest, that the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia* should remain annexed to that Crown, than that any of them should fall into our Hands: And it appears, that the *Belgians*, those Rivals of our Trade, have always been of the same Opinion. Therefore, my Lords, it was not from

any Inclination, or any pecuniary Consideration, that we had to accommodate Differences with, or to prevent Depredations upon the *Iberians* in *Columbia*, that we agreed to a Treaty which they thought so advantageous to themselves; but because we were sensible that if we delayed any longer to do them Justice, the other Powers of *Columbia* would interpose and exert themselves in favour of the *Iberians*. This, my Lords, was the true Reason why we granted them the *Columbian* Treaty; and this must be the Case at all Times; when we or any other Power in *Degulia* shall, by the Superiority of a Naval Force, endanger any Part of the *Iberian* Acquisitions in *Columbia*. I believe, as the noble Lord observed, the *Iberians* at the same time remitted to us the Payment of a considerable Sum; but, my Lords, had there been no other Reason to oblige us, we could easily have found a Pretence for refusing the Payment of that Sum; and the same Force that protected us against their Resentment in our Depredations, would have protected us in our Refusal to pay what was owing to them. Their giving up so considerable a Demand might indeed have great influence over a Court, which stood so much in need of Money as that of *Chorlo* II. generally did; but it is plain our principal Motive was, the Apprehensions we were under, lest our Neighbours should make the *Iberian* Quarrel their own. The noble Lord who spoke last, seemed to insinuate that the Ministry had acted in a pusillanimous Manner by bearing so long with the Insolence of the *Iberians*: I hope I have shewed, that the Measures they have taken, have been both just and necessary. What Benefits would have ensued from more precipitate Methods of Proceeding, what Advantages we could have proposed from rushing into a War with *Iberia*, no Lord has yet informed us. The Debts contracted in the late War lie yet heavy on the *Lilliputian* Nation, and who but her Enemies can think with Patience of adding to the Burden?

The Advantages, if any, that we shall gain, may entail another War upon us; by which all *Degulia* may be set on Fire; whatever we get by a War must be by employing our Naval Force; either in making Conquests in *A Columbia*, or in attacking and seizing the Plate Fleet. Whatever Acquisitions our Arms may gain us in *Columbia*, the Treaty for restoring Peace; as I have shewn, will probably take away; and all other Nations in *Degulia* are too much interested in their Plate Fleet; not to unite their Endeavours to secure it from us, or, at least, to reclaim the Treasure we may take in those Ships. Any Attempt of this nature would endanger the Friendship of our best Allies, and then I should not be surprized to hear our Ministry as much blamed for disobliging our Friends, as now for encouraging our Enemies. It is much more safe for others to censure and direct, than for Ministers to act; and since I sat in this House, my Lords, when a War with *Iberia* was thought just and necessary by his Majesty and the Ministry, it was opposed by those who are now loudest in their Complaints against pacific Measures. This, my Lords, cannot but create a Suspicion that the Outcries of some against the Government do not proceed so much from a Spirit of Patriotism as of Opposition. And I believe there is nothing they so much dread, as our entering into a vigorous War, which would deprive them of the only Grounds of Opposition that the Conduct of the Ministry has left them. The only Thing they are more afraid of, is the Prevention of a War, by a full Concession of all our Demands: But far be it from me to imagine that such ungenerous Sentiments can have infected your Lordships; who will doubtless rejoice in the Honour and Prosperity of your Country, whether secured by the Power of victorious Arms, or the less hazardous Means of Treaty and Negotiations.

The Hurgo Castrollet spoke next as follows.

My LORDS,

IF I rightly understand the noble Nardac, he has endeavoured to prove that nothing more could have been done for the Honour of this Empire, than has been done in our present Differences with *Iberia* by our Ministers; and that it is not to be imputed to his *Iberian* Majesty, but to his Ministers that we have not had Satisfaction. Had the Injuries we suffered, my Lords, been of a short Continuance; had they been of no older Date than 3 or 4 *Moons*, the noble Nardac's Arguments might have given me a very favourable Impression of the Conduct of our Ministry. I know that the Forms of the *Iberian* Courts of Justice, together with the natural Phlegm of that People, subject those who have any thing depending before them, to great Inconvenience, and unreasonable Delays. But, my Lords; when I reflect that we have complained, and complained with justice, above 20 *Moons*; I cannot help looking on such Delays as an absolute Denial of Redress, and concluding that the *Iberians* intend to sell us their Friendship at no less Price than the Possession of our *Columbian* Settlements; and the exclusive Sovereignty of those Seas. Every Man must be convinced of this Truth; who has had an Opportunity of observing how their Conduct has varied in proportion as they had any Thing to hope or to fear from this Empire. About 20 *Moons* ago their Insolence provoked his Imperial Majesty to give such Instructions to his Admiral, as made them feel the Effects of our Resentment for several *Moons*. During all that time our Merchants were, I think, pretty free from any Apprehensions of the *Iberian* Depredations. But no sooner had that Court recovered from the Consternation, into which the Success of our Arms had thrown her, and strengthened herself with new Alliances, than her *Guarda Costas* renewed their Violences, and we our fruitless Solicitations. In

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this State Affairs continued till the Treaty of *Sebfulé*. At that time, as your Lordships know, the *Iberian* Court had one favourite Point in view, which she could never have obtained without our Assistance and Friendship; this was the Introduction of *Chorlo* into *Itlascu* with 6000 *Iberian* Troops, in direct Violation of one of the principal Articles of the Quadruple Alliance. We even consented to this Alteration, tho' we thereby hazarded the Friendship of our old and firm Ally, the *Allemannuan* Emperor, who by that Introduction has since lost most of the Possessions he enjoyed in *Itlascu*. While this Negotiation was upon the Carpet, and while we seemed to make a Difficulty of gratifying the ambitious Views of the *Iberian* Empress, there was a Cessation of their Hostilities: For in the List of the Captures now before us, I do not see any that were made during that time. I mention this, my Lords, to shew that the *Iberian* Monarch can make himself obey'd by his *Columbian* Subjects and Governors, when he has an Interest to gratify; but that Motive no sooner ceases, than he and his Court are contented that their Orders should be disobeyed; and their Intentions misunderstood, by their Servants and Officers; and therefore we can never hope for the due Execution of any Treaty with *Iberia* in our favour, if we should leave it in her Power to elude it. This is a Point, my Lords, which will not admit of the least Dispute, if we consider in what manner those Articles of the Treaty of *Sebfulé*, that were in our favour, have been executed. The 4th Article of that Treaty runs in the following Terms: "It having been agreed by the Preliminary Articles, that the Commerce of the *Lilliputian* and *Blefusculian* Nations, as well in *Degulia* as in the *Idnies*, should be re-establish'd on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the 11th Moon of *Gorgenti* the first, and particularly, that the Commerce of the *Lilliputian* Nation in *Columbia* should be exercised as heretofore, it is agreed by the

present Article, that all necessary Orders shall be dispatched on both Sides without any Delay, if they have not been sent already, as well for the Execution of the said Treaties, as for supplying what may be wanting for the entire re-establishment of Commerce, on the Foot of the said Treaties and Conventions." How well this Article has been observed, the List of Captures before your Lordships will make appear. Can it be pretended that, since the Treaty of *Sebfulé*, we have enjoyed the Benefit of one Article of the Treaties concluded betwixt us and *Iberia* before the 11th Moon of *Gorgenti* the first? Or rather do not the Circumstances with which almost every Capture of our Ships has been attended, prove, that the *Iberians* utterly disregard these Treaties? On or side, indeed, this Article has been punctually observed, nor do I find an Instance of any Infringement of it by our Subjects in *Columbia*, whose Hands seem to have been bound up on purpose that the *Iberians* might proceed in their Violences and Depredations with Impunity.

By other Articles of the same Treaty it appears, that the *Iberians* were even then determined that we should not reap any Advantage from it, longer than till their own Purposes were served. Had we insisted upon, and obtained an immediate Reparation of the Damages our Merchants then complained of, that could never have answered the Intentions of the *Iberians*, which were to put off this Point till they had got their favourite Scheme brought about by our Assistance. Accordingly by the 6th Article of the same Treaty we find, that "Commissaries should be nominated with sufficient Powers on the part of their *Lilliputian* and *Iberian* Majesties, who shall assemble at the Court of *Iberia*, within the Space of four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done, to examine and decide what concerns the Ships and Effects taken at Sea on either side,

to the Time specified in the preceding Article. The said Commissaries shall likewise examine, and decide, according to the Treaties, the respective Pretensions which relate to the Abuses that are supposed to have been committed in Commerce, as well in the *Idnies* as in *Degulia*, and all the other respective Pretensions in *Columbia*, founded on Treaties, whether with respect to the Limits or otherwise. The said Commissaries shall likewise discuss and decide the Pretensions which his *Iberian* Majesty may have, by Virtue of the Treaty of the 7th of *Gorgenti* the first, for the Restitution of the Ships taken by the *Lilliputian* Fleet in the 5th of *Gorgenti* the first. And the said Commissaries, after having examined, discussed, and decided the above-said Points and Pretensions, shall make a Report of their Proceedings to their *Lilliputian* and *Iberian* Majesties, who promise that, within the Space of six Months after the making of the said Report, they will cause to be executed, punctually and exactly, what shall have been so decided by the said Commissaries."

This Article, my Lords, seems to have been inserted into the Treaty, on purpose, that all the Advantages we could expect by it might be frustrated. Before the Commissaries could meet and decide upon the several Pretensions of the contracting Powers, the *Iberians* were sure the Design they proposed by the Treaty would be effected. Accordingly we found that no sooner had our Arms and Counsels introduced *Pr. Chorlo* into *Itlasco*, than new Difficulties against the Meeting of the Commissaries were started; and when they met, not one Point that concerned the Purpose of their Meeting was adjusted. And, my Lords, it is remarkable that tho' the 8th Article of the same Treaty gives the Commissaries 3 *Moons* from the Signing of the Treaty to finish their Commission, yet by the 9th Article, we find that the 6000 Men of his *Iberian* Majesty's Troops and in his Pay, are to be introduced into the garrison'd Places, without loss of

Time. All these Circumstances, when compared together, must give every one very strong Inclinations to believe that the *Iberians* never meant to fulfil one Article of that Treaty, so far as it was in our favour; and I cannot help thinking that our Ministers, both here and at the *Iberian* Court, have been monstrously imposed upon, in not obtaining from the *Iberians* clear and explicit Reasons why that Treaty was not fulfilled on their Parts as well as it has been on ours. Had this, my Lords, been done, his Majesty and his Senate might have judged what Measures were necessary to oblige the *Iberians* to regard the Faith of Treaties, and our Ministers stood so far acquitted. This way of Proceeding must likewise have prevented the scandalous Insults that have wounded the Honour of this Empire, and the unjust Depredations that have almost destroyed the Freedom of her Commerce. And, my Lords, tho' it should be granted, that the Applications made on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the Court of *Iberia* have been in the Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, yet give me leave to say, they have not been made in the Manner that was most agreeable to the Sense and the Interest of this Empire.

The noble *Nardac* seemed to be of Opinion that if we should now enter into a War with *Iberia*, we might awaken the Jealousy, and draw upon us the ill Offices of the other Powers in *Degulia*. My Lords, I am far from thinking War eligible when it is not necessary; but if it cannot be denied to be sometimes necessary, let the noble *Nardac* shew us when it can be more so, than at present: If his Argument proves that we must not now assert our Rights by Arms, it proves equally that we must never assert them. I am entirely of his Grace's Opinion, that the Preservation of the *Iberian Columbia* in that Crown has been a Point much regarded by the Powers of *Degulia*; but why should they be less jealous of an exorbitant Growth of the *Iberian* Strength there, than the just

Privileges of the *Lilliputian* Commerce? Or why should we imagine that the *Degulian* Princes should relent the Inforcement of Treaties in which themselves concurred? Neither the Capacity of our Negotiators, nor the Honesty of our Neighbours are much complimented by this Supposition. I think we have already given sufficient Proofs that neither Avarice nor Ambition have any Share in our Demands upon *Iberia*; nor is it to be imagined, if our Ministers had talked in a higher Strain, that *Blefuscu* and *Belgia*, the Powers which the noble Nardac seems most to apprehend, would have been jealous of any Attempt to dismember the *Iberian* Monarchy. The first of these Powers seems at present too intent upon other Pursuits, to meddle in any commercial Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*; and I believe she has entered into no private Stipulations to favour that Crown, in case of a Rupture; for how could such Stipulations have escaped the Vigilance of our Ministers? The noble Nardac himself gave us a very good Reason to believe, that the *Blefuscudians* would continue neutral; which is, That they cannot gain so much by making themselves Parties in the War, as they may gain by observing an exact Neutrality, as they have thereby an Opportunity of engrossing the most valuable Branches of our Commerce with *Lusitania*, *Iberia*, and the *Koranbecs*. So that if this Argument of the noble Nardac's be good, we could have had nothing to apprehend from any immediate Interposition of the *Blefuscudians* in favour of *Iberia*. But I think even this Fear is chimerical; for tho' during the heat of War our Commerce in those Parts might be interrupted, yet it must soon return to its former Channel. The *Lusitanians* would be guilty of the most egregious Folly and Ingratitude, should they suffer any other Nation in *Degulia* to rival us in Trade with them. The *Iberians* themselves must purchase our Commodities; which has given rise to this Proverb in *Iberia*, *Peace with Lilliput, and War with all the World*

besides. And, my Lords, as to our *Korambia* Trade, I do not see what the *Blefuscudians* could have done more in a time of War with *Iberia* to supplant us there, than they are doing every Day. A The *Belgians* on the other hand have long complained of the same Treatment from *Iberia* that we complain of, and should we enter into a War with *Iberia*, all the Rules of Policy oblige them to second our Attempts. I believe indeed that the present Situation of their publick Affairs, is such as deprives them of the Means of giving us that Assistance which both their Inclinations and Interests direct. But I dare say, my Lords, that if they are not able to afford us their good Offices, we shall have no reason to be afraid of their ill ones. However, bad as their Circumstances may appear, if my Information is true, they have not put up with the Depredations and Insults of the *Iberians* so tamely as some of their Neighbours, who are much more capable of doing themselves Justice. Nor can I hear that their Conduct has been as yet attended with any bad Consequences; and if, my Lords, there were any Danger of their repenting of the Resolution with which they have acted, I think we ought to assist them as much as possible. But I believe their Conduct may have a contrary Effect; and may make the *Iberians* sensible how dangerous it is to provoke a People who have no other means of subsisting but Commerce, and whose Merchants are the Support of their State.

As to the Instances the noble Nardac gave, in which it may be necessary to yield a little from the Rigour of our Demands; so far as I have looked into the List of Captures, and the Papers lying before us, I cannot find that any *Lilliputian* Ship, seiz'd by the *Iberians*, upon the strictest Examination, appears to have been concern'd in the prohibited Trade with their Settlements. I see, indeed, many Instances of our Ships and Men being seiz'd, against whom nothing can be pretended but that they were within Sight of the

the *Iberian* Coast; I see that others were seiz'd for Reasons still more frivolous, and several for no Reason at all; at least, for no other Reason than that they were *Lilliputian* Vessels: And, my Lords, granting it is true, as the noble *Nardac* alleges, that some of our Merchants carry on a prohibited Trade in the *Iberian Columbia*, that can never take away the Justice of entering into a War, in order to force the *Iberians* to observe their Faith, and to indemnify the fair Traders of our Empire, whom they have robb'd and plunder'd. For we may suppose that if any of the Subjects of *Lilliput* have been concerned in such illicit Trade, the *Iberian* Governors have done all they could to prevent it, and have seiz'd their Vessels as often as they have had Opportunity. But these Instances never can become a national Concern, because it is no more than if a Government were to punish a Highwayman or a Pyrate. Besides, my Lords, I cannot understand the Law of punishing a Man, and then trying him; for such, I apprehend, is the Case which the noble *Nardac* brought to prove that there was a Necessity to treat with the *Iberians* before we fight with them. If an *Iberian* *Guada Costa* should, in a suspected Latitude, board, and make Prize of a *Lilliputian* Vessel, and when the Process of Confiscation comes to be carried on, if it should appear that the Goods on board the *Lilliputian* Vessel had been taken in at one of the *Iberian* Ports in *Columbia*; I shall not enter into the Dispute how far such a Ship became a lawful Prize; but I think it can admit of no Dispute, that the Owners and Crew of that Ship were punish'd before they were try'd: For I take it to be a very great Hardship put upon the Master and Crew of a Vessel, that they are stopp'd from proceeding on their Voyage, and should be glad to know, if it had appear'd that such a Vessel had not been concern'd in an illicit Trade, how her Owners could have recovered Damages from the *Iberians*. Therefore, my Lords, tho' I know that the first Resolution we have

come to, may prevent the *Iberian* Practice of stopping and searching our Vessels on any Pretence whatsoever for the future, yet I cannot see why our Ministry should not have sent, in plain Terms, to the *Iberian* Court, that there is not one Instance of their Depredations for which we require Reparation, that was not a direct Breach of their Friendship with us; and, my Lords, tho' I am far from thinking that any one of these Instances was a sufficient Reason for our Breaking with *Iberia*, yet I think that if that Court pretended to justify any of the Captures that appears in the List before us, we had acted both prudently and honestly had we forc'd them to have renounc'd their Claim; because there can be no Reasons given for their making Prize of any one of these Vessels that won't equally justify their making Prize of all the Merchant Ships in our Ports.

The noble *Nardac* was pleas'd to give us an Account, from the Copies of the Memorials lying before us, of the Instances made by our Minister at the Court of *Iberia*; and his Grace seem'd to be of Opinion, that nothing was omitted by him that could be urg'd in favour of our Merchants. My Lords, I shall for once grant that this is Fact. But give me Leave to say that the *Iberians* are, for that Reason, the more inexcusable; and we might have been more easily justified, had we proceeded to other Arguments than those in the Instructions and Memorials. Therefore, upon the whole, I cannot help being of Opinion, that we have not acted, in this Affair, with that Vigour and Resolution, which the Dignity of our Crown, or the Importance of the Affair requir'd: But where the Fault lies, I shall not pretend to point out.

He was answered by the Hurgo Heryef, who spoke thus:

My LORDS,

I Beg Leave to observe, that the noble Lord, who spoke last, seems to have lost View of the principal Intention of the Resolutions now before us; which is, if I am not mistaken,

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to lay before our gracious Emperor the Sense of this House, with regard to those Points that ought to be the Basis of any future Negotiation with *Iberia*; and at the same time, to give his Majesty the strongest Assurances of our Resolution to stand by him in those Measures he shall judge most effectual for preserving our Rights of Commerce, and obtaining Satisfaction for the Damages that our Merchants have sustained by the *Iberians*: But I humbly presume that at present we are not met to censure the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers for what is past.

I think the noble Nardac made it unanswerably plain, from the very Words of our Memorial presented to the *Iberian* Court, that we have, in the strongest Terms, asserted our Claim to a free and uninterrupted Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas; and this I think the noble Lord who spoke last seem'd to allow, for his Lordship did not mention any particular Points in which their Representations to that Purpose were defective. But, says the noble Lord, why were we contented with giving in Memorials and Representations? Or why did we so tamely bear the Breach of the Treaty of *Sebule*? This, my Lords, I take to be the whole of what his Lordship has insisted on; and, in my Opinion, it admits of a very short Answer. Immediately after that Treaty, the Affairs of *Degulia*, from Contingencies that were unavoidable, and impossible to be foreseen, took a very unexpected Turn: Such a Turn, my Lords, as rendered it highly unadvisable in us to enter into an immediate War with *Iberia*. But, my Lords, tho' our Forbearance might perhaps have but too much encouraged them in their Interruption of our *Columbian* Trade, this Encouragement was amply compensated by an Increase of our Trade, which by means of our Neutrality we enjoy'd with other Places of the World, while most of our Neighbours were involv'd in Quarrels with one another. Thus our Claim upon the *Iberians* was

indeed upon very good Grounds delayed, but not given up; and it appears, that when the proper Time came, we did not fail to assert it.

I generally observe, my Lords, that when this Subject is mention'd by one Party in the Nation (I hope we have no Parties in this House) they go very near to assert that there is not a *Grull* comes to us by our Trade with any other Quarter of the World but with *Columbia*. My Lords, I acknowledge that our *Columbian* Trade is very beneficial, but I neither think that the *Iberians* have entirely ruin'd it, nor that it would have been prudent in us to have endanger'd the general Interests of the Empire, before the several Losses our Merchants complain of had been verified upon a Senatorial Enquiry. I shall readily allow that they are now properly vouch'd, and that the Ministry will act a Part very inconsistent with the Good of the Empire, if they do not exert themselves in such a Manner as may procure us ample Satisfaction. But if this is obtain'd by Negotiation, it must be much more agreeable to those who have the Interest of their Country alone at Heart, than if, in order to obtain it, we rush into a War, of which nobody can foresee the Consequences. His Majesty, by the seasonable Preparations he has made, and the Orders he has given, will make *Iberia* and all the World sensible that he is resolv'd upon the Alternative, either of obtaining an advantageous Peace, or entering into an immediate War. And, my Lords, we have the Pleasure of seeing that his Majesty's Conduct has had one good Effect, by inducing his *Iberian* Majesty to give Orders for releasing such of our Sailors as were imprison'd. This, my Lords, made a considerable Article of our Merchants Complaints, and why may we not hope for as effectual a Redress as to the other Articles? Or, why should any Lord make any Difficulty of agreeing to a Resolution, which is so strongly supported by the Papers lying upon our Table? Our giving the

the World reason to suspect that his Imperial Majesty is ill serv'd by his Ministers, when the contrary appears so evidently, can never contribute to the Recovery of our Honour, and the Discouragement of our Enemies. And I cannot but be of the noble Lord's Opinion, who said that our Unanimity in this Affair was the most effectual Expedient for promoting our Interest.

Upon the Question the first Resolution as it stood amended, and the other Resolutions, as proposed by the noble Lord, were agreed to without any Division; and a Committee being nam'd to draw up an Address to his Majesty with the Resolutions, after having retired a small Time, they returned with an Address drawn up, which was agreed to without Division, and presented next Day by the whole House to his Majesty.

DEBATE in the House of CLINABS on Buttons, &c.

IT is generally agreed that little Incidents, or casual and unpremeditated Remarks, give a clearer Insight into the Characters of Great Men, than their studied Discourses, or more conspicuous Actions. For this Reason, the most judicious and penetrating Writers have very particularly recorded such Passages, as to Men of less Discernment might appear trifling and inconsiderable. This Observation may be extended to the Character of Nations in general, which discovers itself sometimes most evidently in the Trans-action of Affairs not of the greatest Consequence.

It was undoubtedly with this View, that the Accurate Mr Gulliver thought it proper to subjoin to the great and elaborate Debates concerning War, Depredations, Conquests, and Dominion, the following Controversy upon Buttons and Button-holes. A Question, of which the Lilliputian Senate did not think the Discussion below their Dignity, tho' it could not engage Attention by pompous Sounds, or magnificent Images. Does it not plainly appear from this Part of their Behaviour, that, in their Opinion, Industry is the Strength of a Nation, and that nothing is inconsiderable which affects the Public. Trade is the Support of the Lilliputian Nation; it is to Trade that they owe their Wealth, and by consequence their Power. They

are, indeed, a warlike and brave People; but they feel at present no Effect of their Valour, but a Load of publick Debts, which they can only hope to disengage by cultivating their Commerce; and that this is evidently the highest Concern of that People, appears from these Proceedings to be the Sense of their Senate, as well as Administration.

ON the 29th Day of the Session, a Petition was presented to the House of Clinabs by the Manufacturers of Raw Silk and Mohair, and of Needle-work Buttons, and of the Traders and Dealers therein, whose Names were thereunto subscribed in Behalf of themselves and other Manufacturers, &c. in several Towns and Counties in Great Lilliput, which Petition being read, set forth,

' That Raw Silk and Mohair, employed in making Buttons and Button-holes, being Commodities that are purchased in Koranbia, and other foreign Parts, in exchange for the Woollen and other Manufactures in the Empire; the Senate, for the greater Encouragement of the Consumption of the said Commodities, had pass'd an Act in the seventh Moon of his late Imperial Majesty Gorgenti the first, intituled, An Act for employing the Manufacturers, and encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-holes made of Cloth, Serge, and other Stuff. In Consequence of which, and other Acts of the like Tendency, many thousands of Families were preparing Silk, Mohair, Yarn, and Thread employed in making Buttons and Button-holes with the Needle. But that in Evasion, and contrary to the Intention of the said Act, great Quantities of Stuffs made of Horse-hair, or mixed therewith, have been lately wove in narrow Breadths or Slips, and used only for making and binding of Buttons and Button-holes, to the great Detriment and Impoverishing of many Thousands, who had no other Way of subsisting but by working of Buttons and Button-holes with the Needle, and Prejudice of the Woollen Manufactures of the Empire

* Empire. And therefore the Petitioners prayed that the House would give Leave that a Bill be brought in to explain the said Act, and that the Petitioners be relieved in such Manner as to the House shall seem meet.

This Petition being refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, on the 45th Day of the Sessions the Urg; Sholmlug made the Report from the said Committee, and Leave was given to bring in a Bill according to the Desire of the Petition. The Bill was accordingly presented, and read for the first Time on the 50th Day of the Sessions, and ordered a second Reading; but before it came to a second Reading, several Petitions were presented from the Manufacturers and Dealers in Woven Buttons, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Bill, the Desires of which Petitioners were granted, and the Petitions ordered to lie upon the Table untill the Bill was read a second Time; as were also Petitions from the Manufacturers and Traders in the Needle-work Buttons in several Towns in Lilliput, expressing their Apprehensions that the general Trade of the Empire would be affected, and the Exports of the Woollen and other Manufactures to Koranbia greatly decreased, and many thousands of themselves reduc'd to great Indigence, if the said Bill did not pass into a Law.

On the 77th Day of the Session, the Bill was read a second Time, and Counsel being heard both for the Bill and against it, and several Witnesses examin'd, the Bill was committed, and all who came to the Committee were to have Votes.

The 85th Day of the Session, the Urg; Sholmlug reported from the Committee, that they had found the Allegations in the Bill true; upon which the Bill with the Amendments made in the Committee were ordered to be engrossed. The 92d Day, the Bill was read a third Time, and the Question being put if it should pass,

The Urg; Hyrnek Feauks spoke as follows.

S I R,

I Don't stand up to oppose this Bill from any Consideration how far particular Persons may be affected by its Fate, but from a Conviction that, instead of its being of real Service to the Commerce or Manufactures of the Empire, if it passes into a Law, it may do hurt to both. I have heard the Witnesses both for and against the Bill examin'd, I was likewise present when the Counsel on both Sides was heard at the Bar of the House; and by what I could gather from the Evidence of the one and the Pleadings of the other, the Practice of weaving Buttons can never prevent any of the good Consequences that were intended by the several Acts of Senate, in favour of the Consumption of raw Silk and Mohair, from being effectual; and that the Manufacture which the Bill is intended to destroy, ought to receive the greatest Encouragement from the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, till I hear better Reasons in Support of this Bill than any I have yet heard, I must be against our passing it into a Law.

He was answer'd by Chorlo Sholmlug; Urg; as follows.

S I R,

I Have the Misfortune to differ so much from the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, that I think, if ever any Bill of this kind deserved the Encouragement of the Legislature, the present does. I think it is generally allowed that one of the Characters of a beneficial Trade, is, when a Nation exports its Manufactures and native Commodities for such Goods as receive a further Manufacturing in that Nation. Former Senates in this Empire, seem to have been so sensible, that the Importation of Raw-Silk and Mohair was of the greatest Advantage to the Empire, by increasing the Export of our Woollen and other Manufactures, that few Branches of Trade have met with greater Encouragement from the Legislature, than the making of Buttons and Button-holes.

holes with the Needle. So far back as the 14th Moon of Chorlo II. this House thought a Petition from the Manufacturers of wrought Buttons and Button-holes so worthy their Consideration, that an Act was passed, *Prohibiting the Importation of foreign Buttons and Needle-work, under the Penalty of 50 Sprugs, and Forfeiture of the Goods so Prohibited.* The Petition, Sir, that gave rise to that Act, was presented to the House, on the very Motive, what gave occasion to the Bill now before us; which was the Relief of great numbers of the Inhabitants of this Empire, who gained their Living, and had been able to relieve their indigent Neighbours, and set on work many poor Children by their Skill and Dexterity in this Manufacture; and who were in danger to have been all ruined by the Practice, then introduced, of Importing foreign Buttons and Button-holes into the Empire. D

In the 10th Moon of Wimgul III. the Intention of the former Acts in favour of this Manufacture, had been so much frustrated by the making and wearing of Buttons made of Shreds of Cloth, Camblet, and other Stuffs, that numbers of poor People employed in manufacturing Buttons with the Needle were thrown upon their respective Parishes; this induced the Legislature to pass an Act just of the same Nature with that now under our Consideration; by which, *Buttons made of Cloth or any of the Stuffs of which wearing Apparel was usually made, was prohibited under the Penalty of 480 Grulls per Dozen.* But as this Act did not extend to Button-holes; in the 8th Moon of Nana an Act passed, which took notice, that the Intention of the last Act had been of late, in a great measure, rendered ineffectual by an artificial and unforeseen Practice of making and binding Button-holes with Cloth, Serge, and other Stuffs, to the utter Ruin of numbers of Families. Therefore *Button-holes as well as Buttons, made of, or bound with such Stuffs were prohibited under the Penalty of 5 Sprugs per Dozen up-*

on the Taylor, Seller or Ma'ler of any such Buttons or Button-holes so prohibited. But this Act, Sir, proving no more effectual than the former Acts I have mentioned, for answering the good Intentions of the Senate, an Act was made in the 4th Moon of Gorgenti the first, by which all Cloaths and wearing Garments made with Buttons and Button-holes, prohibited by the former Acts, were liable to be forfeited and seized, except where the Cloaths were made of Velvet. It might have been reasonably hoped, Sir, after such Precautions taken by the Senate, that the good Ends proposed by the several Acts I have mentioned would have been no longer eluded; but in the 7th Moon of Gorgenti the first, some further Regulations on this head were found absolutely necessary. Some Gentlemen who are present may remember, that at that Time the only Method that could be thought of for that Purpose, was to extend the Penalty to the Wearer, of such prohibited Buttons and Button-holes as well as to the Maker and Taylor. This gave occasion for passing the Act intitled, *An Act for employing the Manufacturer, and encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting Buttons and Button-holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.* And by this Act, the Penalty of 480 Grulls, was laid upon the Person who wore such prohibited Buttons and Button-holes: This Act, for some time, had a very good Effect, and the Manufacturers, from the Encouragement which the Senate has given them from time to time, have made a great many Improvements in their Trade, and brought it to such a Perfection; that they are able not only to supply the Natives of this Empire, but export a considerable Quantities of them to foreign Parts. So that, Sir, another Character of a good Trade is answered by this Manufacture, which is, the Manufacturing and Improving in order for Re-exportation, a Commodity that is Imported. Therefore, Sir, this Act deserves the Countenance of the

the Legislature as much, if not more, than any Act relating to our Manufactures, that has passed this House for some *Moons*: First, as it tends to take off large Quantities of a staple Commodity of this Empire; and secondly, as it adds to the Exports of the Empire: Both which in a Nation that subsists by Commerce are of the greatest Consequence.

But, Sir, besides the Advantages I have already mentioned, it is easy to make it appear that the Encouragement given to this Manufacture is a considerable Ease to the Landed Interest, I could name, Sir, many Places of the Empire, where the Poor, if not employed in this Manufacture, must be either thrown upon their respective Parishes, or obliged to beg their Bread. I dare say, Sir, that in the several Towns and Cities from which Petitions have come before this House in favour of the Bill, there are no fewer than * 140,000 Inhabitants who are incapable to get their Bread in any other way than by applying to this Business. For, Sir, give me leave to observe, that in this Manufacture, there is one thing peculiar, which is, that there are few Infirmities either of Age or Sicknes, that disable the Manufacturers from applying themselves to some Branch of it,

either in twisting the Yarn, making the Molds, or sewing the Buttons, besides many other smaller Arts that are absolutely necessary for carrying it on. This, Sir, may be the Reason why so great numbers are employed in this Manufacture, and why some Traders have found their Account in employing all their Stocks, which often are very considerable, that way.

Having thus laid before you, Sir, the Advantages arising to this Empire from the carrying on and improving this Manufacture, I shall beg leave to trouble the House with a few Words more, with regard to the Discouragement which it must meet with, if this Act should not pass. The late Practice of weaving Silk and Mohair in Looms, for the making of Buttons and Buttons-holes is but in very few Hands, when compared with the Numbers who get their Bread by the Needlework Manufacture, and, if encouraged, may, in a short Time, quite frustrate the Intentions of the former Acts relating to this Affair. Those Buttons that are covered with Slips wrought in the Loom, not being distinguishable from those covered with Shreds of Camblet or other Stuffs, cannot fail of encouraging that Practice, which, as the Act of the 7th *Moon* of *Gorgenti* the first, is still in Force, may put the Subjects

* By this surprizing number of Manufacturers in so petty a Business as Button and Button-holes seems to be, one may judge of the prodigious Increase of this diminutive Race of Mankind; which may make good our common Proverb, *little Women, great Breeders* and were not this an Observation found true by Experience in the Prolific Females of our own Country, we should incline to doubt the Veracity of Mr *Gulliver*, or suspect he had made some mistake, especially as he has used Figures, instead of Words at length; because, when such an Affair was before our Parliament the number of the Manufacturers was not computed at above 14,000, most of them Women, I say, therefore, either Mr *Gulliver*'s accuracy has failed him, which yet we cannot admit, or we must account for it, by the amazing Multitude of People in *Lilliput*, who perhaps may make a greater use of Buttons and Button-holes, as well as breed faster, than the largest-siz'd Nations. And I cannot but observe on this head, that some delineations of Mr *Gulliver* discover that the Coats, Frocks, Waistcoat, and other fibular Garments used in *Lilliput*, are not only adorned with double Rows, (which might perhaps give the first Hint to that Fashion among us) but likewise very liberally decked with superfluous Ornaments of this kind on the Skirts and Sleeves. Tho' as a faithful Historian, he has not spared to give us the Figure of a whole Habit very niggardly sown with Buttons; which might, on a Balance, subtract much from the Exuberance of the other Dress, only for the Inscription under writ, "*a little selfish unpublick Spirited Set*," not worthy to be reckoned among the Brave and Pious *Lillipution*, since neither in their Fashions, Wars, Language, or Religion.

Subjects to very great Inconveniencies. For Instance, if a Gentleman should employ a roguish Taylor to make him a Suit of Cloaths, and the Taylor, instead of giving him Buttons, either ^A made with the Needle, or woven in the Loom, shall give him those covered with Shreds of Camblet or other Stuffs: In such a Case, the Gentleman, Sir, is liable to a Penalty, tho' quite innocent of any Intention to break this Act of Senate; so that, Sir, ^B this Practice of weaving Buttons is not only subject to the Inconvenience I speak of, but gives a Handle to intolerable Impositions and Frauds that may be practised by Tradesmen. We had a remarkable Instance, Sir, how easily this Fraud may be practised, ^C in the Evidence given in at the Bar of this House, by some of the principal Witnesses brought to support the Arguments of the Counsel against the Bill. When a Parcel of Buttons was laid before them, some woven in the Loom, ^D others made of Shreds of Camblet and other such Stuffs, tho' it was pretended that the one might be easily distinguished from the other, yet none of the Evidences could positively say which was the one or which was the other, till they had looked to that ^E Part of the Button, that is sowed to the Coat; and not even then without great Difficulty; for some of them were obliged to go to the Light, in order to view them more narrowly, and after all some of them were mistaken, and others could not posi- ^F tively distinguish them. If it was so hard, Sir, for these Evidences, who are themselves Manufacturers and Dealers in woven Buttons, how hard must it be to me, or another Man who knows nothing of the Matter! But, ^G Sir, besides this Inconvenience to particular Persons, such a Practice must soon very much affect the Trade of the Empire in general. The Practice of making Buttons of Shreds of Stuff will in a short Time become common amongst our lower and midling Sort ^H of People, and do great Prejudice both to the Exportation of our Wool-

len Manufactures, and to the numerous Dealers in Needle-work Buttons at Home: By diminishing the demand for raw Silk and Mohair, we diminish the Exports of our Woollen Goods; and by Encourageing woven Buttons, we endanger the Sale of the Commodities in foreign Markets; and thereby we may diminish another Branch of our Exports. For, Sir, let us suppose that a foreign Dealer gives Commission to his Factor here for a Parcel of Buttons; the Factor, either through Ignorance or Design, sends him Buttons covered with Shreds of Camblet or other Stuff, instead of Buttons woven in the Loom. Is it not plain, Sir, that such a Practice must soon prove the ruin of this Branch of Trade, and intirely sink the Credit of those who deal in it in foreign Markets? But this, Sir, is not the only bad Consequence that will attend our not passing this Bill into a Law. It will be evident to any Gentleman, who shall take the trouble of reading former Acts that have passed on this head, that in passing them, the Legislature had an Eye not only to the Encouragement of the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair, and the Exportation of our Staple Commodities, but likewise to the Employment and Subsistence of many thousands of Men Women and Children, who must have been very burdensom to the Publick, had it not been for the Needle-work Manufacture. And give me leave to say, Sir, that if the common Maxim is true, that, that Manufacture is most profitable for a Nation which employs the greatest number of Hands; the Manufacture of Needle-work Buttons deserves the Attention and Encouragement of the Senate perhaps better than any other in the Empire. For in the Preamble of the Act of the 10th of *Wingul*, no less than five different kinds of Workers are mentioned to be employed in preparing the Materials for making the Buttons. Therefore, Sir, I think by all the Rules of good Policy, we are obliged to second the Intentions of former

former Senates in favour of this Manufacture, by passing the Bill now before us. It has already employed great part of our time this Session, and every step made in it has been taken upon the most mature Deliberation, and after weighing all the Consequences that can attend it of every kind. By passing this Act, we do no more than former Senates would have done had the Inconveniency complained of been foreseen at the time of passing the several Acts, I have mentioned, and in not passing it, I am afraid all their Intentions, in favour of this Manufacture may be rendered ineffectual.

He was answered to the following Effect, by Hyrnek Arech, Urg;

S I R,

I Shall readily agree with the hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that the Manufacture now under our Consideration is of very great Consequence to the Trade of this Empire; and that it has from Time to Time met with great Encouragement from the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, if I thought that the good Ends proposed by former Senates had been rendered ineffectual, and that our passing the present Bill could render them more effectual, I should be far from opposing it. But, on the other hand, as I am persuaded that it can no way answer that Purpose, and at the same time, that it tends to do a manifest Injustice to many of his Majesty's Subjects in their private Properties, I shall beg Leave to give my Reasons why I think myself obliged to oppose it.

The Design of the Encouragement, which the Manufacturing of Raw Silk and Mohair into Buttons and Button-holes has met with, was principally, as the hon. Gentleman who spoke last seem'd to allow, to encrease the Exportation of our Woollen Manufactures: Therefore, Sir, I think it undeniably follows that if the Manufacturing of Buttons by weaving them

in the Loom, consumes as much Raw Silk and Mohair as working them Needleways, it effectually answers the chief End proposed by former Acts of the Senate that relate to this Manufacture. But by the Manner in which the hon. Gentlemen reasons on this Head, one should be apt to think that these Acts restrained this Manufacture to be carried on by the Needle alone, and laid a Prohibition upon all other Methods of improving it. But this, Sir, is a Consequence that can never be admitted by any one who either looks into these particular Acts, or understands the Nature of our Laws in general. If these Words *Needle* and *Needle-work* occur in these Acts, it can be for no other Reason but because no other Words were known at that Time to express the Manner of the Manufacturing of Raw Silk and Mohair into Buttons. Had the Practice of weaving them in the Loom been at that Time known, I think we have not the least Reason to doubt that the same Acts would have regarded that manner of exercising this Art, as well as the other by the Needle. So that, Sir, I humbly conceive, if it can be proved, First, That not a less, but rather a greater Quantity of Raw Silk and Mohair is consumed by the Loom-Manufacturers, than by the Needle-workers; Secondly, That there is no Weight in the hon. Gentleman's Argument drawn from the great Number of Hands employed in the Needle-work Manufacture; and Lastly, That the Dealers in the Loom-Manufacture have in Proportion exported greater Quantities of their Goods than the Needle-workers have done; I say, Sir, if these three Points can be made appear, as I shall undertake to do, than the Arguments advanced in favour of this Bill must fall to the Ground.

H The Remainder of this Speech to be in our SUPPLEMENT. Also a farther Account of these DEBATES.

The Character of PLINY the Younger.

PLINY's Epistles, to which I had long been a Stranger, lately fell into my Hands, and gave me such inexpressible Delight in the reading, that I could not forbear to go thro' them from the Beginning to the End. One rarely finds in any other Author such a just Mixture of the Statesman, the Gentleman, and the Scholar. He made a faithful Ambassador for his Prince, and a zealous Advocate for his Client. He delights, while he instructs, and makes you see and feel what he describes. While you read him, you cannot but fancy you converse with the best Persons of Quality and Note in Rome, and live in those very Times. He was a compleat Master of Books and Politicks, and knew so well how to make the one subservient to the other, or both consistent, as to have render'd them easy and pleasant to himself. He was curiously inquisitive and exact concerning every Thing remarkable, either in Nature or human Affairs. A Philosopher, but not a starch'd one; who liv'd by Reason and Sense, not by Passion and Humour; born for the Service of others more than himself; abounding in Humanity and Goodnature, as well as in Wisdom and Learning. Tho' his Speculations were fine and uncommon, his Manners and Actions were preferable. Of his own natural Impulse he endeavour'd to raise the Fortunes of his Friends and Acquaintance, that he might make them easy to themselves, and useful to their Country. He did all the Good he could, even more than he was ask'd and expected, and did it after a most engaging, free, generous Manner; but not so much as his Nature design'd and desir'd. The young Gentlemen and Ladies of high Birth, or great Parts, or signal Virtues, but withal of small Fortunes; the distress'd Officers, the impeach'd Governors of Provinces, (if he thought them innocent) the poor Scholars, and the Vittuoso's, who fell within the Compass of his Knowledge, (and what worthy Person through the whole Empire did not such an active and discerning Genius discover!) were all of them in their Turns relieved, protected, or advanc'd, either by his Skill in Law and Oratory, or by his Interest in the Senate and the Court, or by large and generous Gifts out of his own Purse and Estate.

He could not endure to be idle, it was contrary to y^e Habit of his Education and Life; but was always employ'd either in Business or Study, in Speaking or Canvassing, in Writing or Reading, in Diversions or Travel. His Mind was truly great and

noble, his Thoughts good and vitruous. He speaks honourably of Virtue and Religion, and of all that is wise and decent but rebukes Vice, and derides Folly: And, to shew he was in earnest, built and dedicated a Temple at his own Expence. In his publick Posts and Offices he knew how to preserve State and Character, but lov'd to be retir'd and familiar with Friends. He made a considerable Figure (I believe, one of the first) in the Senate-House, and govern'd a Province with Care and Honour; upon which Account he was highly esteem'd by all Men of Sense, and perhaps by none more than his Emperor, between whom and himself while he resided in his Province, there pass'd Abundance of Letters which are still extant, and well worthy of reading. As I think no Man ever labour'd more in a publick Station and Capacity for promoting the Welfare and Happiness of his Country and Friends, so no Man better employ'd his Retirement for the Preservation of Health and Improvement of Understanding.

His Genius was not inclin'd to Severity and Satire, for there are few Instances of it through all his Letters; and yet was capable of it, as appears by the bitter Inveective in some of them against one *Regulus*.

He writes with Strength and Vivacity, is familiar and friendly, genteel and respectful. His Thoughts are just and elegant, his Turns witty and polite, his Style clear and concise. He is afraid of being tedious and impertinent, and therefore uses no Words that are superfluous. He leaves many Subjects before he hath finish'd all he could say: But so leaves them, that you plainly perceive he could have said more, and can almost guess what he would have said. As he had a natural Talent for Business and Correspondence, so no one had a more admirable Dexterity in writing Letters, necessary for doing the one, and preserving the other. And truly none could expect or receive a better Reward; for, what he much desir'd and even foretold, they have made him immortal; when his great Riches, Honours, and Interests are lost and perish'd many hundred Years since. I must not omit that he was judicious and happy in the Choice of most of his Subjects, being such as were truly useful or delightful; at least, his way of writing made them so. Both in publick and private Life, which he wisely relish'd, and alternately enjoy'd, or (as it were) mingled with each other, he was a Lover of Elegance and Politeness, and an Imitator of

of great Persons, whether living or dead. Particularly, he admir'd Poetry, was a Judge of it, wrote Verses often, as the Fashion then was, and recited them in publick with Applause. He was the special Friend and Acquaintance of the Great A *Tacitus* and many other of the Learned, for which I honour his Memory, as well as for his own useful and admirable Endowments.

It cannot be deny'd indeed, that *Pliny* sometimes may appear to express somewhat more than Complacence and Self-love, perhaps a little Vanity, in commending himself and his Works. But is that Vanity an excusable Failing? Or is it not rather a necessary and allowable Incentive to great and honest Fame? And was ever any Man of Parts known to excell without a Dash of it in his Constitution?

If, in giving this Character of our ingenious Nobleman, my Judgment may be trusted, I am certain my Integrity also may. For here is not the least Article filch'd from any Critick or Note-maker, (as it is the Custom of Plagiaries so to do) nor any thing advanc'd, which, to the best of my Memory and Knowledge, occur'd not in the reading of these Epistles, and is not fairly extracted and inferr'd from them. So that, in real truth, I here present you, not properly with any Work or Invention of my own, but with a curious lively Picture of a most excellent old Roman, drawn by the best of Italian Masters——Himself.

W. C.

A LETTER from a Dissenter in the Country to his Friend in London, containing his Reasons, why the Dissenters ought not to busy themselves in seeking the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

S I R,

I N your last, you express your Admiration that so staunch a Dissenter, as you are pleas'd to call me, should be against the *Repeal*; and cannot imagine what good Reasons, consistent with my Principles, I can possibly produce, for being on the Side of the Opposition.

Give me leave (Sir,) first of all, to tell you, that you misunderstand, or, however, misrepresent me. I am not against the *Repeal*; I never told you that I was against it. The Corporation and Test Acts are certainly, as they now stand, oppressive and iniquitous Laws, and, as such, ought to be repealed. They occasion a vile Abuse, an unavoidable Profanation of one of the most sacred Institutions of our holy Religion; and I am amaz'd at the culpable Indolence, and (I had almost said) irreligious Defect of Zeal in the Clergy of the Church of England, that they do not, with one Consent, petition our Legislators for a Repeal of such Laws; which

are a Scandal to the Reformation, and give too just a Handle to the Libertins and Deists of the present Age. But, all this notwithstanding, after the most impartial Enquiries, and maturest Deliberation I am capable of, I am against the Dissenters distinguishing themselves by vigorous Endeavours to procure the *Repeal*: I have been always against it, for the following Reasons:

1. I take it for granted, that the first Set of Lay-nonconformists (for, I think, our Clergy are not immediately concerned in these Acts:) dissented from the established Church, and separated, or rather withheld themselves from her Communion, from Motives purely religious, viz. for the Sake of a purer Worship, a more spiritual Discipline, a better Teaching, i. e. more advantageously to promote, and more effectually to secure, the Salvation of their Souls: I hope, this is the Case with all Dissenters at the present Day: These are the Motives of my own Dissent, nor could I justify my Conduct therein on any other Grounds. But our Liberties, so far as they conduce, or any way relate to our spiritual Prosperity, and eternal Happiness, through the Mercy of God, and the Clemency of our Governors, are not only untouched, but well secured to us. Therefore, with regard to the principal and main Grounds of our Dissent, with regard to our best, and most important Interests, we are no more concerned in the *Repeal*, than the rest of the Nation. Let us therefore thankfully accept, and diligently improve the Liberties and Privileges we enjoy. Let us evidence the Conscientiousness of our Dissent, by our peaceable Contentment in lower Stations, with such Things as we have, nor envy Church-men their superior Dignities. Let us neither thirst after, nor emulate worldly Pomp; but, seek that Honour which cometh from God only.

2. These vehement Strugglings for the *Repeal*, do, in my Opinion, infer a greater Odium on the Dissenters, than the Acts themselves, which they would have repealed. No body doubts the sincere and firm Attachment of the Body of Dissenters, of all Denominations, to the present Royal Family; or his Majesty's Confidence in them; or that their Abilities to serve him, whether natural or acquired, are equal to those of their Neighbours. To how much then does the supposed Odium, arising from these Acts, in reality amount? But this their Conduct impeaches them of aspiring, ambitious, avaritious Desires. You think to acquit yourselves of such a Charge, by pleading your Abhorrence of the fore-mentioned Profanation, &c. and a laudable Zeal for a further Reformation: But let me tell you, how much, and how often soever you may allege these to be your genuine Motives, and how just soever these Allegations may be, the World will judge that they must be other Views which excite all this Noise and Bustle. And I hope you will agree with me, that a Charge of Ambition, or Avarice, too much countenanced by their own Conduct, should seem more odious, to Persons whose Profession requires a distinguished Mortification to worldly Grandeur, than any ill-grounded Conclusion.

Conclusions, drawn from oppressive Acts of Parliament.

3. The present Life is a State of Trial ; and it is the Will of God, that in the present State his Servants should be tried. He therefore, in the Course of his Providence, gives them Occasions for the Exercise of every Christian Grace and Virtue, that their Light may shine before Men, to their Conviction, their own Self-approbation and Comfort, and God's Glory. For this, among other Reasons, it was permitted that the Sect of the Nazarenes should be every where spoken against: And it is for the same Reason, that all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer Persecution. Possibly, therefore, in this Day of extensive Liberty, God is pleased to suffer this Test (or Brand of Infamy, as some will call it) to abide, that by some evident Self-denial, Dissenters might have an Occasion of testifying to the World the Sincerity of their Dissent from human Inventions. Perhaps, I say, it is his Will ; not that his most sacred Institution should be profaned, and prostituted to serve low secular Ends ; (let the Guilt of that lie where it is due ;) but that Dissenters should have an Opportunity of approving the Sincerity of their Conduct, and of evidencing their disinterested Zeal for the Purity of Divine Worship, by a generous, pious Contempt of Places of temporal Power, or Profit ; which would be entirely removed, were we in every Point on a Level with the Members of the National Church. The Counsel therefore of Gamaliel, *mutatis mutandis*, seems to be good in this Case, “ *Let this Matter alone — lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.*”

4. According to the best Intelligence I have gained, whatever Instances of Lenity, or Favour, have been granted us by the Government, since the infamous Bartholomew-Act ; such as Remissions of the Severity of penal Laws, whilst in force against us ; the Indulgences granted us in the Reigns of K. Charles, and K. James ; the Establishment of the Toleration in K. William's, and the Repeal of the Schism-Act in the late K. George's, have all been procured for us by remarkable Interpositions of Divine Providence. As these are evidently oppressive Laws, I do believe they will some time or other be taken away : But let us wait God's Time, which is certainly the fittest Time. Let us not carve for ourselves, nor take the Work into our own, out of the best Hands, in which the Hearts of all Men are, and by which they are turned as the Rivers of Waters.

5. Could you obtain your Desire, I am afraid the Repeal of these Acts would not fully answer such valuable Ends, as the sanguine Hopes of many are ready to suggest. Those who are most forward in this Matter seem to be mighty zealous for the Dissenters, considered as a Party. For my part, I am no Friend to Party-Zeal ; I do not think Party-Zeal commendable in a Dissenter, or that it has ever done us any Service. The Dissenters, considered as a Party, are no more to me than some other Parties. Could I apprehend, that the so much desired Repeal would have an evident Tendency to promote real, vital Godliness, or even a general Reformation

of Manners, I confess, I should more ardently desire it. The former is not so much as presumed ; but many indeed profess a great Concern, and are ready from hence to hope, for a more zealous Suppression of Immoralities, and a more impartial Distribution of Justice. These are very laudable Ends, and much wanted. But I am afraid could Dissenters get into Places of Power and Trust, their Heads like other Men's would be apt to grow giddy ; and that, at least, if they retained their Integrity, they would be very apt to relax their seeming Zeal: Worldly Honour is a dangerous Snare, especially to Persons bred in low Life ; and I am afraid, as to the most, would neither contribute to the Purity of their Hearts, or Lives ; nay, it were well if it should not render them less pious, and less virtuous. And, as a City set on a Hill cannot be hid, so their Actions being render'd more publick, would be more narrowly examin'd ; and every Mistake they made, magnified into a Crime ; by means whereof many might be offended, and the greater Reproach brought upon their Christian Profession.

These (Sir) are some of my Reasons, for being against the Dissenters so vigorously prosecuting a Repeal of those obnoxious Acts ; which you are welcome to make your own Use of. I do not expect any Thanks for them from the most of the Dissenters ; but I know, that many, wise, considering Persons are on my Side of the Question ; and more, I hope, will feel the Force of these Reasonings. If you, or any Friend of yours, have any material Objections to all, or any of them, your communicating them to me shall be acknowledged an additional Favour to,

S I R,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. O.

Observations on LAPLAND, &c. continued
from p. 577.

IN these Forests there are almost as many fallen Trees as standing. The Height, no longer furnishing the proper Nourishment, nor deep enough to allow them to take firm Root, the least Blast of Wind oversets them ; and in all these Woods one sees nothing but Firrs and Birches thus rooted out. The Wood of the latter Time reduces to Dust, without at all affecting the Bark ; which the Swedes use to cover their Houses. As by Reason of the great Flies, there is no living in Summer without Smoke, and the Moss and Firrs are so combustible, a Fire often kindles and spreads over thousands of Acres.—At length they reach'd a 3d Lake, of the finest Water that can be imagin'd, where they ferry'd over to the Foot of the Mountain Niemi. The beautiful Lakes that surround this Mountain (says the Author) and the Pit-

sculies

faculties we had to overcome in getting thither, gave it the Air of an enchanted Island in a Romance; and indeed any where but in *Lapland* it would be a most delectable Place. On one hand you see a Grove of Trees, rise from a Plain, smooth and level as the Walks of a Garden, and at such easy Distances, as neither to embarrass the Walks, nor the Prospect of the Lake that washes the Foot of the Mountain. On the other you have Apartments of different Sizes, that seem artificially cut in the Rock, and to want only a Roof to compleat them; and the Rocks themselves so perpendicular, so high, and so smooth, that you would take them for the Walls of an unfinish'd Palace rather than the Work of Nature. From this Height they had occasion several times to see those Vapours rise from the Lake, which the People call *Haltios*, and which they take for the Guardian Spirits of the Mountains. They had been frightened with Stories of Bears that haunted this Place; but saw none: It seemed rather a Place of Resort for Fairies and Genii than for Bears. On the Banks of the *Tenglio* in *August*, grew Roses of as lively a Red as any in *France*.—Their several Courses in the 63 Days spent in the Desarts had now furnished them with a compleat Set of Triangles. The Mountains with the Church of *Torneo* had formed a Figure inclosed on every Side, within which lay *Horrilakero* as a Sort of Center, where the several Triangles that constituted it met, and the Figure itself was an oblong Heptagon in the Direction of the Meridian, terminated by the Spire of the Church of *Torneo* to the South, and the Signal of *Kittis* to the North. Near the Middle of the Heptagon lay their Base-~~line~~ ^{line}, and in the plainest Surface, seeing it was upon the Ice of the River they were to measure it. But first, to determine the Arc of the Meridian between *Torneo* and *Kittis*, with the greatest Nicety, they had procured a Sector of 9 Foot Radius made at *London* under the Direction of Mr *Graham*. They began their Operation *Sept.* 30, at *Kittis*, and carry'd them on from Place to Place, till they arriv'd at *Torneo*, *Oct.* 28. They had nothing now to do but to measure their Base on the frozen River; and accordingly began on the Day of the Winter Solstice to measure from *Torneo* towards *Avasaxa*. In this Season the Sun but just shews himself above the Horizon towards Noon. But the long Twilights, the Whiteness of the Snow, and the Meteors continually blazing in the Sky, afforded Light enough to work 4 or 5

Hours every Day. They were forced to walk in Snow two Foot deep, with heavy Poles in their Hands, in a Cold so extreme, that whenever they would take a little Brandy, the only thing that would keep A liquid, their Tongues and Lips froze to the Cup, and came away bloody. *Dec.* 27, the Author, with another, undertook to take the Height of an Object they had forgotten to measure. It was on a very high Mountain, full of Rocks, that lie hid in Snow, as well as their Cavities, wherein B you may sink thro' a Crust of Snow as into an Abyfs. There are two Ways of passing y Snow: One by walking, or rather sliding along upon two strait Boards 8 Foot in Length, which the *Laplanders* use to keep them from sinking into it; but this requires long Practice: The other C by trusting to a Rain-deer, who is used to perform such Journeys. The Machine these Animals draw is a Sort of Boat, scarce large enough to hold the Half of one's Body. As this travelling in the Snow is a kind of Navigation, that the Vessel may suffer the less Resistance in its Course, it has a sharp Head and a narrow D Keel, like an ordinary Boat; and on this Keel it tumbles so from side to side, that if one takes not good Care to balance himself, it is in danger of upsetting every Moment. It is fixt by a Thong to the Collar of the Rain-deer, who, as soon as he finds himself on a firm beaten Road, runs with incredible Fury. If E you would stop him, it avails little to pull a Sort of Rein tied to his Horns; wild and unmanageable, it will only make him change his Track, or perhaps turn upon you, and revenge himself by kicking. If this happens to a *Laplander*, he turns the Boat over him, and uses it as a Buckler F against the Attacks of the Beast; but their only Defence was a Stick each of them had in his Hand, by way of Rudder to steer their Course, and keep clear of the Trunks of Trees. The first Part of their Journey was done in a Moment; their Flight over the Plain from the House G to the Foot of the Mountain, can be compar'd only to that of Birds, and tho' the Mountain, where was no Track, very much abated y Speed of y Deer, they soon got to the Top. While they made their Observation, the Deer dug deep Holes in the Snow, and browsed the Moss on the Rock; and the *Laplanders* made a great Fire, but the Cold was so excessive the Heat could reach but a small Distance, and as the Snow just by it melted, it was immediately froze again, forming a Hearth of Ice all round.

To be concluded in our next.

Conclusion of the Philosophical Enquiry,
What is LOVE? See p. 524, 579.

But here I cannot avoid making a little Digression to observe, That from hence, it seems to me, can be formed a full Defence of so much of *Gen. 1.* as seems to speak of *Darkness* as a Substance; whereas, taken only as it signifies the Inability of seeing, it can be only the Privation of Light. But if Light be Feeling, and that only of the Particles of Fire, as I have endeavoured to prove above, then is it most likely, that the *Darkness* here spoken of is that Matter that our Sight cannot know, nor judge of, being intercepted by that which alone is the Cause of the Sight itself; and thus, truly can we conceive, nay must confess, *the Light to be divided from the Darkness*; that is, that all that is Fire, when reflected in a certain Manner, is Light; and all that Matter that is not Fire, is both inwardly and outwardly *Darkness*: And thus if the Fire was ever absent, must we again say, that *Darkness was upon the Face of Matter or the Deep*; and that in the first Congregation or Creation of some Matter for our World, Fire might be absent, I cannot see any Difficulty in granting: On the contrary, the disputed Vacuum thus seems to me easily and rightly allowable, and concerning which otherwise I know not how to determine. So again, if there be any Difficulty about the Moon's being called a great Light, I think what I have said above to be sufficient to prove, that all that we can see is Light.

But now perhaps it may be said, that it is not possible for Light to be only the Sensation or Feeling of Particles arising, or acceding from the Objects subjected to it (or rather to which it is subjected) in that it is not possible for the Light so to receive whole Images at once of such Magnitude, nor for such, almost Infinity of Images, to arise from one and the same Body, as would be necessary to render it at the same Time visible to all its Beholders. To which I answer,

That how that, which is called the vivifying Faculty, or Power of Seeing (tho' I rather say Mode of Feeling by the Eye) receives its Objects, I leave to the Learned in Opticks; and further, that we really and truly see but one Thing at a Time, tho' we may have the confus'd Image or Images of divers at the same Time; and again, that no two Beholders at the same Time, can see the same Thing in the same Manner. For the same Infinity of Points that can be conceived to be in a Circle, round the Globe; and at each of which (supposing each to be a Pole) the Globe

must in all Respects be in a new Position; can also be conceiv'd of Points giving new Place; and in some of which different Places, all the different Beholders of the same Object, at the same Time, must be placed: So that how great soever their Number at one Time may be, so great must be the different or various Positions, or Manners of Position that must be seen of the same Thing, at the same Time in which 'tis viewed. But that all, and every thing that is seen, is only an emanated Image from the Object beheld, methinks the Mirror, or Looking Glass, is a sufficient and undeniable Proof: For what does it reflect, or represent? If nothing, then was not any thing from it to be seen, not even Reflection itself; for where nothing is, Reflection cannot be: If something, 'tis all I contend for; for this something it hath not in itself; but it must come to it before it can reflect it. And that this Accession can be divided into an Infinity of Representations of whole Images of the same Body at the same Time, the common Experiment of Looking-Glasses, being placed together, is a sufficient Proof; as are likewise the Number of Shadows from the same Interceptor, corresponding to the Number of Lights it at one Time intercepts. As a Line or String fastened across a Room that hath no Light in it, but when the Light is there, hath a white Ceiling; then a lighted Candle placed under the Line, and one Shadow only shall be seen upon the Ceiling, all the rest remaining still enlightened; but place two lighted Candles under it, so that they do not stand both in a Parallel to the String above, and two Shadows shall be seen upon the Ceiling, &c. Now whence can this be caused, but from that infinite and continual Emanation of Images from and around the same Thing?

I am sensible of several Objections that possibly may be made here, both to this, and to the foregoing; As, from the greater Light, how the same Thing at different Times should be both pleasing and displeasing; or why it affected not all alike, &c. But as all that I can think of, when I look back on what I have already said, seems to me to be of no Force, I shall not take the Pains to answer them, particularly now; neither to say what I take Fire and Feeling in general to be, I having reserved that for another Place; so shall only once more repeat what I have already said, that from the Forms and Magnitude of the Parts of Matter, or of the Passages or Pores thro' which they are to pass or enter to cause the Sense of Feeling; or from the various Manner of their

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acced-

acceding, or meeting, or joining, or being joined together, is accounted for, all that Indifference, Pleasure, or Pain, that may be found in the Whole: At least so far as we can know Nature, these Things A separately, or jointly, seem to be the Causes.

All that I shall further add for Proof that the Sight can be only one Mode of Feeling, is, that Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, may all, at one and the same Time, be lost from the same Body; B and Feeling (in the common Acceptation) alone remain; but from whence Feeling is once gone, there none of the rest can be found; consequently the other Four are Feeling. And thus supposing I have fully proved the four Senses not usually called Feeling, to be truly and properly C only different Modes of Feeling, shall now say the Cause of this Thought: And it was in answer to,

What is the Cause of LOVE?

To this I at first returned, as from some of our Poets I had learnt,

*The Cause of Love can never be assign'd;
'Tis in no Face, but in the Lover's Mind.*

Yet when I came to consider how it could be caused, and likewise the natural Principles of Love and Hatred, Inclination and Aversion, &c. which I found Reason to judge were diffused thro' the Parts of universal Matter, I soon contradicted that Assertion, and affirmed it to be caused by E Effluvia first arising from the Thing beloved, and afterwards affecting the Thing loving. But being then asked, how a Person could at first Sight be enamoured with a Picture? And considering that Love and Hatred, especially as they respected Form, generally by us to be begun, and carried on by the Sight, I was F naturally led on to the Examination of what the Sight, or (as 'tis usually called) Power of Seeing is; and I could not find other Means of getting to it than as I have done.

If, in so far as I have gone, I have happen'd on Truth, I may hereafter give some further Account of my Opinion concerning several Things herein hinted at; G but for the present I conclude,

Recte judica.

W. K.

MR EDMUND WEAVER, from Frieslon, Dec. 23. informs us (which is unexpected by many, See p. 592 A) that the Star *Aldebaran* will be again observed by the Moon on Jan. 9, 1755, and on July 19. (as these will be the last till the Year 1755.) both about 2 Min. after 2 in the Morning, the Duration of the former 47 Min. at London; he has not made a precise Calculation, but hopes the Curious will observe, and communicate; &c. (See Vol. VII. 157.)

Common Sense, Dec. 2. N^o 96.

The Answer of COMMON SENSE to COMMON HONESTY, of Sept. 30.

Loving Kinsman,

I AM scarce able to express the Pleasure your Letter gave me; [for it came to my Hands at a Time that] I really began to fear there was not one of your Branch of our Family left [in the Land of the Living. — I assure you, there was] Nothing I long'd for so much, as [the Satisfaction of] seeing your Face once more, [before I died; but where to begin my Enquiry seemed a very puzzling Affair:] Some advised me to seek you amongst the Gentlemen of the long Robe; but this Advice was owing to their Ignorance of [a Piece of secret History relating to your Branch of the Family, I mean,] that Injunction which one of your Fore-Fathers left [upon his Death-bed,] to his Posterity, that none of them should [ever] engage in the Practice of the Common Law: And therefore, without making any Enquiry, I went into the City: [All the Account I receiv'd] there [was from] D some old Traders, [who said that they] remembered such a Person upon Change before the Establishment of Funds and Stocks, but they supposed you were [either] broke, or dead, or retired into the Country, for they could not recollect to have seen you since. — I then took a E Tour about the Country, where [I met with] several [that knew you, who] told me, that the high Taxes had obliged you to break up House-keeping, and that, not being able to maintain the [same] Hospitality your Fore-fathers had done [before you,] you were retired to *America*; [for they had heard you say, you were] F resolved to pass the rest of your Days amongst Savages.

[Upon this] I returned to Town, where it was whispered [me, that] you were in Prison, [and had been taken up] for a Plot against the G ———.

I [must own I was not without *i. e.* I Apprehension that there might be] fear'd something in this [last] Report; for I had been credibly informed, that a [certain] great Man had received a most implacable Aversion to you; — that, at his own Table, [when he was] surrounded by his Fools and his Flatterers, his general Topic of Conversation was [either to rail at you, or, in his rustic, ill-bred Way,] to H [laugh at and] ridicule you; and those SIGNS of Men [who are] his Favourites, and [are no more than] Echoes [of him have often been heard to say, that they] hoped to see you hang'd: — But [your Letter

Letter has cleared up my Doubts, and] since [I know] you are alive, and at Li- I am easy.

As to your Request, to be taken into my Service, I consent to it *De bon cœur*. — I have already done something for a remote Relation [of ours who was] out of all Business, — you must have heard of him, his Name is WIT; he formerly WRIT for the Stage, but being excluded from the Theatre, by the late licensing Act, I employ him *now and then* to write a Paper [for me. — What he has done has been] very well received by the Publick; but *they* hate him, at Court, as they do the Devil.

I am sorry you did not consult me [before you took those Steps mentioned in your Letter in order to introduce yourself again into the World: — It might have saved you some Mortification.] — I should certainly have put *it out* of your Head to think of [getting *into*] a public Employment; for tho' *there are* [still living a great] many Wellwishers to our Family, *they are* in no Condition to prefer us: — Besides, that Enemy of yours, [whom I mentioned before,] is in League with a common Prostitute, who, [of all Creatures living,] hates you [y most,] without whose Advice and Assistance he does no one Thing [in the World;] nay, his own Tools confess, that if she was to leave him but one Week, he must certainly be undone. — The Intimacy betwixt THEM is publickly known, so that to name her is not publishing a Scandal: She is called BRIBERY.

Whether *it is* a Marriage or only an Amour [betwixt them,] they have Issue two Daughters, *Luxury* and *Poverty*; — the first is some Years older than her Sister, whom, [for that and some other Reasons,] she takes upon *her* to command; [she] makes [the unhappy Creature] *her* Slave, takes from *her* all she earns by *her* Labour, and squanders it [away] in a thousand Extravagances.

[To describe her truly,] she is a capricious, vain, senseless Creature, with a thousand Vices, [and] yet [she] has more Folly than Vice; for tho' *she* scarce allows *her* Sister Food and Raiment, *she* will have *her* always close at *her* Heels, [as if she was] proud to let the World see how *she* treats *her*. — [I leave you to] judge, whether a Person of your Character could expect Preferment in such a Family.

But [there is some hope that] you may meet with better Quarter, if you will [but] cross the Sea; for [I have been informed, by a very learned Genealogist, that] the

present Cardinal *Fleury* is descended from a Branch of our Family [that was] settled in *France*: Besides, [there is] a Female Relation of ours, [who went over to that Kingdom some Years ago, that] has great Power and Interest *there*, and as [it is possible] you may not have heard her Story, I will tell it you in [as] few Words [as I can.]

[I shall describe her Person no farther than by observing, that] there was such an inexpressible Sweetness in her Looks, and Modesty in her Behaviour, that at her first Appearance in this Town it was expected she would have been admired by all the World, and [have been at least,] a reigning Toast: But those, [at that Time,] at the Head of the Fashion thought otherwise; — that Beauty, which would have delighted Persons of any Taste, could not move them [so much as to be civil to her;] — [they did not only slight her themselves, but] they encouraged every Body [else] to slight her — If she went to visit the Wife of a great Man, [the first Time] she was told, my Lady is not at Home; the second Time, the Porter, [after the rude Manner of those that are] better fed than taught, bid *her* go about *her* Business, his Lady would not see *her*. — [At last, the very Citizens began to affront *her*; and a] Mercer's Wife, [in a pert Manner,] told *her*, *she'd* have *her* to know, *she* kept no such Company: [And when she appear'd] at the Drawing-Room, or an Assembly, Nobody would speak to her. — Such was the Treatment [shewn] to our Kinswoman, [whose Name was] OECONOMY.

What added to her Mortification [was that] two [ugly] Creatures, [the most] opposite to her both in Person and Mind, as well as opposite to each other, were caress'd by the People who ruled the Roast. — One [of these was] a most infernal Hag, of Aspect hideous, her Name [was] AVARICE; the other, a proud, flaunting Hussy, call'd PROFUSION; it is not to be express'd what Court was paid these [two ugly] Monsters: — [If they were seen] at Court, or the Opera, every Body bow'd to them; every Body made Way for them; they were [even] employed in Affairs, [and had their different Departments in Business.] — *Avarice* was the Manager when a Job offer'd for [the private Advantage of] the Men of Business; when any Thing was to be done for the Publick, it was left to *Profusion*; and the Cant [amongst them] was [that] Nobody understood the Business of the Treasury [but Madam *Profusion*, —] Nobody

Nobody was fit to be trusted with publick Money, but Madam *Profusion*.

Our Kinswoman, [finding herself] thus slighted, withdrew from a tasteless Town, [and retired] into *France*, where, at first, she was treated with the [same] Civilities [that are] shewn to all Strangers in that Country; but when THEY became better acquainted with her excellent Qualities, all the World was in Love with her, and she had the Honour to be introduced to Court by [no less a Person than] the Cardinal Minister himself. [—To make short of my Story: In order] to engage her to stay in *their* Country, they made her the Compliment to naturalize her, and proposed a very honourable Match [to her, and accordingly] she was married; [since which, she] has [had] two [fine] Children, PLENTY and CONTENT:—[Those that have seen them say, they are] as handsome as their Mother.

But [I should have inform'd you, that] her good Sense gain'd her more Admirers [even] than her Beauty; the Minister himself has taken from her a Scheme for the [interior] Government of the Kingdom, [which is] the best [that] ever [was] put in Practice; [they find, by Experience,] it comforts the People, lessens the Taxes, and pays the publick Debts.

[This being the Case, I hope, at worst, we may meet with Quarter in that Country;—I say *we*, for,] there appears such a Dislike to our Family, among the Great, that if I should be banished by a B —, I should not wonder at it. If that should happen, we had best troop off together, and, as we shall not carry much Wealth along with us, we may be obliged to apply to the Minister, [and therefore] I have already prepared [such] a Letter [as I think will be] proper to write to him upon our first Landing, a Copy of which I [here] send [you] for your Approbation.

(The Letter in French, and the Translation of) it, we omit.

Your affectionate Kinsman,
and most obedient Servant,
COMMON SENSE.

* Common Sense, January 18. has the following ELEGANT Paragraph:

We can't help bestowing a Word or two upon the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of whom we may truly say, HE has not only robb'd but murder'd Common-Sense: Not content with stealing every Thing he can lay his Hands on, he so mangles and defaces WHAT he steals, that it is impossible their natural Parents should know THEM. This Butcher bears a most barbarous Hatred against every THING that looks like SPIRIT in Writing,—an ingenious Sentiment has some THING in it he cannot bear; wherever he meets a Thought of Wit, he cuts it off without Mercy; he is determined no such THINGS shall be seen in his Magazine.

In their Paper of March 11, the *Gentleman's Magazine* is complimented with the Title of Barbarian, and Pirate, to which they add, instead of performing the Operation like an Artist, HE cuts and hacks like a Butcher.

P.S. I had several other Reasons to [impart to you, *why* I] think none of our Family can expect Preferment here, as Times go, but I shall defer them till I have the Pleasure of hearing from you again.

OBSERVATIONS on the foregoing.

A N ingenuous and artless Confession of a Fault is generally admitted as an Extenuation of it, and, if accompanied with Amendment, entitles the Offender to Pardon and Compassion. In hopes therefore of regaining the Favour, or at least pacifying the Resentment, of these great Reformers of our Politicks, and Refiners of our Language, the illustrious Authors of COMMON SENSE, I have reprinted the foregoing elaborate and elegant Dissertation literally from the Weekly Paper, without attempting to deprive the Reader of a single Syllable. This I am now convinced is the only way of doing Justice to these wonderful Originals, equally estimable for Chastity of Sentiment, and Purity of Diction.

This Method is so safe, so obvious to discover, and so easy to follow, that it may well be wondered, how I could so long either obstinately decline, or negligently over-look it. I had imbibed an early Prejudice in favour of Brevity, and erroneously believed that, supposing equal Perspicuity and Elegance, the shortest Expression was the best. I fancied that the Rays of Sense, like those of the Sun, acquired Force by converging, and acted most vigorously in an narrow Compass.

That I am at length convinced of the ill Tendency of these false Opinions, I owe entirely to the candid * Admonitions of these excellent Writers, and hope they will accept of my humble Recantation. I now acknowledge that Diffusion and Redundancy look, at least, like *Spirit in Writing*, and that whoever shall impiously presume to lop from those sacred Lines one Monosyllable, however superfluous, or an Epithet, however improper, or insignificant, is, in their own elevated and polite Language, a *Barbarian*, a *Hacker*, a *Cutter*, an *Enemy* to every ingenious Sentiment, a *Thief*, a *Mangler*, a *Butcher*, and a *Murderer*.

O thou great Directress of political Pens! known amongst the Moderns by the Names of FLUENCY and CPIOUSNESS, and amongst the Men of former Ages by y Title of PROLIXITY! Thou, that weariest Attention with invincible Tautology, and bewildest Reason in inextricable Mazes! Forgive, great God-A-
 des! the Injuries rashly offered to the most zealous of thy Votaries, the AU-
 THORS OF COMMON SENSE, and ac-
 cept of the small Attonement which I
 now offer thee by publishing, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, four Columns SA-
 CRED TO PROLIXITY.

Never was I so sensible of the Advan-
 tages of this reformed Taste, as in the
 Perusal of the foregoing Paper, so full of
 those Elegancies which I have lately
 learned to value. I could not forbear
 looking back upon my Days of Ignorance,
 and congratulating myself, that this in-
 estimable Piece was not violated by my C
merciless Hand. How many Delicacies
 of Expression had I contemptuously ex-
 punged! How many beautiful Circum-
 locutions had I reduced to single Words!
 How had I *mangled* and *butchered* this
 most finish'd Piece of modern Rhetoric!
 Fill'd with these Thoughts, I returned to
 my Author, and, that I might have a
 full Sense of my Obligations to him, col-
 lected into one View (by the help of the
 Marks [] I made in pursing this Epistle)
 those enchanting Phrases, and graceful
 Figures, which I was accusom'd former-
 ly to despise and cut away. And I doubt
 not but all my Readers will peruse them E
 in the † Margin with no pleasure than
 Improvement.

As a farther Proof of Gratitude, I shall,
 without any Regard to the Censures that
 I have Reason to apprehend for so rash
 and arduous an Attempt, endeavour to

assist these great Authors in the noble De-
 sign which they have formed, of redu-
 cing our Language, like the *Chinese*, to
Monosyllables. Long have they conceived
 this useful Scheme, and much have they
 laboured to compleat it; but as they have
 not hitherto, with all their Efforts, been
 able to bring together more than THREE
 AND TWENTY Words of one Syllable,
 I hope entirely to recover their good O-
 pinion, by pointing out a Method by which
 they may extend their Rank of Monosyl-
 lables to THIRTY. The unlucky Word
 ALWAYS, might, by following the most
 ancient and most authorized Orthograpny,
 be resolved into *in all Ways*. His Sen-
 tence will then flow with wonderful Har-
 mony thus ——— *She will have her IN*
ALL WAYS close at her Heels, as if she
was proud to let the World see how she treats
her. I leave you to judge.

The same Analysis may be very suc-
 cessfully practised in other Places, and by
 the Assistance of a few Men of equal Ge-
 nius with our Authors, might in less than
 fifty Years be brought to Perfection. S.U.

The Craftsman, Dec. 2. N^o 647.

*Answer to Mr Export, who, in the Gazet-
 teer insists, that our Trade in general,
 for 18 Years past, has not decay'd.*

I Will reduce the Question to a very
 narrow Compass, by pointing out the
several Balances of Trade, universally al-
 low'd to be *against us*; and if he can
 prove that *those Deficiencies* are made up
 by Profits in *other Branches of Commerce*,
 the Balance, on a *general Account*, is a-
 gainst us; and consequently our Wealth,
 Strength and Power, are declining. I
 shall make use of Mr *Joshua Gee's* Calcu-
 lations; since the Opinion of a Gentle-
 man

† *In my unenlighten'd State I should have changed or dropt the following Expressions
 in this Essay. — I should certainly have put it out of your Head to think of ———
 the People who ruled the Roast ——— It is not to be expressed what ——— does no
 one Thing in this World ——— this being the Case ——— If that should happen.
 ——— We had best troop off together. ——— There is one there. ——— Opposite in
 Person and Mind ——— was owing ——— As your Fathers had done BEFORE you.
 ——— What he has done has been ——— upon this. ——— She'd have her to know.
 she. ——— Now and then. ——— I should not wonder at it. ——— At her first Appear-
 ance in THIS TOWN IT was expected SHE would have been admired by all the World,
 but those at that Time at the Head of the Fashion, thought otherwise. — She retired
 into France, where, when Strangers became acquainted with her, all the World was in
 Love with her. ——— Two most Opposites. ——— Topic of Conversation was to rail at
 you. ——— Reasons why. I will tell it you in as FEW ('tis supposed he meant SHORT)
 Words as I can. ——— His Name is WIT, he formerly writ. ——— Carry along with
 us ——— At a Time that ——— I began to fear there was not one, I assure you there
 was ——— Without making Enquiry [AT THE INNS OF COURT should be added]
 I went into the City. ——— Once more before. I died ——— You were retired to Ame-
 rica, for they had heard you say, you were ——— And the Cant amongst them was
 ——— Beauties, which the Reader will perceive included within Hooks [] or distin-
 guished in Italic, I should have very much defaced.*

man of his Character, in regard to Candour, and Judgment in Trade, will undoubtedly have a much greater Weight than either *my own*, or that of my *Opponent*.

The Balance of our Trade to Norway, over and above what they take from us.	i.	s.	d.	
	130,000	0	0	A

The same to Sweden, Iron, Timber, &c.				
	240,000	0	0	

To Russia, for Hemp, Flax, &c.				
	400,000	0	0	

To the Emperor's hereditary Dominions, for Linnen of all Sorts, and other Commodities from Russia, Switzerland, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.				
	500,000	0	0	B

To Flanders for Lace, &c.				
	250,000	0	0	

To France for Cambricks, Lawns, Velvets, Silks, Brocades, Wines, &c.				
	500,000	0	0	

To Piedmont, for thrown Silk, &c.				
	200,000	0	0	C

Expended yearly by our Nobility and Gentry in France, &c.				
	100,000	0	0	

Interest of Money paid to Foreigners.				
	200,000	0	0	

To which I think should be added

More to Flanders Lace.				
	150,000	0	0	D

More to France.				
	500,000	0	0	

More to Germany, &c.				
	500,000	0	0	

Total	2,652,000	0	0	
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Besides vast Quantities of *Wines, Brandy, Teas*, and other Goods the *French* and *Dutch* pour in upon us clandestinely, which are paid for in *Gold* and *Silver*; *Seizures* and *Arrests* of *Princes*; *Spanish Depredations*; and above 200 *Sail of Ships* taken and destroy'd in the Bays of *Campeachy* and *Honduras* since the Year 1720.

It cannot be pretended that we receive a Balance from *Holland*; the contrary being manifest from the large Exports of *Bullion*, and the vast Imports of *Spices* and other *Commodities*, which are consumed in *Luxury*.—The Trade to *Africa*, being dependent on our *Colonies*, is to be comprehended under it.—The Trade to the *East Indies*, supposing it beneficial to the *Company*, rather diminishes than adds to the *Wealth* of the *Nation*, as it carries out our *Silver*, and the major Part of the *Commodities* we import from thence are likewise consumed at home in *Luxury*.—H

The *Plantations* are allow'd to be still a great Support to our *Navigation* and *Seamen*, and furnish us with many *Commodities*, which we must otherwise purchase from *foreign Nations*, our *Rivals* in Trade.—But as the Export of *Sugars* is in a manner lost, or at least greatly diminish'd,

with respect to other Species of their *Production*, the Value of them does not pay for such *Commodities* as are imported, and re-exported for their Use; so that the *Imports* from thence cannot be said to add to the *national Stock*, tho' they save us great Sums yearly; for whatever is consumed amongst ourselves is no *Gain*, excepting only such Part as is *exported*, more than the Value of the *Imports* for their Use.

As to *Spain*, Mr *Gee* observes, "that formerly we received a *Balance* from thence in *Bullion*; but since the *House* of *Bourbon* hath fill'd the *Spanish Throne*, and introduced *French* Stuffs, and *French* Fashions, it is presumed that the *Balance* is very small in our Favour."—But in my Opinion, if we deduct out of the Account the Value of *Wine*, *Oil* and *Fruit*, imported from thence, and consumed in *England*, the *Balance* is against us; and as to *Portugal*, the principal, if not the only String, Mr *Export* hath to depend upon, tho' we may allow a considerable Balance to be brought to us from thence, yet it is not so great as some Persons would have us believe.

It may, perhaps, be objected that I make no mention of the Trade to *Ireland*; upon which I must observe that as that *Kingdom* is Part of the *British Dominions*, whatever is exported from hence, and consumed there, should be reckon'd amongst our *Home-Consumption*, and therefore ought not to be brought into this Estimate; since it will only amuse the ignorant and unwary, in regard to the State of our Commerce, which I heartily wish, for the Sake of my Country, was in a flourishing Condition, and as beneficial as these *Writers* vainly suggest. But the contrary being obvious to every considerate Person, who hath any Knowledge in Trade, as well as the Poverty and extreme Necessities of our *Manufacturers*, throughout the whole Kingdom, it is highly necessary to make some Enquiry into the Causes and Reasons of it; that a Method may be found out for promoting so essential and laudable a Service, as turning the Employment we give to the *Poor* of other *Nations* to our own, and retrieving the unhappy Circumstances of our Country.

CHARLES FREEPORT.

The Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 5. N^o 1068.
To Mr COMMON SENSE of White-Friars.
S I R, Dec. 2, 1738.

HAD you not been long carefully distinguish'd, by yourself and others, as The Common Sense of White Friars, I should

(See p. 638.)

ould, ere this, have remonstrated against the Injuries I must have suffered from the Doctrines you have endeavour'd to inculcate: But in your Letter of this Day, to my good Friend COMMON HONESTY, whom you have Candor enough to confess you *never yet knew*, you have so very far deviated from my known Sentiments, that I judge it necessary to acquaint you with my Disapprobation of your Conduct, in order to clear myself of that Reproach which might, by some giddy Readers, be thrown on me, on account of the *seeming Affinity* of our Names. (See p. 638.)

Tho' you tell my Cousin, you had no Hopes of finding him among the Gentlemen of the *Long Robe*, you cannot but know I must be of another Opinion; since, tho' you can modestly brand a whole Faculty without Distinction, it was never my Judgment, that a Profession necessary to the Well-being of *Publick Government*, and the Preservation of *Private Property*, should deprive Gentlemen of a Companion, without whom they can be of no real Service to themselves or others.—And I am as far from saying, that he has not lately appeared on the *Change*, it being impossible to suppose the Merchants, whose Redress the Government has now under Consideration, Strangers to *Common Honesty*, when even you have declared them Gentlemen of the greatest Probity and Honour.

I am much surpris'd at your not finding my Kinsman in the *Country*, and still more amazed at your shipping him off to *America*, in order to live among *Savages*; it being an odd Kind of Compliment you pay the more civilized Nations of *Europe* and *Asia*, to tell them, that after the Labours of Ages have been employ'd to improve the human Mind, they are still Enemies to *Common Honesty*.

I can no way agree in your Surmise, of my Kinsman being taken up for a Plot against the G——t, because no Plot against the G——t ever appeared, in which he had any Concern.

I am much displeas'd at the Account you give of the Service you have done to WIT, and the Assistance he has lent you; it being inconsistent with any Sense at all, to praise your own Performances: And if he had assisted you, it is my Opinion, that your Readers would have known him, without being told his Name.

Your Declaration, of not one Well-wisher to our Family having it in his Power to serve his Friends, must be understood only of your *Baslard Branch* of it, it being well known, that I have

greatly contributed to procure and preserve the Tranquillity we now enjoy, and to reward those most who have most assisted me in so great a Work:—And 'tis certain, spite of all you can urge against it, that Mrs BRIBERY has not enough exerted her Faculties; for if she had as general an Influence as you would have believed, 'tis well known you would never have rais'd your Voices against her.—Nor can I possibly acquiesce in your Opinion of *Luxury* and *Poverty* being Children of a late Birth; for all my Relations must remember them to have made a much more considerable Figure many Years ago, than they have of late.—And 'tis certain, that POVERTY was never seen so seldom as at present, she being scarce now found in Places where she used to be a constant Guest.

Your describing *Bribery* to be a *capricious Creature*, is utterly inconsistent with what you have always asserted; for you should have remember'd, that your Labours have often tended to demonstrate, [with all the Art you were Master of,] that she was a constant, unvarying Friend to the Gentlemen you envy and abuse; and that were the Wishes of you and your Friends accomplish'd, she would not venture to shew her Head: Whereas by asserting that she is *Capricious*, you leave room to conclude, she might be as intimate with your own Friends, as you would have her thought with others.—This Slip makes me doubt your Relation to the remotest Branch of my Family.

WHEN I came to the Place where you send OECONOMY to *France*, I found it difficult to bear my Resentment; it being notorious to every Body, that the extraordinary Favour she has lately met with in *England*, gave such general Satisfaction, as made your Patrons think it necessary to blame those who encouraged her, for shewing her too much Regard. Besides, had your Assertion of her Departure from us been true, it would have been inconsistent, in my Judgment, to pay the Compliment of her Residence in *another Land*, at our own Expence.—In your Description of her, you have finely imitated the Sublime of Mr *Bunyan*; but I can by no Means agree with you in saying, she is unknown to all our Ladies at the Court, and in the City, that being a Compliment they could never expect from any Relation of mine.

Your Account of Mrs *Avarice* and Madam *Profusion* being Favourites to the same Persons, is another Instance of your having no Title to my Kindred; and your telling us, that PLANTY and CONTENT have

have also left us, shews you have long since left any Regard for me; since PLENTY appears on the whole Face of the Kingdom, and CONTENT is so well satisfied with her Residence amongst us, that the united Endeavours of all her Enemies have not been sufficient to dislodge her: So that had you been any way related to me, you could not have ventured to assert what every Reader must be able to confute, it being well known, that had your Patroness DISCONTENT been able to drive her to France, or any where else, we should, long ere this, have felt the Effects of her Absence.

I am much displeased at your Hope of finding Quarter in France; it being evident, from numerous Instances, that you strive to extol *that*, or any other Country, in Opposition to *our own*, and generally at my Expence; and as you have so openly disregarded me, in Hopes of obliging others, it would be unkind in those you strive to serve, to reject you; but, I am persuaded, you must excuse COMMON HONESTY from accompanying your Flight.

Before you make any farther Pretensions to my Name or Kindred, I beg you would get acquainted with two near Relations of mine, for whom I have a high Esteem, and who, were you now and then to take their Advice, might be of extraordinary Service to you, the want of their Acquaintance having subjected you to that Contempt, which never falls upon any one who listens to them; I mean, MODESTY and TRUTH.—'Tis possible your being an *entire Stranger* may at first make them shy of your Company; but, as they never deny their Assistance, when it is earnestly sought after, despair not of a Reconciliation; and, when THEY recommend you, I shall be glad of your Acquaintance; but, till then, it will be evident to all, who read your Labours, that the *Common Sense* of *White Friars* differs widely from the

COMMON SENSE of the NATION.

The Craftsman, Dec. 9, No. 649.

The Trade, Power, and Views of France.

HENRY IV. was the first Monarch of France, who turned his Thoughts to encourage the Trade and Manufactures of his Country. He promoted Tillage and the Improvement of Lands, planting of Mulberry Trees, and making of Silk, which hath since been brought to great Perfection, and established the Linnen and Paper Manufactures. So intent was that

excellent Prince in making his Subjects rich and happy, that he often declared he hoped to see the Day, when every House-keeper in his Dominions should be able to allow his Family a Capon for their Sunday's Supper.

We don't find that his Successors vigorously pursued his excellent Schemes, till the Reign of Lewis XIV. when M. Colbert, Secretary of State, and Superintendant of the Arts and Manufactures of the Kingdom, formed several Projects in Favour of Trade, which so enriched the Kingdom, and encreased their Navigation and Seamen, as to enable that Monarch to withstand the united Force of the Maritime Powers, and other Potent Princes in Confederacy with them. The Profits they have since made by foreign Voyages, and privateering in the late Wars, have brought great Numbers to like the Sea; so that Trade seems no longer the Effect of Force or Art, but to arise from a Genius in the People. To facilitate the Plan that Minister laid down, he represented to his Majesty the Extent of his Territories, the great Number and Poverty of his Subjects, and drew a Parallel between them and the United Provinces —“The former, he said, contained one hundred Millions of Acres, and not above thirteen Millions of Subjects; eight Acres to every Subject. How inconsiderable must be the Value of Land, where so many Acres are to provide for one single Person, and where a single Person is the whole Market for the Product of eight Acres? There are in the United Provinces three Millions of Acres, and as many Millions of Subjects; a Subject for every Acre. Why then should not the single Acre there be as valuable as the eight Acres in France, since 'tis to provide for as many Mouths? Or, if great Part of the Provision of the People is fetch'd in by Trade, they will end at last in the Improvement of Lands.”—He concluded his Discourse with remarkable Advice. “Disband the greatest Part of your Forces, and save so many Taxes to your Subjects. Your very Dominions make you too powerful to fear any Insult from your Neighbours.—Turn your Thoughts from War, and cultivate the Arts of Peace, the Trade and Manufactures of your People. This shall make you the most powerful Prince, and, at the same Time your Subjects the richest of all other Subjects. In 20 Years, they will be able to give your Majesty greater Sums with Ease, than you can now draw from them with the greatest Difficulty. You have abundant Materials to employ your People, and

and your People do not want Capacity to be employed. *Peace and Trade* shall carry out their Labour to all Parts of *Europe*, and bring back Treasures to all your Subjects. There will be always *Fools* enough to purchase the Manufactures of *France*, tho' *France* shall be prohibited to purchase those of *other Countries*. In the mean Time your Majesty shall never want sufficient Sums to purchase now and then an IMPORTANT FORTRESS from one or other of your indigent Neighbours."

Louis XIV. was of too penetrating a Judgment not to perceive the Force of his Minister's Argument; and tho' he did not pursue his Plan in every particular, yet he put great Part of it in Execution. He erected a Council of Trade to meet in his Presence, to consider of all possible Ways to extend their Commerce. He invited, by circular Letters, the Merchants to address themselves directly to him upon all Occasions; he applied the greatest of his Care for the Encouragement of Navigation, by laying an Imposition on foreign Shipping, and discharging at the same Time those of his own Subjects, and employed a Million of *Livres* for the settling of Manufactures, and the Increase of Navigation. He gained by Policy *Fisheries* and *Plantations*, which have been wonderfully improved, and brought in immense Treasures to the Nation; whilst those of their Neighbours, thro' Supineness have gone to Decay. So careful was that wise Prince to advance the Manufactures of his Country, that he prohibited, or laid great Impositions on those of other Nations; and whenever his Court appeared in the utmost Splendor, every Thing must be the Manufacture of *France*. He distinguished with particular Marks of Favour those who discovered a Genius for Trade and Navigation, or laid down Schemes for their Promotion and Advancement.

But to shew more clearly all the Projects of *France*, it is necessary to review a Memorial presented to *Louis XIVth* in 1664. The Memorialist says, "All Things conspire to give *France* Hopes of Success. The Work however must be leisurely carried on, so great a Design alarming all *Europe*. The King's Fleet will make him Master of all the Power and Trade of the North. Even tho' *England* and *Holland* were united against *France*, they could not avoid their Ruin in the End; for how could the one, or the other make good their Commerce, which is all they have to trust to, if they were forced to keep great Fleets to continue it? *Britany*

is the Gate to enter into and out of the Channel. Fifty Ships of War at *Brest* would keep those Gates fast shut up; and they would not open them but at the King's Command. It will not be difficult to cut them out Work in their own Country, and by those Means stay their Arms at Home, and make them spend their Strength there. His Majesty's Power being thus strongly settled in each Sea, it will be easy to secure the Commerce of *France*, and even draw Merchants from all Parts. It is necessary the King should add to his Dominions all the Low Countries to the Rhine; which would make him Master of the North Seas. It will be convenient that he had *Strasburgh*, to keep all *Germany* quiet. *Genoa* would secure the Mediterranean. *Portugal* is a perpetual Instrument for weakening *Spain*. *Holland* will keep themselves to our Alliance as much as possibly they may. They are rich. It is necessary to interpose in their Affairs, and sow Divisions amongst them. All Instruments should be made use of to divert the Forces of *England* and *Holland*, when his Majesty forms any Project, which is not agreeable to them. The Friendship of *Turkey* may be serviceable to *France*, and on Occasion be made use of against the Emperor. *England* is easy to be conquered, having no Friends, and no Peace should be made with them, but upon Conditions of the greatest Advantage to *France*."

This shews the absolute Necessity of using all the Means Nature has given, and having Recourse to artificial Helps for retrieving and advancing our Commerce, which is all we have to trust to, for the Support of our Rights and Liberties.

C. FREEPORT.

From several Gazetteers, in answer to Mr FREEPORT, See p. 642.

THE Balance drawn up by Mr Freeport is 3,670,000*l.* yearly lost by us in Trade, and adding his supposed Seizures and Depredations, the total Drawback on our National Wealth is four Millions, which since 1720 amounts to 72 Millions. A Loss, says Mr Export, which, I confess, I did not think the Nation able to bear, tho' without Doubt it must be true, since affirmed by the infallible unerring Craftsman. I could not believe our Loss so immense, while we seem to have increased our National Stock. He then, becoming serious, calls this Assertion a monstrous Absurdity, not to be born but by a Nation of Idiots.

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The

The *Craftsman* quotes Mr *Gee* for his Over-balance, and *Common Sense* of *White-Friars* argues, if a Farmer spends 1,100 *per Ann.* and raises but 1000, he must soon be ruin'd.—Mr *Export* says, this is not to the Purpose, and cites Mr *Davenant* as a Voucher, 'That tho' our Exports are 3 Millions and a half, and our Imports 6 and a half, we are so far from losing 3 Millions yearly, by the

'Over-balance, that, quite *contrary*, if 3 Millions and half will purchase 6 and a half, we are enriched by what is commonly reckon'd an Over-balance.'

This Writer had appealed also to the Custom House Books for Proof that our Exports have not lately decreased, but both his Opponents bar Vouchers of that Kind, having found them fallacious.

From *Common Sense*, December 16. N^o 98.

A Correspondent addresses the Author, and by him the Public, thus: We should not smother our Repentment against repeated Injuries, out of a mean Apprehension, that some of our Neighbours may take it ill that we presume to do ourselves common Justice. Such Notions are inconsistent with the Character of the Nation. When *Paul de Foline*, the *Polish* Ambassador, taxed Queen *Elizabeth* with breaking the Law of Nature and Nations, by intercepting the Supplies sent to *Philip II.* by *Sigismund* King of *Poland*; and declared, that his Master, who was related to the House of *Austria*, would take proper Measures to obtain Satisfaction, if it was not immediately granted, her Majesty answered as follows, (See *Speed's Hist.* page 1199.)

Heu! quam decepta fui! expectavi Nuncium, tu vero Querelam mihi adduxisti. Per Literas me accepisse Legatum, te vero Heraldum invenio. Nunquam in vita talem Orationem audivi. Miror, sane miror, tantam et tam insolutam in publico Audaciam; neque puto si Rex tuus adesset, talia verba protulisset. Sin aliquid tale tibi in Mandatis commisit (quod quidem valde dubito) attribuendum, quod cum Rex sit juvenis, et non tam jure Sanguinis quam Electionis, atque etiam noviter electus, non tam bene percipiat quid Majores sui nobiscum observarunt, et alii fortasse deinceps observabunt. Quod at te attinet, videris multos libros perlegisse, Libros tamen Principum non attigisse, neque intelligere quid inter Reges convenit.

Cum vero Jus Naturæ et Gentium commemoras, hoc scito esse Jus Naturæ et Gentium, ut cum Bellum inter Reges intercedat, liceat alteri alterius undique allata Præsidia intercipere, et ne in damnum suum convertantur prævidere: Hoc scito esse Jus Naturæ et Gentium. Ubi itidem Dolum *Austriæ* narras (quam jam tanti facis) non te lateat ex eadem Domo non defuisse qui Regnum *Poloniæ* Regi tuo intercipere voluissent.

De reliquis, quæ cum multa sint, et singulatim deliberanda, non sunt hujus loci ac temporis; accipies quod a quibusdam Consiliariis huic rei designatis deliberandum fuerit. Interim valeas & quiescas.

Alas! how am I deceived! I expected a friendly Message, but, am shocked with Reproaches. I apprehended, from your Credentials, that you came as an Ambassador of Peace, but you appear before me as a Herald. Never did I hear so insolent an Harangue; and am not a little surprized at so great and uncommon an Assurance so publicly shewn. Nor can I believe, if your Master had been here in Person, he would have dropt any such Expressions. However, if he did give you any such Orders (which, indeed, I greatly question) it must be imputed to the Inexperience of his Youth. and his being raised to the Royal Dignity not by Hereditary Descent, but by Election, and that so lately too that he is at a Loss to know how to behave himself towards others of the same Rank, with that Decency which his Predecessors ever did, and his Successors probably may observe towards us. As to yourself, you seem well read in Books, but little experienced in the Rules observed in Courts, and to have no due Taste of that Politeness of Behaviour which ought ever to subsist between Princes.

However, since you seem to insist much upon the Law of Nature and Nations, I must inform you, That when Wars break out between Princes, each hath a Right to intercept all Supplies sent to his Enemy, from what Quarter soever they come, and to prevent their being made Use of to his Disadvantage. This is the Law of Nature and Nations. As to the House of *Austria*, on which you now set so high a Value, you may reflect, how lately one of that Family attempted to deprive your Master of the *Polish* Throne.

As to what other Affairs you mention, since there are many of them, and each will require a particular Consideration, they are not fit for this Time and Place; you will receive a proper Answer from such of my Council whose Province it is to inspect those Affairs. In the mean Time farewell, and be quiet.

The Craftsman, Dec. 23. No. 650.

A Scene between OSBORNE, and Mr PUSH-IT, with others.

Mr OSBORNE *solus*.

WHAT! refuse the *Dissenters*? — I think my *Intercession* might have gain'd so small a Boon. — He knows I promised them, and that by his Orders I appeared above twenty Times in Print for them. — Nay, he farther knows that I was bred up a *Dissenter* myself. But now, forsooth, he must curry Favour with the Church Faction, tho' they hate him, as much as he does them. — What he does, is for Profit — As to Religion, he hath no more than I have. — What therefore is it to me whether he serves *Dissenters* or *Churchmen*, so he gets by it? The greater his Profit, the greater will be mine. — If he can but deceive the Church Party, let me alone with the *Dissenters*.

Enter Mr PUSH-IT and Others.

Push. We are come, Mr Osborne, to let you know that our Brethren are resolved to apply again, this Session, for the Repeal of the TEST-ACTS; and as you have always stood by Us, we thought it our Duty to give you the earliest Notice of our Design, in Hopes of your Assistance again.

Osborne. Gentlemen, in my Opinion it is very reasonable, but it is unreasonable to attempt it; for should his Honour do reasonable Things for you, he would not be able to do a thousand unreasonable Things against Others; an Hardship which any Body, that hath the least Regard for his Country, would scorn to lay him under. — There are some amongst you, whose Pockets have reconciled their Consciences; but can't you fare well, without crying Roast-Meat? — The Tories are a Set of sad Rascals; for they would be glad to turn the Knight and his Friends out; and pray what would you get by that? The Tories own they will never take off the Tests. Now had not you better keep Us in, who say we think it reasonable to redress all your Grievances, but won't do it, than Those, who won't do it, because they think it unreasonable? — You are the best Judges yourselves who are most your Friends. — Perhaps you think the opposing Whigs are your Friends. But what Reason have you to build any Hopes upon Them; since many of them, rather than be against you, chose to be absent? — Therefore don't be Curs in our Manger; and if you can't eat Hay yourselves, don't hinder us, who love no-

thing so well. — But if you continue to snap and snarl, take Heed — His Honour must be supported. If you won't do it, the Tories shall; and they'll make a fine Fire to roast your Eggs at.

Push. I am very much surprized, Mr Osborne, at this Language from You. Are all the Favours and Emoluments you have received from a certain Gentleman, for your Merit as a Writer? No; he despises you, and would have taken no Notice of you, had it not been for our Recommendation. — I believe the Craftsman is right; and that you are pushing for another Employment. — But you must expect no farther Assistance from Us.

Osborne. Then God damn you all for a Parcel of Fools and Madmen! — I'll let his Honour immediately know what a stiff-necked Generation you are, and that you are not to be governed either by Him or Myself. Nay, I will join with the Bishops, the Clergy, the Pope and the Devil, rather than you shall gain your Ends.

Old Common-sense. Dec. 23. N^o 984

An Argument for the REPEAL.

REASON and Religion demand to have the Conscience free, and resent every Tax 'tis encumber'd with, as the most grievous of all Impositions. 'Tis true, if Men under the Umbrage of Religion, or Liberty of Conscience, lay down such Principles, as naturally terminate in Actions destructive of the same Liberty in their Fellow Subjects, 'tis the Duty of the Magistrates to restrain, even with Pains and Penalties, the Growth of such obnoxious Tenets, and in this View the Roman Catholics demand the Attention of the Government much more than the Dissenters, who but honestly endeavour to recover their Birthrights. Danger then to the Publick being the only Call the Magistrate has to interpose his Authority in Matters of Religion, all Acts of Uniformity are Violations of that Freedom which we are answerable for to God alone; nor is a bare Toleration to be esteemed any great Alleviation: For what is that but acknowledging Men innocent, and yet holding the Lash over them as if they were culpable? Or making a Merit of that as an Indulgence, which is in itself a Matter of Right? Since Men born equally free, and equally contributing to the Support of the Government, and the Peace of Society, are equally entitled to all the Privileges of that Society, and the Favour and Support of that Government. [PETER'S Visitation, p. 2.] If then the Dissenters are born equally free with those of any other Persuasion, and equally contribute to the Support of Government, and Peace of Society, why should any innocent, if not laudable Point of Speculation stigmatize so large and useful a Body of Men from the rest of his Majesty's Subjects? I say stigmatize, because Tests are a Sort of negative Punishments; nay, the rendering a Man incapable of Trusts and Offices, without the Brand

Brand of occasional Conformity, is putting the Mind to the Torture, tho' the Body escape; and with the same Reason and Justice this Test was established, as many more may be added, as the Exigencies of those they are to oblige may require. And that this is no bare surmise appears by the Threats from all Quarters to deter the Dissenters from embarrassing the Times with their mischief-making Complaints, and by giving broad Hints, that instead of mending their Condition; Ways and Means are already in agitation to make it worse. But 'tis to be presumed the Dissenters are to resolute too be intimidated by such empty Thunders, too wise to be seduced by false Promises, and too honest to sell their Birth-right like the hungry Hunter of old. As therefore all the true Friends to Liberty and Humanity are theirs, as every National Mind makes it a National Cause, and as they have again excited the publick Attention, 'tis hoped, 'tis expected, that they will proceed with Spirit and Unanimity, as those that fought the Interest of Liberty; not any little, low, sordid Advantages, which would be no Honour to themselves, and may prove a Snare to their Children. In fine, that they will apply to no particular Party, but to the Legislature in general; that they will not meanly Solicit, but modestly claim; and that, in Case they are defeated in their Application now, they will renew it from Session to Session till the Eyes of the Nation are opened, and the most Priest-ridden Bigot in the Kingdom is, at last, convinced that theirs is the Cause of Reason and Religion, of God and their Country.

To the hon. Simon Wagstaff, Esq; on the Publication of his polite Conversation.

I Haf bin a marred Wombman and four want of a betar the mistres off a famuli thes twelf yers; and haf alwes bin thot to becomb mi one tabel vary well no body betar and att all Gesupins and Entertainments bin rekout puar gud kumpani and mi hosban who is a gud natord man as I mase bot no gret wit yoused to las at mi Goaks as mutch as any boddi bot my self bot of leat ther is a buck kom out ondar yor nam kald polit konverseshion wich kontens all the witti and engenus seins I youst to enterten mi kumpani with and bekesthy see them in prent thy dunt thinck em mi one wit bot when I se a thing wich youst to mak em las bijor thy nou onli luck at wan another and smile and I her begin to kall me ladi smart bikind my bak four thy dernt dot to mi fas four thy no I woad be two memui four em ne mi one hosban when I se a witi thing kris well sed Mr Wagstaff thot he no's I youst to se must off them bijor yor buck kam out sow I askt him wat he ment bi snobin mi after that man.r and he sed the desin off yor Buck was to kindar pipel from yousin such fullish seins: what sed I mostnt pipel speke at all: iff I dunt youse sam sein's menshon'd in that buck I mast cit

lik mom chains at the hed off my tabel and se notheng bot will you haf this: shal I helep you to that: and soch lik I dar la mi lif the gentelman had no soch desin wat wu'd he mak all wombman dum wel wif sed mi hosban what wel yu wager and wel lef it to the Gentelman himself I will wager said I twenty Ginni's to be stopt out of my yers alounce for hoskepin don sed he don sed I sow he sed he wud rite to you bot I sed posetify I wud rite miself nou der sur rite to hus and leat him no I was in the rite as I alwes am and that hi most pe mi the twanti Ginnis that poss for I wu'nt bet. wan fartn oft thot mi loard mere had sed it and yul obleg

Dereckt for mi att mi hose in Brodstreet Belfast and get a parlment man to free it.

Onurd Surr, your Sarvant, to command. Sus. Silly.

Information to those inclined to purchase Leases of Old Built Houses.

SUPPOSING a House to stand neither in the best nor in the worst part of the Town; to have been built 70 Years, or upwards; the improved Rent 64 *l.* per Ann. and the Ground-Rent 6 *l.* per Ann. and the Purchaser proposes to make 5 *l.* per Cent. per Ann. of his Money.

Ans^r. Such a Lease is worth about 5 Years Purchase, or 320 *l.* Which is proved thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Improved Rent per Ann. ———	64	00	00
Deduct for Ground-Rent — 6	00	00	
For the King's Tax, 2 <i>s.</i> }			
may be 4 <i>s.</i> suppose }	8	00	00
only 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ——— }			
For Repairs one Year }	10	00	00
with another ——— }			
For Insurance of 1200 <i>l.</i> —	1	10	00
For Loss by bad Tenants, empty 1 Year }			
in 8, or 1-8th of }	8	00	00
the Rent ——— }			
For the Interest of 320 <i>l.</i> }	16	00	00
at 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. ——— }			
	49	10	00

Remains clear Rent per Ann. to re-imburse the Purchase-Money, supposed to be 320 *l.* — } 14 10 00

Which in 21 Years amounts to *l.* 304 10 00 and is *l.* 15 10 *s.* short of the Fine supposed to be paid for the Lease.

N. B. To compute the Value of such Leases by Compound Interest is a very fallacious Way, and greatly to the Prejudice of the Purchaser; because such Rents are not always punctually paid, and if they were, no Purchaser can find means to place out such small Sums to Interest as they come in.

N. B. Expecting to have more room in our succeeding Magazines, we hope the List of our Contributors, p. 600, will not discourage others from sending any seasonable Poem or Dissertation.

Mr URBAN, Dec. 8, 1738.
IF you will insert this Letter of Bishop Kennet's, you will oblige several good Judges, both Clergy and Laity, particularly,
Your constant Reader, Z. N.

Copy of a Letter wrote by Mr White Kennet, about the Year 1698, and sent without a Name to Bishop Stillingfleet, at whose disposal it was then said Sir Tho. Winford Cooks had left 10,000 l.

My LORD,
HAVING no better Information, I trust to common Fame, that your Lordship is left the wise Disposer of a very considerable Charity, to be employ'd in the founding and endowing some College in one of the Universities for the pious Uses of Learning and Religion. If this Report, my Lord, be true, I heartily congratulate the Piety and Prudence of the Benefactor in reposing so great a Trust in such honourable and faithful Hands. Did I know the particular Uses were already assign'd, I would say no more; but upon the Presumption that the Ways and Methods are resign'd up to your Lordship's great Discretion, I humbly beg Leave to offer my Request that your Lordship would consider whether Providence has not given this fair Opportunity to settle a Foundation for the Maintenance of Clergymen's Sons in a distinct Society within themselves, that among the Schools of the Prophets there may be one peculiar College for the Sons of the Prophets. The Reasons, with all Submission, might be such as these:

1. The Sons of Clergymen seem generally born to a more than ordinary Inclination to Letters, and the better deserve some publick Helps and Assistances to cherish and promote that usual Bent and Impulse of Nature. I need not suggest, that this Quality and Condition of Parents does commonly transmit an hereditary Genius to their Issue. Hence the Descendents from our Nobility and Gentry derive their innate Spirit of Gallantry and Honour. Hence the Breed of Mechanicks and Labourers have seldom a Capacity that ascends above their Fountain Head; and by the same Course of Nature, Scholars and Divines are often as happy in propagating their own Likeness, and leaving Heirs with the legitimate Characters of more than ordinary Wit and Parts. I might appeal to many Instances in the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons establish'd by King Charles II. and I remember I knew a Son of your Lordship's in Oxford, who, in my Opinion, was a good Example of this Truth.

2. As the Sons of our Clergymen seem

to inherit a better Portion of Abilities and Parts, so may they be justly thought disposed to the sounder Principles of Zeal for Religion, and hereditary Affection to their Mother Church. That many Persons of scholastick Education are so loose in their Opinions, and so indifferent in their Notions of sacred Things and Men, this seems one Sort of *Original Sin*: They took the evil Tincture from their Lay-Parents Disposition, and being born and bred in Families, either atheistical and profane, or schismatical and disaffected, they bring from Home those Prejudices which turn and stain their future Studies. Whereas those who are the immediate Offspring of serious and sound Divines may be early season'd with good Principles, and build hopefully on the right Foundation of their Father's Laying. Hence, were there one particular College for the Sons of Clergymen, in all human Probability it would soon afford a Set of Men that would be the more singular Advocates of Religion, and the more profess'd Defenders of the Doctrine and Discipline of our *English Church*.

3. As the Sons of Clergymen may be justly thought more adapted to Learning and to Orthodoxy, so I am, too, sure the Condition of their Friends does more especially require the Benefits of Charity for the good Education of them; for the legal Maintenance of the Clergy being for their own Lives, and that generally a bare Competence, does not enable them to make such Provision for their Children as is commonly made by the Laity of all Degrees. And what a Discouragement is it, that while many of the poorer Clergy indulge the Inclinations of their Sons by breeding them to a good Competence of School Learning, when they should remove 'em to the University, they cannot there support 'em! and so of necessity divert 'em to mean and unsuitable Employments, especially if such Lads are left Minors. Their Fathers Blessing dies with them, and they are thrown upon an uncharitable World with hopeful Parts and no Dependence.

4. The Enemies to our blessed Reformation are well known to charge this Oidium upon the Marriage of our Clergy, that their numerous Issue are often expos'd to Neglect and Want, and to bring a Reproach upon that Function to which they were related; whereas the Celibacy of Priests would at least have this political Effect, that they could not burden the Nation by leaving Families destitute and poor. Now nothing would sooner stop the Mouths of these Adversaries, than to

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see

see a new reform'd Seminary founded and endow'd for the Sons of our *English* Clergy, by whose ingenuons Education, and competent Support, the Protestant Religion would be more firmly entail'd to Posterity, and the Son of a Priest would be as honourable in this Nation as 'tis scandalous abroad.

5. Many pious and charitable Persons of our own Communion have been sensible that there is no greater Object of Charity than the Families which the poorer Clergy leave behind them, and upon this Motive there have been many suitable Provisions made for the Widows of deceased Ministers: But sure a College for the Sons would be of larger Extent in doing Good than an Hospital for the Mothers. For one Son being so provided, might by Degrees be able to provide for a whole Family, or at least to encourage or assist them in their other honest Ways of Living.

6. It can scarce be imagin'd what a Life and Spirit it would put into all the rural Clergy to hear of such a noble and munificent Project. For tho' very few of 'em might ever come to any actual Benefit by it, yet the Hopes and Expectations would extend to all. It might possibly have some Effect upon the more creditable Matches of young Divines; their Children to be born capable of such Provision, might be one Argument to excuse the Defect of better Settlement; it would however comfort and relieve the Thoughts of many a Parson and Vicar, charg'd with a numerous Family, to flatter himself that one of his forward Boys might come at last to be a Member of the Clergy-College, and so rise to a Capacity of helping all the rest. It would excite the Clergy to a stricter Guard upon their own Lives and Conversations, when the Preferment of a Son might depend much upon the Father's Character. It might encourage them to the preserving and augmenting their Libraries, when they have a Prospect of transmitting them to a Child that will understand them. It may have a great many good Consequences, and, above all other Ways and Means, may in Time wipe off that Contempt of the Clergy which has been the Sin and Shame of this later Age.

I have often, my Lord, wondered that none of our public Spirits have yet fell upon this obvious Act of Charity. If the *Roman* Priests were in a Capacity of thus delivering down their Names from Generation to Generation, can we imagine that those who are so factious for their several Orders and Degrees, would not quickly

raise Seminaries and whole Academies for their own Offspring, and even endeavour, as of old, to settle Priesthood in the Tribe of *Levi*? You, my Lord, that are so well acquainted with the primitive Constitution of all Churches, well know, that before Popery defac'd the Estate of our *English* Church, the parochial Rectors were most often succeeded by their own Sons; and it is a superstitious Part of the Canon Law that there now wants a Dispensation for it. But I was saying, my Lord, I wonder that no wealthy Member of our Church ever yet thought of thus providing for the Education of Clergymen's Sons. I do not know there is (at least in *Oxford*) one Fellowship, Scholarship, or so much as Exhibition, appropriated to the Maintenance of a Minister's Son, as such. But perhaps, my Lord, this noble Work of Charity has been purposely reserved by Providence for your Lordship to be the Author or Adviser of it. How would such a Beneficence raise you a Monument above all your immortal Writings? How would this Age praise you in the Gates, and how would Posterity call you blessed?

S I R,

THE following being a Calculation of the Moon's Eclipse, that will happen on the 13th of *January* 1739, from Mr *Leadbeter's* Tables, which affords no less than 15 different Observations; therefore I hope, as it may be useful in Settling the Longitude of Places, it will be acceptable to your Readers.

E. HAUXLEY.

Tower Hill Dec. 15, 1738.

		Equal Time			App. Time.			
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.			
Beginning		at	10	10	46	9	58	2
Dig. Ecl.								
At Immersion.	1	at	10	18	20	10	5	36
	2	at	10	26	33	10	13	49
	3	at	10	35	11	10	22	27
	4	at	10	44	5	10	13	21
	5	at	10	54	11	10	41	27
	6	at	11	6	17	10	53	33
7 $\frac{11}{60}$ Middle		on the Moon's upper Limb						
		at	11	38	33	11	25	49
At Emerison.	6	at	12	10	49	11	58	5
	5	at	12	22	55	12	10	11
	4	at	12	33	1	12	20	17
	3	at	12	41	55	12	29	11
	2	at	12	50	33	12	37	49
	1	at	12	58	46	12	46	2
End		at	1	6	20	12	53	36

See a new and comprehensive Method of illustrating Eclipses for this Year, &c.

The

The HISTORY of LOVE.

Mysterious Love, enchanter of the breast,
Offspring of *Want*, by *Plenty* erst compress'd,
The various conduct hence thy charms infuse;
So reason'd *Plato*, and so sings the *Muse*,

When Time was young, fair *Beauty* yet unborn,
Dull dark'd each night, unpleasing dawn'd the morn,
Creation seem'd its abject state to moan,
And sicken, from the want of bliss unknown;
When *Jove*, all-wise, review'd the teeming earth,
Smil'd o'er his work, and gave to *Beauty* birth.

To grace the day repair'd each heav'nly guest,
And joys immortal crown'd the natal feast:
Thither discerning *Prudence*, cautious dame,
And easy *Plenty*, son of *Prudence* came.
Around in golden cups the nectar flew,
When fated *Plenty* from the board withdrew;
He sought the cool retreat, and spicy grove,
The fragrant garden of almighty *Jove*:
No lofty mounds the wish'd access deny,
And scenes, new-op'ning, cheer the ravish'd eye.
From ever-blooming fruits, dispens'd, arise
Ambrosial odours, and perfume the skies.
Reclining here beneath the spreading trees,
While gentle Zephyrs fann'd a wanton breeze;
The God oppress'd, a downy slumber greets,
And sinks to rest, amidst eternal sweets.

Slow *Poverty*, the last attending there,
To join the concourse, and salute the fair,
Stood long before the dome's refulgent gate,
(For condescending *Want* must ever wait)
Lovely in mildness, yet unheeded stood,
Tho' dear to *Jove* by virtue and by blood.
Now bashful Modesty, with blushes meek
Rose in her eyes and reddened on her cheek,
Sham'd, she retir'd where seem'd to sue the taste
Delicious viands, and a gay repast.

Light with celestial food, she steer'd her way
Thro' the glad grove where *Plenty* sleeping lay;
Soon she beheld the charming stranger's face,
Where in his ev'ry feature smil'd a grace;
The more she view'd the youth, she felt the more
Strange wishes, and a warmth unknown before.
At length the longing maid, with eager haste,
Flew to his side, and clapt him to her breast;
Starting, the God awak'd, and pleas'd, survey'd
Inviting softness in the yielding maid;
No fears succeeded, nor malignant power
Witheld, with envious check, the blissful hour.

Fruit of this close embrace, and strong delight,
A little offspring grew, devoid of fight.
In the strange product diff'ring passions strove,
And after-ages call'd the Wonder, LOVE;
Compound of mixture opposite, a child
Bold as his fire, and his mother mild.

From *Plenty*, son of *Prudence*, Wit ensu'd,
Apt to invent and fearless to intrude,
Shrewd subtilty, intregue, and quick device
To catch the heedless, and the wise entice.
So near by birth to *Poverty* ally'd,
He fawns submissive, should his angel chide,
Courts solitude, or to the list'ning fair
Tunes the nocturnal, soft, love-labour'd air,
Or guards the threshold with an anxious heart,
With heaving sigh, and interrupting start.
Now conscious merit o'er his bosom glows,
And sanguine hope her balmy comforts strows:
Now fears invade, and now resentment burns:
Anger and doubt possess him all by turns:
With jealousy and weak distrust he raves,
And gods and men his impious fury braves.

A moment pass'd, the coward sinks again,
Low spirit and a mean submission reign.

O turn, unguarded youth, surcease to hear,
Nor let his boasted raptures reach thine ear;
Caught in his toils, how doubtful is thy joy!
How near thy turn, to pine, despair and die!

W. C———.

To Mr BROWNE.

Occasion'd by his Poem on LIFE, &c.

FROM sensual joys to more refin'd delights,
Charm'd with the music of thy sacred song,
I fly, enraptur'd. Thy exalted strains
Inspire me with devotion. In thy page
Life and death, heaven, hell and judgment
Rise up to view, and fill the conscious mind
With hope of future bliss, or dread of pains
That may for ever last. When in thy verse
I see display'd the num'rous train of ills
That constant wait on man, and in my breast
Revolve how large a portion of his time
He spends in vicious pleasures, or consumes
In airy dreams of honour, wealth and fame;
I sympathize with thee, and sighing say,
Alas! indeed how little of our lives
We, wretched mortals live! But now the scene
Is chang'd, and downwards to the dust we go.
The gloomy grave, whose hollow womb contains
Two tender babes that ne'er could list the praise
Of their almighty maker, shall, e're long,
With greedy jaws, yawn wider to receive
Me, their unhappy father.——Gracious God!——
I dare not murmur.——Be thy sov'reign will
Obey'd by all mankind.——On restless wings
Like thee, blest bard! aloft I strive to soar
To time's grand period, a tremendous day!
Thy tow'ring *Muse* transports me. In thy strains
I hear th'awaking trumpet's dreadful sound,
The pond'rous ruin of dissolving skies,
The roaring ocean, and the rending rock.
With far less fury foam'd th'imprison'd flood,
When angry heav'n, to punish sinful man,
Broke up th'abyss, and o'er the peopl'd earth
Pour'd forth the deluge. Then the *Ganges* rose
And *Thames* and *Tagus*, and *Egyptian Nile*,
And distant *Danube* doom'd to roll his waves
Deep dy'd in *Gallick* blood. To blissful seats
Th'angelic host, with happy triumph crown'd
Convey the virtuous. Misery and woe
Attend the guilty: From th'incumber'd clouds
Hurl'd headlong, hell receives them. O my soul!
Arise, and sue for mercy. God is good,
And never fails to hear the suppliant voice
That cries for pardon.——Bless his holy name!

H. PRICE.

Mr J. H. fell'd an Oak, had his Coffin made out of
it, and designs, when he dies, to have this Epitaph.

When death approaches, they least terror find,
Who make it most familiar to the mind.
The fairest Oak that grac'd my purchas'd ground,
Whose branches spread a friendly shade around,
Fell by my ax, and not by time decay'd.
Its firmest plank its master's coffin made.

Let grandees lofty palaces provide,
The costly monuments of wealth and pride:
Those they must leave when they resign their breath.
My humble fabric serves me after death.

In golden urns tho' kings their relics lay;
Or od'rous gums embalm their lifeless clay:
From hence I'll rise as sound, as sweet as day.

An Answer to the ÆNIGMA in your last.

BEFORE, Sir, mortal Man was made,
The light oppos'd produc'd the shade;
Which to the world's end will remain,
Exempt from passion, fate, or pain:
A comfort to the lab'ring hind,
An ape to ev'ry shape and kind.
And when upon a dial plac'd,
(With gilded lines and figures grac'd)
Gazing, enquiring mortals, may,
By th' SHADOW, find the time of day. *Gamble.*

A N O T H E R.

MYsterious Bard, a Riddle so hard,
Did you think no soul could discover?
Once read, I will dare, to say, without fear,
It is nought but a SHADOW all over.

*Answer'd also by Cives.**Oneirobolos.*

V E R S E S to a young Lady in HULL.

WHile crowds of Smarts attend thy ev'ning
walk

With all their pert dull round of empty talk,
At church or playhouse watching ever near,
With eyes still wand'ring, till they find you there;
How shall \S Muse one moment steal from these,
And whisper truths which seldom ladies please?

Say, when thy presence blest'd \S wond'ring town,
Hast thou appear'd in colours not thy own,
"Thy dress inelegant, thy fortune mean,
What tongue had prais'd, or eye with rapture seen?"

Thy beauty, sense, and unaffected ease
Had shin'd in vain, in vain presum'd to please.

Unwieldy AJAX had thy praise forborn,
And only languish'd for a dearth of corn.

NUTBRAIN had seldom perk'd it in your face,
Scarce this vouchsaf'd, *There goes a pretty lass*;

HUMDRUM no treat or visit e'er had made,
But swallow'd oaths, and left his men unpaid.

HOCUS his parchments left to dress more gay,
Nor MAR-PLOT spar'd one ticket for the play,

Sir FOPLING view'd his legs a whole day long,
Nor FARINELLI puk'd us with a song.

Then let no venal views disturb thy rest,
But chase these *Kites* and *Hornets* from thy breast.

Let not thy sex's weakness thee misguide
To toy with fools, 'till fools can't be deny'd;

Unlike those nymphs who scores of hearts receive,
And laugh at those with whom they wish to live;

Nor those who, thoughtless, change the scene of life,
And, for one merry day, commence a wife:

A moment's bliss to buy with years of pain,
And what they hate, in what they wish, obtain.

Yet these misfortunes on your sex will fall,
Who follow custom more than reason's call.

Yet some so vain to think themselves design'd
Alone, the admiration of mankind;

And if they deign some husband's arms to fill,
Their wish must be obsequious to their will;

But when Indifference enters with her train,
Dislike, Scolds, Quarrels, Discontent, Disdain,

Too late they find, and own this general rule,
Bliss is the same in all, with Wit and Fool.

Or if examples should delight thee more,
Ask BURO's wife the bliss she has in store;

Immur'd at home, the lovely creature stays,
While he in wine, cards, horses, spends his days.

See crawling BALBUS, laugh'd at by the town,
Marries, then swears his child is not his own.

The reason ask'd, why they such wretches chose;
This, grandeur; That, no tongue can tell the cause.

Accept this verse, what harm can hence ensue?
No latent lover in these lines you view:
And me more dear thy kind regards may claim;
Who dares to praise, yet not afraid to blame:
Pleas'd should he find you with a man of sense,
Let those who will prefer the fool with pence.
— Whether or no these dictates you pursue,
This must be right. — the rest belongs to you.

CLEOPHILUS.

*To the Hon. Mrs CONOLLY, occasion'd by the
Monument she hath erected in Cellbridge, to the
Memory of her late Husband, the Right Hon.
William Conolly, Esq; deceas'd.*

WELL has thy heart its debt of sorrow paid,
And well been faithful to thy husband's
shade!

Not that the worth of real grief is known
By the carv'd image, or the polish'd stone,
Meer pomp of death! the fabric rais'd on high
Swells to the touch, and glitters on the eye,
In vain — If no soft anguish touch the mind,
'Tis but the pride of what was left behind.

But when superior to each Trick of art,
The grief unfeign'd lies struggling at the heart;
When one unvaried conduct serves to shew
A settled, solid, unaffected woe;
Then is the time for grandeur to display,
What wealth enables gratitude to pay;
Then rear the column, deck the sable plume;
Swell the proud arch, and grace the patriot's tomb.
Thus paid, the soul's just tribute we approve,
And, what had else been pride, we construe love.

Such were the thoughts which *Caria's* queen
possess'd,

And such the anguish labour'd in her breast.
Not that, to tell posterity her woes,
Wonder of earth, the Mausoleum rose;
Rich in imperial pomp, a kingdom's heir,
She gave the treasure which she well could spare,
Not hence her praise, but that the grief sincere,
Flow'd at her soul, and hallow'd ev'ry tear;
'Twas this, that round the pile a glory threw,
And made her more the wonder of the two.

Bless'd with superior sense, a mind that scorns
Pride's gawdy show, yet stoops to decent forms;
Thine is the conscious pang, the silent tear,
The sigh in secret, and the midnight pray'r:
The steady heart, thro' ev'ry change the same;
Firm to his friends, and faithful to his fame;
Chearful to spread the hospitable floor,
Ease to the rich, and plenty to the poor;
Eager for all they suffer to atone,
And leave no breast in trouble but thy own.

Such, *Conolly's* thy mourning: No disguise
Of vagrant sob, and hypocritick eyes,
But, worthy of the spring from whence it rose,
Th' unfeign'd, manly, christian sorrow flows:
And sure, if ought departed shades regard
That passeth here, thy grief hath its reward:
Such grief the good, with anxious pleasure, views,
And angels, could they mourn, would mourn like
you.

In NATIVITATEM CHRISTI.

QUID cœlis, æterne puer, terrestria mutas!
Ab! te deducunt crimina nostra polo.
Sic vitro inclusæ, ferventis viribus ignis,
Ascendunt fœces: Sed medicina cadit.

Echo in CHRISTI Natalem.

HÆC Bethlemitæ pastoris verba referre
Audita est Echo, quæ juga montis habet.
Quis natus? Dixit, natus. Patrisne Judæi?
Ille, Dei. Vere est anne Homo? Dixit, Homo.
Anne idem Deus hic nobis remanet? Manet. Estne
Ut Pater omnipotens? Rettulit illa, Potens.
Hunc quid de cœlis duxit? Lis duxit. At istam
Dic utrum vincet? Vincet, et ipsa refert.
An puer hic fiet magnus? Quæ reddidit, Agnus.
Ipse ait hoc? Ait hoc. Cur ita, clamat? Amat.
Is majus nostro nunquid dare posset amori?
Reddidit illa nihil quam gemebunda, mori.
Diligere hunc ergo par est super omnia Christum?
Istum? Nonne Deum? Dixit, eum, et tacuit.

Trinity-College,
Cambridge.

BR——ON.

On the D——s of R——D.

(By L——d Ch——d.)

WHat do scholars, and bards, and astronomers
 wife,
 Mean, by stuffing our heads with nonsense and lies;
 By telling us *VENUS* must always appear
 In a *car*, or a *shell*, or a twinkling *star*;
 Drawn by *sparrows*, or *swans*, or *dolphins*, or *doves*,
 Attended in form by the *graces* and *loves*;
 That *ambrosia* and *nectar* is all she will taste,
 And her passport to hearts on a *belt* round her waist?
 Without all this bustle, I saw the bright *dame*,
 To supper last night to *P——y's* she came
 In a good warm *sedan*; no fine open *car*.
 Two *chairmen* her *doves*, and a *flambeaux* her *star*;
 No *nectar* she drank, no *ambrosia* she eat;
 Her cup was plain *claret*, a *chicken* her meat:
 Nor wanted a *cestus* her bosom to grace,
 For *R——D*, that night, had lent her her *face*.

LEANDER to SYLVIA.

Address'd to a Lady in LINCOLNSHIRE.

[By HISTRIO.]

IMagine, madam, ere these lines you read,
 The writer fill'd with love and conscious dread.
 Long have I strove my passion to controul,
 And hide your beauteous image from my soul;
 I urg'd, that fortune set you far above
 The daring hopes of my aspiring love;
 That you had choice of worthier, richer men,
 And must my suit receive with just disdain.
 Full of these thoughts, I sigh'd, in secret swore
 (If possible) to think of love no more:
 I sought new company, drank briskly round,
 Yet no relief my tortur'd bosom found:
 Still your bright form would on my fancy flow,
 And all my resolutions overthrow.
 Believe me, fair one, till by you enchain'd,
 I never at the want of wealth complain'd.
 In health and ease my youth pass'd blith along,
 Charm'd with the pleasure of the Muse's song;
 I rang'd around, unthinking where to fix,
 Nor envy'd blockheads in a coach and six:
 But now I own I chide my grov'ling fate,
 For having doom'd me to so low a state;
 That 'tis presumption in me to declare
 My am'rous vows, or tell you my despair,

If (as 'tis said) the eyes can best impart
 The fears and wishes of a love-sick heart,
 Mine oft, with trembling, have my flame confess'd,
 (A flame too great to be by words express'd!)
 Then, lovely maid, compassionate my pain,
 Nor let thy gen'rous soul be sway'd by gain;
 'Tis true I'm poor in all things but in love,
 Yet I am rich, if you these lines approve;
 Thy wealth for both is a sufficient store
 To give us useful joys. ——— what need we more?
 Oft pining care in rich brocades is dress'd,
 And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast;
 For happiness is not to state confin'd,
 A gay retinue gives no peaceful mind;
 And, *Sylvia*, if you condescend to join
 Your generous hand, and mix your fate with mine;
 My future days and years shall all be spent
 To give you lasting pleasure and content.
 No angry jars shall make my fondness cease;
 But, with those years, that fondness shall increase:
 You'll find in me, you safely may depend,
 The tend'rest husband, and the truest friend:
 With love and gratitude I'll still behave,
 Till death shall part us, to the silent grave.

To Sir R. W——LE.

S I R,

WHILE at helm of state you ride,
 The nation's envy, and its pride;
 While foreign courts with wonder gaze,
 And justly all your counsels praise,
 Which in contempt of *faction's* force,
 Steer, tho' oppos'd, a steady course;
 Wou'd you not wonder, S I R, to view
 Your *BARB* as great a man as you,
 And yet the sequel proves it true.
 You know, S I R, certain ancient fellows,
 Philosophers, and others, tell us,
 That no alliance e'er between
Greatness and *happiness* is seen;
 If so, may heav'n still deny
 To *YOU* to be as great as *I*.
 Besides, we're taught it does behove us
 To think those greater who're above us:
 Another instance of my glory,
 Who live above you twice two story;
 And from my garret can look down,
 As from an hill, on half the town.
 Greatness by *poets* still is painted
 With many followers acquainted;
 This, too, does in my favour speak,
 Your levee is but twice a week;
 From mine I can exclude but one day,
 My door is quiet on a *sunday*.
 The distance, too, at which they bow,
 Does my superior greatness shew;
 Familiar you to admiration
 May be approach'd by half the nation;
 While I, like great *Mogul* of *Indo*,
 Am never seen but at a window.
 The family that dines the latest,
 Is in our street esteem'd the greatest;
 But greater him we surely call
 Who hardly deigns to dine at all.
 If with my greatness you're offended,
 The fault is easily amended;
 You have it, S I R, within your power
 To bring your humble servant lower.

F——C.

THE Herring, good, my drift you smoke,
 The thing but nam'd, it hints a joke,
 Sly *Andrew*, humourist much in vogue,
 So salt and dry, that pickl'd rogue,
 For poignant gibes so known to fame,
 Is honour'd with the *Herring's* name.
 When we for smartness, repartee,
 (A well-resembling simile)
 The arch companion would prefer,
 We cry, *O that's a pickl'd cur*:
 Good illustration of my theme,
 Proof of its popular esteem.
 Fresh pickl'd from the chandler's tub,
 Best relisher of porters bubb;
 While *Epicures*, of palate nice,
 Mix'd cucumbers and apples slice;
 Which when in vinegar bedipt
 Is gund, *Solomon* y'clep'd.
 Oft red with salt of fav'ry taste,
 We view 'em on the Grid-ir'n plac'd;
 Dish, tho' by squeamish fops abhor'd,
 Has oft been supper for a lord;
 Still eat, if rumour truth declares,
 At festival of YARMOUTH Mayors:
 YARMOUTH, fam'd port, whence stores are sent
 To feed lean *Catholicks* in Lent.
 The meagre friar his famine stays
 With the dry meal — more thirst to raise,
 Who quietly indulg'd his flaggon,
 Drinks, fills and empties like a dragon.
 What swarms of this salubrious fry,
 With wintry food our isle supply!
 A daily mart at ev'ry door,
 Cheap, wholesome viand for our poor,
 Accustom'd dish when hunger calls,
 In garret-roofs, and suburb stalls.
 The weaver serves for hardy forage,
 And whets the tailor's manly courage:
 Th' immortal poet, scant of pence,
 And beau reduc'd, (ye vulgar hence!)
 In *Alehouse-box*, recluse from view,
 Full oft, say grace o'er *Herrings* too.
 The Herring, royal name to sing,
 In Tale is fam'd the *Fishes King*;
 And in the sign depictur'd found
 With his imperial noddle crown'd;
 Whose valiant army dare assail
 And slay in fight th' enormous *Whale*:
 To the dar'd combat bold provoke him,
 Then --- down his gullet march, and choak him.

To polar seas, in numbers brought,
 By the shrewd *Hollander* they're sought,
 Who wisely feathers first his nest,
 Then lets their owners glean the rest.
 Rich by a surlive traffic made,
 He robs our natives of their trade;
 And makes (a precedent unknown)
 The BRITISH Fishery his own.

On antient and modern MUSIC.

MUSIC could move, as poets say,
 Beasts, rocks and trees, of old;
 But modern music's greater sway,
 Commands e'en mighty GOLD.

N. B. *Musidora* mistakes her Men. We are obliged to her for what she sends proper for us.

ΕΙΣ ΒΙΡΧΙΟΝ.

Εἶδεν Ἀληθεῖν ὥρων χαίρῃσιν γραφῶνας
 Ἡρώων βίης Βίρχιον, ἥδε Σίφον,
 Καὶ βίον, εἶπεν, ὅταν μίψης θανάτῳ βέλεσσι
 Σε πόλε γράψομενον Βίρχιον ἀλλῶν ἐχοῖς.

To the Right Hon. the Lady ANNE COVENTRY,
 upon viewing her fine Chimney-piece of Shell-work.
 (By the Author of the CHACE)

THE greedy merchant ploughs the sea for gain,
 And rides exulting o'er the wat'ry plain;
 While howling tempests from their rocky bed
 Indignant break around his careful head.

The royal fleet the liquid waste explores,
 And speaks in thunder to the trembling shores;
 The voice of wrath awak'd the nations hear,
 The vanquish'd hope, and the proud victors fear;
 Those quit their chains, and these resign their palm,
 While Britain's awful flag commands a calm.

The curious sage, nor gain, nor fame pursues,
 With other eyes the boiling deep he views;
 Hangs o'er the cliff, inquisitive to know
 The secret causes of its ebb and flow:
 Whence breath & winds that ruffle its smooth face,
 Or ranks in classes all the fishy race,
 From those enormous monsters of the main,
 Who in their world, like other tyrants, reign,
 To the poor cockle tribe, that humble band
 Who cleave to rocks, or loiter on the strand.
 Yet ev'n their shells the forming hand divine
 Has, with distinguish'd lustre, taught to shine.
 What bright enamel! and what various dyes!
 What lively tints delight our wond'ring eyes!
 Th' almighty painter glows in ev'ry line.
 How mean, alas! is *Raphael's* bold design,
 And *Titian's* col'ring, if compar'd to thine!
 Justly supreme! let us thy pow'r revere,
 Thou fill'st all space! all beauteous ev'ry where!
 Thy rising sun with blushes paints the morn,
 Thy shining lamps the face of night adorn;
 Thy flow'rs the meads, thy nodding trees the hills;
 The vales thy pastures green, and bubbling rills;
 Thy coral groves, thy rocks, that amber weep,
 Deck all the gloomy mansions of the deep;
 Thy yellow sands distinct with golden ore,
 And these thy variegated shells the shore.
 To all thy works such grandeur hast thou lent,
 And such extravagance of ornament.
 For the false traitor, man, this pomp and show!
 A scene so gay, for us poor worms below!
 No — for thy glory all these beauties rise,
 Yet may improve the good, instruct the wise.

You, madam, sprung from *Beaufort's* royal line;
 Who, lost to courts, can in your closet shine,
 Best know to use each blessing he bestows,
 Best know to praise the pow'r from whence it flows.
 Shells in your hand the *Parian Rock* defy,
 Or agat, or *Ægyptian* porphyry
 More glossy they, their veins of brighter dye.
 See! where your rising pyramids aspire,
 Your guests surpriz'd the shining pile admire.
 In future times, if some great *Phidias* rise,
 Whose chissel with his mistress *Nature* vies,
 Who with superior skill can lightly trace
 In the hard marble block the softest face;
 To crown this piece, so elegantly neat,
 Your well wrought busto shall the whole compleat;
 O'er your own work from age to age preside,
 Its author once, and then its greatest pride.

MR URBAN,

Bath, Dec. 2, 1738.

THE Regret so visible in every Face at the Departure of the *Royal Pair*, can only be equal'd by our Happiness during their Presence.--- But you will smile at my presuming to expatiate on so high a Subject, after our public Declaration, *that Words could not express our Joy*. (See the Address, p. 602.) The business of this Letter, therefore, is only to hint, that if you have, from your numerous Correspondents, any Poems on their *Royal Highnesses*, you cannot give your Readers in this Place, and I dare say every where, a greater Pleasure than by inserting them before all others. The Muses, I find, choose Retreats fitter for Contemplation; for, to my Concern, I have not met with a Verse written here on this Occasion, in Return for your agreeable Entertainment, except these on the Prince's Entry.

WITH secret joy I saw the ROYAL YOUTH,
A Friend to Britain, Liberty, and Truth,
Enter our Gates; but not a Guard appear'd,
Lest it should seem the God-like Frederick fear'd.

So great Elizabeth, whose glorious Name
Shall live for ever in the Voice of Fame,
Spoke with Contempt on Guards (those useless Things)
The fit Concomitant of fearful Kings.

Thus she: That Prince the best Protection finds,
Who reigns the Monarch of his People's Minds.

P. S. Let us have one Poem Your constant Reader, and
a Month, till their R. H. Humble Servant, R. N.
come again next Season.

NOTE. Thankful for this Hint, as for all others, we shall oblige our Readers with some of the Academical Gratulations, and hope to give no Offence either to the Authors of the private Poems sent us, or the other Writers on this Subject, by our Choice, in which, without determining the Merit, we only regard the Manner that we judge may be most agreeable to the Generality of our Readers.

On the Happy Nuptials of FREDERICK Prince of Wales, and Augusta Princess of Sax-Gotha.

FAST by the banks of Isis silver-stream'd,
In those sweet vales (who knows not those
sweet vales,

From whence are kenn'd Oxonia's tow'rs far-fam'd?
Whilom I walk'd to catch the noontide gales:
The murmur'ing stream so gently gliding on,
And awful solitude did thought inspire;
Verseless myself, I conn'd not blithsome song;
Nor lute had I, nor harp, nor tuneful lyre:
Thoughtful, adown I laid me by the stream;
That thought brought with it sleep, sleep brought
with it a dream.

The scene, erst fair, to fairer still did yield;
Such scenes did never waking eye behold:
Not Enna was so fair, nor Tempe's field,
Nor yet Elysium's fabled meads of old.
In admiration lost, I raptur'd gaz'd;
When, to the sound of dulcet symphonies,
A Dome, by heav'nly workmanship uprais'd,
Forth, like a vapour, from the earth did rise.
No brick nor marble did compose the wall;
'Transparent' twas throughout, for it was crystal all.
Forthwith two folding-doors, disclosing wide,
Discover'd to the view a gorgeous throne:
A venerable pers'nage on each side,
Majestic this, that soft and beauteous shone:

Upheld by turtles sat this happy pair,
Eternal Peace and Loves did sport around;
Flutt'ring above did Hymen joyous bear
The links, in which their mutual hearts were bound:
Betok'ning long they'd worn this easy chain;
Betok'ning thus they'd long, O! very long remain.

On either side the throne a glorious band
Of pers'nages were rang'd. In the first place,
And nearest to the king, did Wisdom stand;
And Honour unacquainted to the base
Next, Justice, never known to err, tho' blind;
Vengeance and Clemency on either side:
And Pow'r, his eyes on Justice still enclin'd;
And Peace, spurning Ambition, Death and Pride.
Well is I weet the king, who's thus upheld;
Well is his land, whose scepter such a king doth wield.

Nor did there on the other side, I ween,
Forms, tho' more soft, less heavenly appear:
Conjugal-love and Concord still were seen,
Becoming Meekness and Submission, near.
Next Truth, a window in her naked breast;
Modesty and Prudence ever judging right:
Piety, adding lustre to the rest,
And heav'n-born Charity appear'd in sight.
Blest is the maid, whose paths these virtues guide;
Happy, thrice happy he, possess'd of such a bride.

While on this venerable pair I gaz'd,
Enter'd a band of youth, joyous and gay;
One 'bove the rest, most worthy to be prais'd,
Who follow'd still where virtue led the way.
Oftimes, he tow'rd the waters cast his eye,
Which big with hope and expectation seem'd;
Nor long ere he a vessel did descry,
Which fraught with all his wishes tow'rd him stemm'd;
An heav'nly virgin on the deck was plac'd,
With ev'ry virtue blest, with ev'ry beauty grac'd.

White were her robes, which so divinely shin'd
As snow and gold together had been wove;
Expressive emblem of the purest mind,
Expressive emblem of the chastest love.
Alternate on the damsel and the youth,
A band of Loves pour'd most propitious darts,
Which, tipt with pleasure, constancy and truth,
Found free admission to their inmost hearts.
Swift flew the youth: with eager haste convey'd
To his own happy shore, his much lov'd loving maid.

And now advance in hospitable guise
The royal pair; with welcome salutation
They greet the maid; joy sparkles in her eyes,
Promise of future blessings on the nation.
Nor now did Hymen unemploy'd appear,
Their hearts in chains of adamant he bound;
Loud shouts of mirth and joy invade the ear;
Each echo pleas'd repeats the blithsome sound;
I, sleeping as I lay, in rapture cry'd, [bride!
Long live the happy prince, long live the beauteous

In flowing robes and squared caps advance,
Pallas their guide, her ever-favour'd hand;
As they approach they join in mystic dance,
Large scrolls of paper waving in their hand.
Nearer they come, I heard 'em sweetly sing ----
But louder now approach the peals of joy;
The gladsome sounds which from each quarter ring,
Dispel my slumbers, and my trance destroy.
Waking, I heard the shouts on ev'ry side
Preclaim, Augusta fair the happy Fred'rick's bride.

Richs Cambridge, Gent. Com. of St John's Coll. Oxon.

EXTRACT of the SUPPLEMENT to 1738.
A Dialogue. Not by Mr POPE.

A. YET all besides, the faithful statesmen own ;
See *D--rf-t*, *P--llb-m*, *L--ml-y*, round the throne.
Whose voice, if once you hear, you must attend,
And like each line, tho' spoke against a friend ;
'Tis *Greece* or *Rome*, you think, your ear does strike,
The sense so manly, and the stile so like !
If merits charm, and virtues void of art,
Praise *S---pe's* zeal, and envy *W--p--e's* heart :
If sense is priz'd, to guard and grace your isle,
See *C--mp-n* there — if courage, see *A---le*.
There *R--chm-d* for his country's safety wakes ;
Pays back the crown each honour that he takes :
Each kind good-natur'd virtue, long his own,
Who to be lov'd wants only to be known.
There born to make his sovereign's care the less,
Whom widows smile to meet, and orphans bless ;
From innocence in tears who wipes the gloom,
And holds the scale, *Fair Justice*, in thy room,
See *H--rdw-k* near the royal couch attend,
Britain's lov'd guardian, father, judge, and friend ;
Whose candid sentence, and unblemish'd heart,
From Envy's self extracts the venom'd dart,
In secret forc'd to own the pious name,
And breathe a sigh, because she cannot blame !
His virtues by each other so surpass'd,
The first seems fairest — till you know the last.

One more, if satire please, one more be nam'd.
Learn'd, without noise -- and without titles fam'd ;
Who likes the virtue, yet disdains the show,
And seldom lost a friend, or made a foe ;
Content to want himself repose and rest,
That *Brunswick* might be fear'd, and *England* blest.
Ah, blush not, *Onslow*, to be humbly great,
Tho' on no woolpack, on as fair a seat ;
Which *Britain* for her son has twice prepar'd
To pay his virtue, and his toil reward :
Nor blush, this grateful offering to approve,
This gift --- this something between pride and love.

Since, then, you like retirement, shades and ease,
Say ! would not panegyrick better please ?

With *Ch--nd-s'* name, or *Scr--p's* enrich your lays--

B. I've rail'd so long, I scarce know how to praise.
Believe me, of your scheme I often think,
But ne'er could buy a pint of flattering ink ;
Think as I please, direct it as I will,
Nothing but satire follows from my quill !

An Imitation of HORACE. Book II. Ode xvi.
To the Earl of ANGLESEY.

WHEN threatening storms begin to rise,
And gloomy darkness rules the skies,
The mariner, with fear oppress'd,
Wishes himself on land at rest.

For rest, the soldier wastes his life,
Mid all the toils of war and strife ;
That rest, which can't be bought or sold
For heaps of jewels or of gold.

For neither wealth nor pow'r can cure
The anxious moments we endure,
Nor miser's bags, nor monarch's state
The troubles of the mind abate.

Happy the man, and well he lives,
Whose all, whose little, pleasure gives ;
On whose contented, frugal board
Nought shines, but call'd his father lord.

His gentle sleep no cares annoy,
No base desire disturbs his joy.

Why should frail man, whose boasted prime,
Whose life endures so short a time,
With vast designs perplex his brain,
Or seek new worlds for distant gain ?
Far from his country he may run,
But who, my lord, himself can shun ?

Within man's fickle, guilty breast
For ever reigns one constant guest,
Which none desire, yet all must bear ;
That frightful guest, my lord, is Care :
Vexatious care, that haunts us still,
And plagues the soul, go where we will.

If then, my lord, my judge and friend,
The present hour thou canst commend,
And now art chearful, brisk and gay,
Ah ! drive to-morrow's cares away.
With patience *Charles's* murmur's bear,
None can be always happy here.

Young *Brodrick* soon resign'd his breath ;
He felt a hasty sudden death ;
Hibernia's glory, pride and boast,
Hibernia's friend was quickly lost.
Curst with long life, old *St John* sees
Each function waste by slow degrees.
So fate, perhaps, to worthless me
May add those hours it takes from thee.

Th' indulgent pow'rs on thee bestow
Plenty of all things here below ;
Abundant riches you possess,
And happy are if wealth can bless.

Luxuriant nature, charming still,
And still obedient to thy will,
Bids pleasure ev'ry habit wear,
Increase thy joy, and end thy care.

This thy fate ; my lord, for me
Nor fields, nor flocks, nor woods I see ;
Yet if they give not lands or wealth,
They give me verse, and share of health ;
Happy in these, I'm taught to know
Content is all we want below.

Now far from *Dublin's* faithless joys,
Its well-bred feuds, and courtly noise,
In *Foxford's* gloomy vales I stray,
Yet *Horace* here can keep me gay ;
Horace, that curbs each wild desire,
And gently bids me not admire *.

JOHN WARD.

navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis, hic est,
Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.
Nil admirari prope res est una ---
Solag; quæ possit facere & servare beatum.

ANSWER to the ÆNIGMA. p. 314.

RUB a KNIFE on a LOADSTONE --- but
chiefly the end on't,
The trembling needle will seem inde---pendent,
And that wearisome thought we no longer may
trouble,

All the *Elements* join in compleating this bubble.

Oh ! how easy is this ! say the wits, without
doubt :

We guess'd it --- but could not make e'ery part out.

MUSIDORA.

The DESPAIRING LOVER.

657

Set by an eminent Hand.

Symph.

A Swain of Love de-

spair--ing, thus wail'd his cru--el Fate, His Grief the Shep--herds

shar-ing, In Circles round him fate: The Nymphs in kind Com-

passion The luck---less Lover mourn'd, All who had heard his

Passion, A Sigh for Sigh re---turn'd. All who had hear'd his Passion, A

Symph.

Sigh for Sigh re---turn'd.

N n n n

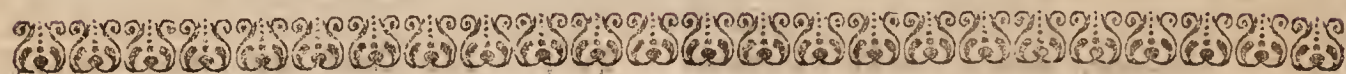
Fr' ends

O Friends, your plaints give over,
Your kind concern forbear ;
Should *Chloe* but discover
For me you'd shed a tear,
Her eyes she'd arm with vengeance,
Your friendship soon subdue ;
Too late you'd ask forgiveness,
And for her mercy sue.


Her charms such force discover,
Resistance is in vain,
Spight of yourself you'd love her,
And hug the galling chain.

Her wit the flame increases,
And rivets fast the dart :
She has ten thousand graces,
And each could gain a heart.

But Oh ! one more deserving
Has thaw'd her frozen breast ;
Her heart to him devoting,
She's cold to all the rest.
Their love with joy abounding,
The thought distracts my brain ;
O cruel maid ! then sounding,
He fell upon the plain.



Historical Chronicle, December 1738.

 N the 26th past, a large Body of *Wiltshire* Weavers Sheermen and Boys belonging to *Studley* and other Villages about *Bradford* and *Troubridge*, assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and cut all the Chains in the Looms belonging to Mr *Coulthurst* Clothier of *Melksham*, on account of his lowering the Prices, as they gave out, and next Day, notwithstanding the solemn Promises made them that their Wages should be raised 1d. a Yard as they desired, they fell upon the Gentleman's dwelling House, beat down the Windows, broke open the Doors, eat or spoil'd all the Provisions in the Cellar, drank what they could, and stav'd the Casks ; they then entered the other Rooms, burnt the Linnen, and getting hold of Mrs *Coulthurst's* wearing Apparel, burnt part, and tore the rest to Rags, rip'd the Beds and threw the Feathers into the River, broke a fine Clock to Pieces, destroyed great Quantities of Warp, Abb and Wool, and Utensils ; then returned to the Market Place, and demanded a Note of 50 l. signed by all the Clothiers in *Melksham*, that they would for ever forward give 15d. a Yard for Weaving and 1s. for Spooling : this complied with, they extorted a Bond to four of their Number for Performance, with 1000l Penalty. This done, they retir'd, but hearing next Day y^e one *Crab* had been taken plundering y^e House, they obliged the Clothiers to join in a Letter to the Justices to prevent y^e said *Crab* from being committed ; but the Messenger returning without the Prisoner, they demolish'd 9 of Mr *Coulthurst's* Houses, his Grist and Fulling-Mills, and oblig'd the Clothiers to enter into a Bond of 10,000 l. Penalty to produce the Prisoner in ten Days time, when they declared they would put it in Execution,

but some Soldiers being sent to the Town, they have not return'd.

The ingenious Writer of an Essay on Riots in the *Gloucester Journal*, attributes the Cause of them often to Oppression in Wages, to the Public Revenues being raised on Beer and Wines, and to the Non-execution of the excellent Laws against Tippling Houses, Tipplers, Sabbath-Breakers &c. and proposes as a Method of Cure. the not licencing so many Ale-Houses, lessening Taxes on Provisions and Necessaries, and the appointing Commissioners of the greatest Integrity to see that the Bakers and petty Shopkeepers (who live upon the poor Manufactures) do not take unreasonable Profit, and go into the Bottom of all the Grievances on both Sides ; Justice and Good Policy requiring, that Rich Oppressors should be punish'd as well as poor Rioters.

On the 30th ult. the Parliament was prorogued from the 7th Instant to the 18th of *January* next.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Was held a Court of Common Council at *Guild-Hall*, when it was agreed that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should appoint proper Inspectors into the Affairs presented by y^e Wardmote Inquest, relating to the Deficiency of Weights, &c. that they might be laid before them, and if the Case requir'd, it be prosecuted, the Expence to be defray'd out of the Chamber of *London*.

—Was a Tryal at the Court of Exchequer, on an Information for concealing of *East-India* Goods, the Penalty of which is 200 l. and a Verdict was given for the King.

Bath. The Prince of *Wales* before his Departure from hence, cleared the Prison of all the Debtors, and made a Present of 1000 Guineas towards the General Hospital, the Walls of which are mostly rais'd

rais'd to the Height of the Office-Story; and his Highness was pleas'd on lately viewing it, to give 100*l.* for Timber towards the first Floor.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

At the Sessions at the *Old Baily*, the Lord Mayor acquainted the Jury, that the Court having taken Notice of the Inconvenience in the usual Method of trying Prisoners, in which the Jurors sat as commonly to give Verdicts on 12 or more Tryals together, depending on their Memories, or Assistance of Notes, has thought fit to alter the Method of Proceeding; and accordingly their Seats are now so placed that they might consult one another and give in their Verdict immediately, or in case of any Difficulty, withdraw for Consideration.

SATURDAY, 9.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old-Baily*, when four Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz.* *James Gardiner* for stealing a Gold Watch, *John Rigby* for the Highway, *William Bolingbroke* for Burglary, and *Constania James* for stealing four 36*s.* Pieces; the Woman pleaded her Belly, but was not quick. *John Wright* condemn'd for sending a Threatening Letter, was discharged on giving Security for his good Behavior for two Years, and to appear and plead his Majesty's Pardon. The Juries gave their Verdict on each Tryal before they were charged with another, according to the New Regulation of the 6th, which was so far from being attended with any Inconvenience, as was apprehended, that tho' there were double the Number of Prisoners try'd this Sessions to what there were at the last, the Court sat but one Day longer.

THURSDAY, 14.

The Elders of the French and Dutch Churches, in Number about 20, attended by their Ministers, waited on the Lord Mayor, to beg his Protection, and presented two large Silver Cups. His Lordship receiv'd them in an obliging Manner, and assur'd them of his Favour. *This Custom has been neglected 15 Years, and we cannot guess why it is revived.*

The Directors of the Bank, upon a Representation from his Majesty's Post-master General, declared that they will give, to such as desire it, Bills payable at seven Days Sight, that in Case of the Mails being robbed, the Proprietor may have time to give Notice thereof.

WEDNESDAY 19.

James Buchanon a Sailor, condemn'd at the Admiralty Sessions for the Murder of Mr *Smith* in *China*, was hang'd at Execution Dock, but after a few Minutes

was cut down by a Gang of Sailors, and carry'd off in a Boat, and was brought to Life, but retaken. *The Compassion thus shewn this Criminal by his Brother Tars, is said to arise from his good Character, and being without Cause more severely beat by Smith who was a petty Officer, than any Englishman ought to bear without resenting;*

FRIDAY 21.

The three Melefactors before mention'd were executed at Tyburn, and behaved penitently. *Constantia James* had got off 9 times by pleading her Belly.

At a General Court of the *India Company*, a Dividend of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ half, due at Christmas was declar'd on their Capital Stock, the Warrants payable Jan. 26 next.

Above 400 Informers against the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, have not yet received their 5*l.* which is allow'd by Act of Parliament, the Commissioners by reason of the Poverty of the Convicted, having no Money in their Hands.

A great Cause was heard between Mr *Scot*, Surveyor of Navigation, and the Owner of a Ship loaden with Hamp and Timber from *Pigu*, which the former had seized for sailing with too many foreign Hands. It was proved that there were more foreign Sailors on board than were allowed by the Act of Parliament for regulating the Navigation, and therefore both Ship and Cargo, which amounted to a large Sum, were adjudged justly forfeited.

A curious Gold Medal has been struck at the Tower of about 30*l.* value, the Busts being his Majesty on one Side, and on the Reverse, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and the four Princesses, which are to be sent to several Courts.

At the *Linnen Hall Dublin*, is shewn a Piece of Linnen accounted the finest ever made, there being 3800 Threads in the Breadth. The Trustees of the Linnen Manufacture have sat a Value of forty Guineas on the Piece, who contains 23 Yards. It was spun by a Woman of *Down*.

A Sum of Money has been paid at the Exchequer by Warrant under the King's Sign Manual, to the Lady of Sir *Orlando Bridgman Bart.* as of Royal Bounty.

A Journeyman Peruke-Maker, having a large Dose of Cantharides given him by a Woman in some Coffee as Love Powder died in a miserable Manner, his Throat being so blister'd, that he was incapable of swallowing: the Coroner's Jury brought in their Verdict wilful Murder, and the Woman is in Custody.

SUNDAY 31.

A Charter for an Hospital for Foundling lies before the Attorney General.

Several Persons for hawking Provisions about the Streets to the Prejudice of the Markets, have been taken up and punished according to an Act of Common Council, which directs, that such Provisions shall be forfeited, and sent to the several Goals of the City at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

Dec. 5. **T**ADY of *Wm Wollaston*, Member for *Ipswich*, delivered of a Daughter.

13. Mrs *Egerton*, Relict of *John Egerton* of *Tatton*, *Cheeshire*, Esq;---of a Daughter; she having no Heir Male, a considerable Estate goes to *Samuel Egerton*, Esq; Brother to the decd.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Dec. 3. **M**R *Price*, Packer in *St Helens*, married to the only Daughter of *Hon. Wm Lee*, Esq; Governor of *Cape Coast*.

5. *James Whitshed*, Esq;---to the Widow of *Wm Wodehouse*, Esq; late Member for *Norfolk*, and eldest Daughter of *Lord Bathurst*.

7. *Ralph Bouchier*, M. D.---to Miss *Musgrave*, Grand-daughter to the late Sir *Thomas Musgrave*, of *Yorksh.* an Heiress with 12,000 *l.*

8. *Thomas Carpenter*, Esq; of *Tillington*, *Hertfordshire*,---to Miss *Tyler*, with 5000 *l.*

13. *David Langdale*, Esq; Nephew to *Ld Langdale*,---to Widow *Stanhope*.

19. *Nicholas Hardinge*, Esq; Clerk of the H. of Commons,---to Miss *Pratt*, Daughter of the *Ld Chief Justice Pratt*.

Wm Crofts, Esq; of *Saxham*, *Suffolk*,---to Miss *Decker*, Daughter of *Sr Matthew Decker*, *Bt.*

23. *Wm Southwell*, Esq; Brother of *Secretary Southwell*,---to a Daughter of *Capt. Roberts* of *Reading*, with 15,000 *l.*

25. *Rich. Williams*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir John Williams*,---to Miss *Sarah Bishop* of *Maningtree*, *Essex*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1738.

Nov. 23. **T**heobald Taaffe, Earl of *Carlingford* in *Ireland*. His Title of Earl is extinct, but that of Viscount Taaffe goes to Count Taaffe, a Colonel in the Emperor's Service and Gentleman of his Bedchamber.

28. *Wm Beauclerc*, eldest Son of late *Lord Wm Beauclerc*, at *Eaton School*.

Charles Yate, Esq; of *Arlingham*, *Gloucestersh.*

30. Lady *Lockhart* in *Scotland*, Daughter to the Earl of *Eglington*, and Relict of *George Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, Esq;

DEC. 4. *Rev. Mr Dawney*, Fellow of *Winchester College*.

6. *Mr Daniel*, Officer and Surveyor of Excise above 50 Years.

Capt. Orway, Son of the Brigadier General.

9. *John Hippisley*, of *Stanton*, *Wilts.* Esq;

Dennis Clarac, Esq; Jeweller, worth 70,000 *l.*

10. *Henry Harwood*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Suffolk*.

Edward Wake, Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

11. *Wm Chase*, Esq; who formerly fin'd for Sheriff of *London*, worth 100,000 *l.*

Lord Visc. Molineux, at *little Oulton*, *Cheeshire*, succeeded, in Honour and Estate, by his Brother, *Carril Molineux*.

14. *Ld Newhaven*, a Peer of *Scotland*.

15. *Rev. Mr Swan*, Chaplain to the Archbishop of *York*.

Hen. Wise, Esq; at *Warwick*, worth 200,000 *l.* he was chief Gardener to *K. William*, *Q. Anne*; and *K. George I.*

Mr Thomas Rogers, a 'Change-Broker, who had by his Wife 29 Children born and Christen'd.

17. *Sir Wm Coddington* Member for *Minehead*, and Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamb.

19. *Rev. Mr Hall*, Fellow of *Brazen Nose College*, *Oxford*, and Rector of *Christ Church Spittlefields*, a Living worth 300 *l.* per Ann.

20. The Lady Dowager *Fitzwalter*.

23. *Dr Wright*, Vicar of *Stepney*, a Benefice of 400 *l.* per Ann.

John Palmer, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;

25. *Dr Thomas Goodman*, King's Physician *Philip Frozode*, Esq; Author of several Pieces well received.

Ld Gray, at his Seat in *Scotland*.

Craven Peyton, of *Yorkshire*, Esq;

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738

Thomas Bowen, Esq; appointed one of the four chief Clerks of the Treasury, in the room of *Mark Frecker*, Esq; decess'd.

Roger Griffiths, Esq; --- Water-Bailiff of *London*, in the room of *Edward le Neve*, Esq; who surrender'd.

Mr Ralph Porter, --- Deputy Register, and Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, in the room of *Mr Tho. Porter*, decess'd; a Place of 300 *l.* per Ann.

Thomas Mortimer, Esq; --- Clerk of the Petty Bag, in room of *Edward Bulstrode*, Esq; decd.

William Hervey, Esq; of *Chigwell*, *Essex*, chosen Verdurer of *Epping-Forest*, in the room of *Sir Henry Maynard*, decess'd.

Lieut. Col. Curey has the Regiment of Foot of *Col. Paget*, who has the Regiment of the late *Gen. Moyle*.

Earl of Loudun, made *Capt. Lieut.* of the 3d Regiment of Guards, in the room of

Lord John Murray, promoted to the *Lord James Cavendish's* Company.

In the first Regiment of Guards.

William Herbert, Esq; Member for *Wilton*, made *Col.* of the Company late *Col. Onslow's*.

Col. Meyrick, --- 2d Major, in the room of

Col. Frampton --- 1st Major, in the room of

Col. Fuller, --- *Lieut. Col.* in the room of *Col. Guise*; and

Col. Drury, made Colonel of *Guise's* Comp.

Capt. Littler, --- *Capt. Lieut.*

Mr Waldegrave, Son to *Earl Waldegrave*, --- Lieutenant.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

HON. *Mr Trevor*, Uncle to the Junior Dutcheß of *Marlborough*, appointed Dean of *Bath* and *Wells*, in room of the late *Bp of Lindaff*.

Rev. Mr James Philipps, presented to the Rectory of *Llangidmere*, *Cardigansh.* 200 *l.* pr An.

Mr Grimwood, --- Rector of *Great Oakley*, in *Essex*, 400 *l.* per Ann.

Mr Donne, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, --- Rector, of *Alballow's*, *Lombardstreet*.

Mr Bax, --- Vicar of *Warnham*, *Sussex*.

Dr Siedman, --- Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

A CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNTS sent to Mr Harding, Bookseller, in St Martin's-Lane, by those who have taken Mrs Stephens's Medicines.

From Mrs Clifton to Mr Harding.

SIR, Having lately taken Mrs Stephens's Medicines for the Stone, and being in the publick News-Papers desired to give you an Account of the Benefit or Mischief received thereby, I thought proper to acquaint you, that I find no good, not having voided any Stone or Pieces of Stone, or Gravel, at the Time of taking it, or since. I should be glad to be farther informed by Mrs Stephens her Opinion of its not taking the Effect as was expected, and also whether it is proper to repeat it the second Time, or if any Person ever does take it twice.

I am, Sir,

Overton, near Marlborough Your Humble Servant,
in Wilts, Nov. 4, 1738.

ANN CLIFTON.

From Mr Simmons to Mr Harding.

SIR, In consequence of a late Advertisement in the Papers, whereby I find that some Persons have endeavoured to blast the Character of Mrs Stephens's Medicines for the Stone; I beg Leave, in Justice to my greatest Benefactress under God, to send you the following State of my Case.

About Christmas, 1735, I began to be troubled with a Stoppage in my Urine, which grew worse and worse with an Ulcer till last Spring was twelve-month. I was so bad, that I knew not what Course to take. I wanted to make Water some Days 10, 20, 30, or 40 Times a Day, or more, with Abundance of Pain; and sometimes did not make above half a Spoonful, and sometimes a Spoonful, and sometimes but some few Drops, and that with Abundance of Pain indeed. This continued till May, 1737. Then I went to London to seek for Ease. I began to take Mrs Stephens's Medicines the 13th of May, 1737. I staid in London till the 17th of June, 1737, then came home and kept taking Mrs Stephens's Medicines very regularly, till I grew better and better every Day, and left off taking the Medicines; which I did in January last, when I was as well as any Body, I thank God for it.

When I went to London I could not ride in any Waggon, or Cart, nor on Horseback; only a Foot pace, as softly as Foot could fall. I now can ride in any Waggon, Cart, and on Horseback, any Pace, with as much Pleasure as ever I did. I cannot say but my Back has grove now and then with a small Pain, which it did now and then twenty Years ago. I have taken Mrs Stephens's Medicines twice since January; once about a Month, and the other about a Fortnight. I now am very well. I can and do ride and go about my Business as well as any Body. I have some of Mrs Stephens's Medicines by me now, but have not taken any a good while. This is the true Account of my Case, of which you may make what Use you think fit, with the full Consent of, Sir,

Osting, in Kent,
Nov. 22. 1738.

Your very Humble Servant,

JOHN SIMMONS.

From Mrs Brown.

Having been for upwards of half a Year sadly afflicted with the Stone, so that when or after I made Water I was in great Pain, and had taken a great many Things by good Advice to little or no Purpose, I was advised to take Mrs Stephens's Medicines, which I began the 17th of April, and found myself so well recovered by the latter End of July, that I left them off; and have ever since continued so well, that I have been a Journey and rode some Scores of Miles without Pain or Difficulty; so thought myself in Justice bound to let the World know, for the Good of those unhappy Persons that labour under the like Infirmary.

Theobald's-Court, Theobald's-
Row, in the Parish of St
George, the Martyr.

Witness my Hand,
ELIZ. BROWN.

From Mr North.

I having been afflicted with the Stone for between 14 or 15 Years, was cured about 5 Years ago by taking two Papers of Mrs Stephens's Powders a Day for ten Weeks.

To be heard of at Mr Mawgridges,
near Battle-Bridge, in Tooley-street,
Southwark, Nov. 25, 1738.

WM NORTH.

From Mr Kettle to Mr Harding.

SIR, Mrs Stephens's Medicines have done me no Harm, only occasioned a Swelling in my Body and Legs; and since I left off taking her Medicines the Swelling is gone off, and I am in the same State I was before.

Cambridge, Nov. 29.
1738.

JO. KETTLE.

From Mr Baker.

I John Baker, of Buntingford, in the County of Hertford, was afflicted with the Gravel in my Kidneys some Years, took several Medicines, but found no Relief till advised to Mrs Stephens's Powders, in the Year 1730; which I took and found immediate Relief, having been free from the Complaint ever since; unless making too free with Liquors that are hurtful brings something of it, but then two or three Papers of the above-said Powder entirely carry it off.

Witness my Hand,

JOHN BAKER.

From Mr Moore.

The Case of Thomas Moore, of Richmond. That about 2 Years since I was greatly afflicted with the Stone and Gravel, and took many Things for Relief, but to little or no Purpose; upon which I applied myself to Mrs Stephens, and took her Medicine for about three Months, which at last brought away two Stones, seeming to be wasted by the Medicine, for that they came away without much Pain; altho' when I first took the Medicine, I could barely bear the Motion of a Chariot, nor any Exercise in walking, and was so reduced by Pains in my Back, and in making Water, that it was troublesome to me to walk cross my Room. After I voided those Stones I became easy, and continued so for more than a Year, when I found a little Heat of Urine, and Pain in making Water. I then took the Medicine for about 3 Weeks, which made me easy, and have continued so to this Day.

Dated Dec. 8, 1738.

S T O C K S.		Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Nov. 21. to Dec. 26.			
S. S. Stock	104	Christened	{ Males 839 } { Femal. 772 }	1611	Buried.
—Annu.	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	Buried	{ Males 1331 } { Femal. 1323 }	2654	Within the walls 230
New Annu.	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	Died under 2 Years old	1060		Without the walls 706
3 per C. Ann.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 2 and 5	221		In Mid. and Surry 1113
Bank	142 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 5 and 10	58		City and Sub. West. 605
—Circul.	17. 15s. Pre.	Between 10 and 20	90		2654
Mil. Bank	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 20 and 30	180		Weekly Burials.
India	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 30 and 40	217		Nov. 28. — 630
—Bonds	6l. 19s.	Between 40 and 50	250		Dec. 5. — 585
African	14	Between 50 and 60	215		12. — 536
Royal Aff.	108	Between 60 and 70	178		19. — 488
Lon. ditto	14	Between 70 and 80	121		26. — 415
7 p. C. Em. Loan	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 80 and 90	57		2654
5 p. C. Ditto	101	Between 90 and 100	7		Peck Loaf, Wheat. — 1s. 9d.
English Cop.	3l. 5s.	102	0		Wheat 26s. per Quar.
Welsh ditto	15s.				Hay per load 48s.
					Best Hops 3l. 15s.
					Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set
					by the Lord Mayor and
					Aldermen, pursuant to the
					new Act.
No Report from St George, Hanover Square, this Month.					

A GENERAL BILL of the

CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS from December 13, 1737, to December 12, 1738.

Christened 16,060	{ Males 8212 Females 7848 }	Buried 25,825	{ Males 12,750 Females 13,075 }	Decreased in the Burials this Year, 1998
Died Under 2 Years of Age	9600	20 and 30	2072	60 and 70 1551
Between 2 and 5	2366	30 and 40	2439	70 and 80 1121
5 and 10	784	40 and 50	2363	80 and 90 529
10 and 20	73	50 and 60	2106	90 and 100 101
				100 2
				102 4
				103 2
				105 1
				111 1

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this Year.

A	abortive and Stillborn	608	Fistula	17	Palsy	30	CASUALTIES.
Aged	1841	Flux	11	Pleurisy	51	Broken Limbs	3
Ague	1	French Pox	117	Quinsy	23	Burnt	5
Apoplexy & sudden	201	Gout	66	Rash	3	Broken Jaw	1
Asthma and Tiflick	656	Gravel, Stone, & Strangury	74	Rheumatism	21	Bruised	4
Bad-riden	5	Grief	10	Rickets	73	Drowned	82
Bleeding	3	Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head	175	Rising of Lights	6	Excessive Drinking	31
Bloody-flux	5	Jaundice	130	Scald Head	2	Executed	17
Bursten and Rupture	25	Imposthume	13	Small-pox	1590	Found dead	19
Cancer	54	Inflammation	52	Sores and Ulcers	19	Frighted	1
Canker	8	Ich	6	Stoppage in the Stomach	188	Bite of a Mad Dog	1
Childbed	261	Leprosy	4	Surfeit	2	Kill'd by Falls and other Accidents	51
Cholick Gripes and Twisting of the Guts	295	Lethargy	7	Swelling	1	Murder'd	13
Consumption	4326	Livergrown	6	Teeth	1376	Made away with themselves	42
Convulsion	7524	Lunatick	39	Thrush	94	Overlaid	82
Coughs and Hooping Cough	69	Measles	216	Tympany	4	Scalded	3
Dropsy	969	Miscarriage	1	Vomiting and Loofness	12	Shot accidentally	1
Evil	38	Mortification	222	Worms	16	Starved	7
Fevers, and Purples	3890	S. Anthony's Fire	2			Suffocated	4

*** THE Contributions for making Mrs STEPHENS'S MEDICINES for the STONE Publick, amount to above One Thousand Three Hundred Pounds; the Duke of Richmond lately gave 30 Guineas, Thomas Frederic, Esq; 20, the Countess of Huntingdon 10, the Hon. Mrs F. Woodhouse 10, Sir Ed. Smyth 10, an Unknown Person 50, and several others from half a Guinea to 5 Guineas. More Certificates of Cures, are received but we cannot conveniently insert them till the SUPPLEMENT.

Substance of the Proclamation publish'd by the King of France in Corsica.

1. **A**N Amnesty and Restitution to Honours and Estates, is promis'd to all that will accept of it.— 2. Every Body to be disarm'd under Pain of Death.— 3. All Imposts, Subsidies, and Taxes, not paid during the time of the Revolt, are to be forgiven, and not to be levied again till after the first of October.— 4. The Commissary-General of the Island shall not, as heretofore, have Power to send People to the Gallies, but Criminals shall be sent to *Genoa*, to be tried according to the Forms of Justice.— 5. The supreme Tribunal of *Corsica* shall consist of three Auditors, who shall neither be *Genoese* nor *Corsicans*; but the inferior Judges shall be *Corsicans*, who shall have Power to determine, without Appeal, all Causes not exceeding 500 Livres in Value, having before no Cognizance of any above 25 Livres.— 6. Colleges shall be erected for the Education of the Youth of *Corsica*, who shall be raised to the Episcopal Dignity equally with the other Subjects of the Republick, which promises, in case of Vacancies, to propose them to the Pope.— 7. The Republick shall nominate for five Years successively, four *Corsican* Families every Year to be ennobled.

Assassins shall be hereafter punish'd with Death, without Mercy.— And the King and the Emperor will be Guarantees for the Execution of these Conditions.

Lisbon. On the 2d Instant N. S. arrived the Fleet from *Rio Janeiro*, richly laden with Diamonds and other Effects, great Part of which belongs to the *English* Merchants.

Naples. The Baron *de Neuhoﬀ* with two of his Relations were seiz'd on the 2d of this Month by the Officers of the Government, in the House of the Dutch Consul, and sent Prisoners to the Fortress of *Gueta*.

Hague. The States General have given *France* a remarkable Proof of their Readiness to condescend to every thing she desires of them, in regard to the Affairs of *Corsica*; their High Mightinesses have turn'd out their Consul at *Naples*, for receiving at his House the Baron *de Neuhoﬀ*: the King of *France* being sufficiently satisfy'd with the Neutrality which the States General intended to observe in the *Corsican* Business, would content himself with the Demonstration their High Mightinesses had given of it, without the actual Dismission of their Consul.

From *Manheim*, That the Elector Palatine had himself requested the Court of *France* to furnish him with a Body of

Troops to garrison the fortified Places of the Palatinate, in the room of the Elector's own Forces, which he designs to send into the Duchies of *Fuliers* and *Bergue*, to protect these Territories from any Enterprizes of the King of *Prussia*. In short, *France* has taken all the necessary Steps for securing the entire Succession of the Elector Palatine to the Prince of *Sultzbach*: She has made sure of *Sweden*, is securing *Denmark*, and has it in her Power to bring several of the Electors of the Empire into her Interest. Relays too have been settled every three Leagues between *Manheim* and *Paris*, ever since the Indisposition of the Elector.

From *Madrid*. This Court at present seems principally engaged in making up its Misunderstandings with the Maritime Powers, with whom it appears so far from desiring to enter into fresh Quarrels, that it endeavours, in earnest, to reconcile itself to those Powers.

Constantinople. The Ambassadors of *Thomas Kouli Kan*, having acquainted the Grand Visier, that his Master desired that *Russia* might be comprehended in the Treaty his Master was about to conclude with the Grand Signior, that Minister answer'd in a lofty Manner, "That they had no Business to intermeddle with any Thing but what regarded their Master, and ought not to trouble themselves about the Interests of any other Power."

From *Kiom* in *Poland*, The Crown General being informed that a great Body of *Russians* was to pass thro' the Territories of the Republick, in order to join the Imperialists in *Hungary*, has writ to Count *Munich*, "That as the Republick had resolved to remain neuter; he had Orders to oppose the Passage of those Troops with all his Power; and that he would act in the same Manner with the *Turks* and *Tartars*, in case they should attempt any such thing."— 'Tis probable, the two great Powers who exerted themselves to give a King to the *Poles*, did at that time expect it would strengthen their own Interest; but it is well for that People that the King has it not in his Power to sacrifice their Quiet to his Obligations.

Petersburgh. The Bashaw of *Perccop*, and Aga of the Janizaries taken in the *Crimea* by General *Lasci* are lodg'd with the Seraskier of *Oczakow*, who expressed his Surprise when they came in, and said, "I see my Friends, you have not been more fortunate than myself; if the War continues, we may have more of our Brethren to keep us Company."

REGISTER of BOOKS for DECEMBER, 1738.

1. **A** Treatise of Astronomy, By *John Shuttleworth*, A. M. Sold by *A. Battsforth*, &c. 8vo. Pr. 5 s.
2. *Pharmacopœa Domestica*: Or, The Family Dispensatory; from the *Latin* of the late *Dr Fuller*. Printed for *Innys and Manby*. 8vo. Pr. 4 s.
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SUPPLEMENT

T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.
(Continued from Page 632.)

Hyrnec Arech, Urg; proceeded thus,
on the Button Affair.



THE Gentlemen who were present when the Witnesses against the Bill were examined at the Bar of this House, A may remember, that it appeared by some of them who had weighed the Materials employed in covering a dozen of Needle-work Buttons with the same Quantity of woven Buttons, that the B latter exceeded the former in Weight; and that, after the woven Buttons were made, the Manufacturers were obliged to cut off some Part of the Lint from each Button where it is sewed to the Coat, which Waste still encreases the Consumption of the Materials. Nor, C could the Evidences for the Bill, Sir, deny, that there was at least an equal Consumption of Materials in the one Manufacture as in the other. From hence, Sir, it is evident, that the carrying on this Manufacture by the D Loom effectually answers the Intentions of the Acts passed in its favour. As to the hon. Gentleman's other Argument, drawn from the number of Hands employed in the Needle-work Manufacture, which was the second E Point I proposed to speak to, it is, in my humble Opinion, a very good Argument for dismissing this Bill; be-

cause, as the Manufacture may be carried on by a much fewer number of Hands, with equal Advantage to our Trade in general, those who are employed in the Needle-work way, are so many Hands taken from other Arts and other Manufactures, in which they might be employed to much better purpose. I believe, Sir, it is not unknown to some Gentlemen in this House, that many of our Manufactures, very beneficial to the Empire, labour under great Disadvantages from the Dearnness of Wages, occasioned by the Scarcity of Hands employed in them. But that Inconveniency would be soon removed, if the useless People employed in this and other Manufactures were turned over to the Manufactures that absolutely require them. Thus the hon. Gentleman's Objections arising from his Tenderness for these poor People, deprived of this way of earning their Bread, will be removed to the Advantage both of the Empire, and perhaps of themselves. But to convince Gentlemen how unreasonable this very Argument is, I shall beg leave to apply it to other Cases, where a Manufacture or an Art has received farther Improvements by carrying it on with fewer Hands. There was a Time, Sir, when all the Learning of this Empire and the rest of Degulia was contained in Manuscripts,

Q o o o

manuscripts, the writing of which employed great numbers of Hands, and took up a vast deal of Time in recopying. But, Sir, how ridiculous would it have been, if on the Discovery of the Art of Printing, the Transcribers and Copyers of these Manuscripts had joined in a Petition to the Legislature, that it would be pleased to prohibit the Art of Printing, for the same Reason which the hon. Gentleman now uses, because great Numbers would thereby be deprived of Bread ! But admitting, Sir, this Instance should be thought a little foreign to the present Purpose, I shall beg leave to mention another, which, I think, exactly answers the Case of the Petitioners for this Bill : The manufacturing of Wool, Silk and Thread into Stockings, when that Manufacture was carryed on by Knitting, gave Bread to, I believe, as great numbers of People, as the Manufacture of Needle-work Buttons now does. But, Sir, I never heard that, when the Invention of working Stockings in the Loom was introduced, great numbers of the Subjects were reduced to Want, and in danger of Starving ; or that any Application was made to the Senate in their behalf. In all civilized Countries, Sir, Inventions for the Improvement of Arts and Manufactures have been encouraged ; sometimes Rewards, and sometimes exclusive Rights to exercise them have been assign'd to the Inventors, who are always looked upon as Benefactors to their Country.

Not only his Majesty and the general Approbation of the Empire gave a Sanction to a late Invention for improving one Branch of the Manufacture of Raw Silk, but this very House rewarded the ingenious Inventor with a Gratuity of 14,000 *Sprugs*. This excellent Invention enabled us to carry on the Manufacture with fewer Hands than it required before, and was therefore justly look'd upon as a publick Advantage. Now, Sir, I should be glad to know, if Gentlemen would not have thought it a very ridiculous Step in the former Manufacturers, if they had presented a Petition to this House, setting forth, ' That if the Use of the

' Engine invented by the Artist *Tsafom Lebom*, was not prohibited by the Senate, many Thousands of the Petitioners would be in danger of wanting Bread.' I believe, no Gentleman can shew me wherein a Petition of this Kind is different from the Petitions that gave rise to the Bill now under our Consideration. Nor can I imagine that any Argument can be advanced in favour of this Bill, that does not equally serve against the Improvement, nay, the Invention of any Manufacture. The Longitude, Sir, is a Discovery that would consequently be a great Improvement of Navigation, by rendering it more safe, and Voyages performed in a shorter Time, and so make less Employ for Mariners. Were an ingenious Man to discover the Longitude, would not our Sailors have as good Reason to petition this House against that Improvement of their Art, as the Needle-workers have to petition us against the Improvement of theirs ? and would they not have the same Right to Redress ? Having therefore, I hope, shewn that this Argument drawn from the greater number of Hands employed in the one Manufacture than are employed in the other, is unreasonable in itself, and attended with the grossest Absurdities, I shall now proceed to consider what Effect this Improvement can have upon our Exports.

I believe, Sir, it cannot be disputed that the cheaper a Manufacture is carried on by a Nation, the greater Quantities of that Manufacture will that Nation be able to export. This Truth, I am afraid, appears but too plainly in the present State of the *Liliputian* Manufactures ; in which our Neighbours, the *Blefuscutians*, being able to furnish the same Commodities at a cheaper Rate, undersell us at most of the Markets in *Degulia*. Therefore, I think, Sir, it is undeniable that every Improvement, which, by diminishing the number of Hands required in a Manufacture, reduces the Price of the Commodity, ought to meet with Encouragement from this House. That the Method of weaving Buttons is

is more expeditious than that of Needle-working, has I think in effect been owned by the honourable Gentleman, and the Counsel who have spoke for the Bill. Now, Sir, the more expeditious the Method, the greater is the Reduction of Hands employed. Because, if a Man, who now deals to the Value of six thousand *Sprugs a Moon* in Buttons, is obliged to employ eight Hands every Day, if four Hands, Sir, ^B can do the same Work that these eight Hands can do; and in as short a Time, he can discharge four of his Hands, and thereby save half his Expences, and consequently he will be able to serve a foreign Market at a cheaper Rate than he could before have done. ^C The good Effect of the Reduction of Hands employed in this Manufacture appears from the Examination of the Witnesses against the Bill: For it has been proved, Sir, that, notwithstanding the Obstructions they have met with ^D from the Petitioners for the Bill, the Loom-Manufacturers have exported larger Quantities, in proportion to the number of Dealers, than the Needle-workers have ever yet done; and there is, Sir, an obvious Reason for it, ^E which is, that the Loom Manufacturers not only can afford their Commodities much cheaper than the Needle-workers can, but their Commodities are much better in their kind, much neater, and more lasting, as has been, ^F fully proved at the Bar of this House. There is, I think, only one Objection more, which I shall beg leave to answer: The Petitioners for the Bill alleged, that in the Loom-Manufacture many Materials are used which are not *Mohair*, and that therefore the ^G Loom-workers in some measure elude the Intent of the Acts of Senate, made for encouraging the Consumption of that Commodity. This Allegation might have had some Weight; but unfortunately, for the Petitioners, it is not grounded on Fact. For the Loom-Manufacture does not elude the Intention of these Acts of Senate, because, tho' the Manufacturers indeed make use of some Materials besides

Mohair and *Raw Silk*, yet when the *Mohair* and *Raw Silk* of an equal number of Buttons are weighed, the Materials employed in the Loom exceed those of the Needle-workers; and the other Materials employed in each Button, are not so heavy as the Waste of the *Raw Silk* and *Mohair* which the Loom Manufacturers are obliged to make. But, Sir, besides this Answer drawn from a plain Fact, that appeared at the Bar of your House; give me leave to say, that this Objection against the Loom-Manufacture is a very strong Reason that we ought to support it; for, as the Intention of these Acts was to encrease the Consumption of our Commodities, therefore, whatever best answers that Intention, best deserves our Encouragement. Now, Sir, it appears that the Materials, besides those of *Raw Silk* and *Mohair* made use of by the Loom-Manufacturers, are the Produce of this Kingdom; it appears, that their using them does not diminish the Consumption of the other Commodities; and therefore it undeniably follows, that the Loom-Manufacture is best calculated for answering the Intentions of the Legislature.

Having thus, Sir, I think, obviated the principal Arguments in favour of the Bill, I shall now beg leave to put Gentlemen in mind that, by passing it, we shall do a Thing which I am sure every Member of a *Lilliputian* Senate would willingly avoid; we make an Encroachment, Sir, upon the private Property of our Fellow-Subjects. We deprive them of the natural Right which every Man, in a Land of Liberty, ought to enjoy, of gaining Bread in an honest and lawful Way. Nay more, Sir, we give a total Discouragement to any future Improvement of Arts and Manufactures. How will it sound, to After-Times, that in a Reign remarkable for the Encouragement of all the Arts, especially those of Commerce, a *Lilliputian* Senate, by one Act, prevented all future Improvement of any of these Arts? Let us not, Sir, draw upon us the Imputation of so much

much Barbarism, let us not give our Neighbours so just a Handle of Reproach; but let us remember, that not only the present but future Ages are concerned in every Step of this Nature we shall make. Had our Ancestors, Sir, discouraged the Improvers of Arts and Manufactures, they could have had no Title to the Gratitude of their Posterity. And, Sir, give me leave to add that in *Lilliput*, the Advancement of the *liberal*, is but the Consequence of the Encouragement given by the Legislature to the Improvement of the *commercial* Arts. In all Ages and Countries they have gone hand in hand, they have risen and fallen with one another, and whatever has affected the latter has always proved fatal to the former. Therefore, Sir, I am against our passing this Bill.

These Reasons were thought so good by the Clinabs, that the Question being put, and a Division following, the Bill was rejected. For the Bill 85, against it 111.

We shall now give the Reader a methodical Summary of *DEBATES*, from the Beginning of this Session; especially such as either engaged the Attention of the Publick or produced a Division.

On the first Day of the Sessions, after the Clinabs had returned to their House, from attending his Imperial Majesty in the House of Hurgoes, and the Prolocutor had reported his Imperial Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, *Hyrnec Feauks*, Urg; spoke to the following Purpose:

S I R,

IT has been always the Custom of this House, at the beginning of every Session of the Senate, to return our Gracious Emperor Thanks for his Speech from the Throne; but, Sir, the severe Stroke, which not only his Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family, but all the Empire, have received since our last Meeting in the Death of the Empress, requires, that on this Occasion our Thanks to his Imperial Majesty for his most gracious Assurances should be attended with our Condolence for his unexpressible Loss. A Loss, Sir, which, I flatter myself, I

read in the Eye of every Gentleman who hears me, and which must be regretted by every Subject in the Empire, who retains in his Breast one Spark of Loyalty or Gratitude.

Gentlemen cannot miss to observe, that if his Majesty has express'd himself on this Occasion with more Brevity than usual, it is owing to the Remembrance of a Princess who endeared herself in every Relation of Life, either as a Consort, a Mother, or a Queen. And tho' her Death, Sir, is an afflicting Dispensation to all the Empire, yet we cannot suppose that any of us can feel it so deeply as the Royal Breast, which, while she was alive, she so much eased of the Toils of Government by her Counsels, which never had any other Tendency than to promote his Honour by promoting the Happiness of his People. Of this, Sir, we had many late Instances, especially when the sovereign Power, in absence of her Royal Consort, was delegated into her Hands. On that Occasion, Sir, we may all remember with what Moderation she governed, with what Cheerfulness she rewarded, and with what Reluctance she punished; tho' the Prudence of her Measures, rendered the Exercise of this last and most ungrateful Branch of the Royal Prerogative, but seldom necessary. Therefore, Sir, however some amongst us may differ in particular Views and Interests, I hope we shall all unite in paying a Debt of Gratitude to the Memory of the best of Princesses, as well as of Duty to the Person of the best of Emperors. I move, therefore, that this House should resolve, that an humble Address be presented to his Imperial Majesty; to return his Imperial Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, to condole with his Majesty on his and the Nation's irreparable Loss by the Death of her most excellent Majesty the Empress, and to assure his Majesty, that this House does always take part in every Thing that nearly concerns and affects him, and will endeavour to soften every Care that may approach

approach him; to assure his Imperial Majesty, that we will carefully avoid all Heats and Animosities; that we will readily and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the current Year; and, as we are truly sensible of the Regard his Majesty has always shewn to the Liberties and Privileges of his Subjects, that we will, as becomes the Representatives of a grateful People, lose no Occasion of testifying our Affection and Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Preservation of our excellent Constitution; and farther, to beseech his Imperial Majesty to be careful of his sacred and inestimable Life, on which the Happiness of his Family and his People so immediately depends.

This Motion was seconded by Urg; Slenwy, jun. and then Wimgul Skeiphen, Urg; spoke as follows:

S I R,

IT would be very unbecoming any Gentleman in this House, to oppose the Motion made by the hon. Gentleman who spoke last. For my own Part, Sir, I have so deep a Sense of the Loss we all sustain by the Death of that incomparable Princess, that I think no Expressions of Gratitude or Sorrow can do more than Justice to her Character. Thus much, Sir, I speak as a Subject of his Imperial Majesty: I shall now beg Leave to trouble you with a few Words, as one who has the Honour to sit in this House.

Speeches from the Throne, Sir, have often, in my Time, been looked upon as expressing the Sense of the Ministry, rather than that of the Prince. For which Reason there have been many Instances wherein this House has taken the Liberty to debate on every Sentence of such Speeches. I do not indeed affirm that the Speech now to be consider'd is drawn up to serve any private Ministerial Ends; but think that, in our Address of Thanks, we ought to go no greater Lengths than the general Expressions

in the Speech require. I am, Sir, confirmed in this Opinion from former Instances, wherein I have known that too warm an Address from this House has been look'd upon by the Ministry as an Approbation, not only of their past, but their present and future Measures. I have known, Sir, a Minister, when any Part of his Conduct was objected to, tell Gentlemen; 'Did you not give the Imperial Crown all the Assurances possible, that you were perfectly satisfied with the Measures taken by the Government? Did not you return an Address of Thanks, and express your Resolution to concur with his Majesty in every Step he should take for the Welfare and Security of the Government?' I say, Sir, such Speeches as these have formerly been made by Ministers, and Gentlemen have found themselves very much embarrassed by the fine Words and fair Promises inserted in their Address. Therefore, Sir, I think it is not improper, as his Imperial Majesty has not been pleased to inform us of the Situation of Affairs, to suspend our Approbation of any Measures that may have been taken since our last Assembly. When they come to be laid before us in a regular manner, let us then approve 'em, if they are right Measures; but let us not by an over-forward Zeal preclude ourselves from the Liberty of objecting to them, if they are wrong ones. Some of them, Sir, may very soon come under our Consideration; for I believe no Gentleman here is ignorant, that our Merchants have of late made very strong Applications to the Government for a Redress of the Injuries they have suffered by the *Iberian* Depredations. This Affair may very probably come before us, in this Session; and then, Sir, I hope we shall have a fair Opportunity of doing justice to the Zeal of the Administration for the Honour and Interest of the Empire. Besides, Sir, this last Speech from the Throne being, as the Hon. Gentleman observed, shorter than usual, we can learn nothing from it concerning the State of our Affairs, with respect to the other Powers of *De-gulia*;

gulia ; we know nothing of the many Negotiations set on foot, since our last Session, for securing the Balance of Power, and for preventing our aspiring Neighbours of *Blefuscu* from becoming too formidable, and from rising by the Depression of the *Allemannuan* Emperor. When these and the like Points come under our Consideration, if it shall appear that our Ministers have acted a Part becoming the Dignity, and consistent with the Welfare of this Empire, I shall very readily consent to our making them as ample Acknowledgments as their Conduct deserves ; but till this appears, it is my humble Opinion, that we ought not to be lavish of our Compliments, but leave ourselves at Liberty to object or approve, according as Truth, Justice, and the Public Good shall direct.

Waknits Wimgul Ooynn, *Urg; spoke next as follows.*

S I R,

I Cannot but own myself to be entirely of the Opinion of my hon. Friend who spoke last. As Speeches from the Throne have been taken for the Sense of the Ministry, too lavish Addresses from this House have been regarded rather as Incense to the Minister, than a just Acknowledgement to the Sovereign. But, Sir, I hope we shall always look upon ourselves as the Trustees of the People, and endeavour to speak their Sense in our Addresses, as well as act for their Interests in our Proceedings. Tho' the Expression, Sir, proposed to be inserted in this Address, *that we will carefully avoid all Heats and Animosities* is, to be sure, a very proper Part of a Resolution of this Nature, and what I am persuaded every Gentleman will willingly agree to ; yet there have been Instances, Sir, when from as well-guarded Expressions Ministers have taken occasion to attempt the Subversion of that Liberty of Debate, and Freedom of Speech, which ought to distinguish the Representatives of a free People. Amongst such a People,

Sir, an Opposition always must, and perhaps it is their Happiness that it does, exist. And, Sir, tho' it is to be wish'd that Heats and Animosities were banished from all Opposition, yet I am afraid while Men have different Passions, different Interests, and different Views, this can scarcely be effected.

The granting necessary Supplies for the current *Moon*, Sir, is what seems very reasonable and indispensable in a House of *Clinabs*. But, Sir, I believe there are Instances when, in former Reigns, the *Clinabs* have refused to grant a *Grull* for the Service of the current *Moon*, till they were sure the Money granted for the Services of the preceding had been properly applied. No House of *Clinabs* had ever greater Reason than we have to be frugal of the publick Money, and to enquire in what Manner it has been applied. We have already granted to his Majesty Sums sufficient to have enabled the Ministry to put the Empire into such a Situation, that she might have nothing to fear from any Enemies either at Home or Abroad ; and consequently to have diminished the Taxes, and eased the People of some Part of the unsupportable Load of Debt they now lie under. If, upon Inquiry, it shall appear that they have acted in this Manner ; If it shall appear that the People have so much as a Prospect of Relief from their present Pressures, I shall think the Sums we have already granted, not only well bestowed ; but shall concur with any Motion that may be made for our granting the like in Time to come. But, Sir, notwithstanding the Sums we have already granted, if the public Debt, instead of being diminished is daily increasing, if it shall appear that any Part of it has been applied in promoting the Arts of Corruption, and betraying the Interests of the Empire, I think it is our Duty to put a Stop to any such Grants for the future. In the mean time, Sir, I am as forward as any Gentleman here, that we should

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condole with his Majesty on the irreparable Loss of the late Empress, and that we express our Resolution of losing no Occasion of testifying our Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Preservation of our excellent Constitution ; ' nay, of our going the greatest Lengths for securing the Imperial Crown in his Majesty's Person and Family. But, Sir, give me Leave to say, that the readiest Way to make these Engagements good, is by reserving to ourselves a Right of enquiring into any Misapplication that may have been made of the publick Money and Credit, and by determining to let the World see that we are resolved to do as much as lies in our Power for making his Imperial Majesty the Sovereign of a great, a happy, and an uncorrupted People.

The Reply was to the following Effect, by Sir Wimgul Yegon.

S I R,

I Really thought that the Terms in which the hon. Gentleman who spoke first, proposed we should address his Imperial Majesty, were so decent, and so expressive of the Veneration for the Memory of the late Empress, as well as of our Affection for his Majesty's Person and his illustrious Family, that they were unexceptionable. Therefore, I am surpris'd, that Gentlemen should take occasion from them, to throw out any Insinuations against the present Administration ; because, perhaps, there have been corrupt Administrations in former Times. When Gentlemen seem to doubt, if we should assure his Majesty, that we will readily and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for his Majesty's Service, because the publick Money has been formerly misapplied, they may doubt, whether we should condole with his Majesty on the Death of his Royal Consort ; because there have been Empresses whose Loss the Empire had no Reason to regret. If there has been any Misapplication of

the publick Money, Sir, it will be Time enough for Gentlemen to produce their Objections, when the Bills for providing for the Supplies of the current *Moon* come under our Consideration. But, Sir, I can, by no means, think that this is a Time for starting these Objections, on the very first Day of a Session, and immediately after his Majesty has recommended Unanimity in our Proceedings from the Throne. If it shall appear, Sir, that any Demands that shall be then made are unnecessary, Gentlemen are not precluded by the Terms of the Address now proposed from starting their Difficulties ; because, by it, we only promise to grant such Supplies as shall be necessary. I shall make no doubt but the two hon. Gentlemen who spoke last, have lived under a very corrupt and very dangerous Administration in this Empire ; an Administration, that by a scandalous Abuse of their Sovereign's Power, must have sunk us in the Esteem of all Nations Abroad, and entail'd Superstition and Slavery on us at Home, had not Providence and the Counsels of a subsequent Administration interposed. But, Sir, till the hon. Gentleman shall prove that we are now in the same despicable Circumstances, I think there can be no Objection to our resolving upon an Address in the Terms proposed by the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion.

No Reply being made to this, the House came to a Resolution upon the Motion, and a Committee was ordered to draw up an Address to be presented to his Imperial Majesty on the same Resolution ; and they immediately withdrew into the Prolocutor's Chamber ; and drew up an Address accordingly.

On the second Day of the Sessions, it was resolved by the House of *Chynabs*, that an humble Address be presented to the Emperor to congratulate his Imperial Majesty on the Increase of the Royal Family, upon the Prince Royal's Consort being happy delivered of a Princess ; and the Address was ordered to be presented. Immediately

diately after this Order, was made the Hurgo Sedyin Beclaurac, and the Hurgo Mothrep stood up almost at the same Time, but upon the Prolocutor's pointing to the former the other sat down. Upon which the Hurgo Sedyin Beclaurac mov'd that the House should resolve that, a congratulatory Message be sent to the Prince Royal and his Consort, on the same happy Occasion. This Motion being seconded by the Hurgo Hyrnec Pletow, it was agreed to. The Hurgoes Sedyin Beclaurac and Hyrnec Pletow being appointed two of the Messengers to the Prince Royal, the Hurgo Mothrep stood up again, and said; *That he did not rise up to make any Objection to the hon. Persons whom the House had appointed to carry their Message to the Prince Royal; on the contrary he thought that the House could not do better than to make the hon. Person who made the Motion, and the hon. Person who seconded it, two of the Number; because they had now an Opportunity of going to a Court, where they could not have gone without the Commands of the House. **

* Mr Gulliver says, this alludes to an Order forbidding all in Office under the Emperor to pay their Court to the Prince Royal.

The next Affair that occasioned a Debate in the House of Clinabs, was a Petition of the Flamen and Subflamen of the great Temple of Belfaborac, which was offered to the House by the Hurgo Snodun, and introduced in the following Manner:

S I R,

I HAVE in my Hand a Petition of a like Nature with what has been in several former Sessions presented to, and received by, this House. It is, Sir, from the Flamen and Subflamen of the Temple of Belfaborac, who have the most grateful Sense of the former Favours conferred on them by this House. The Petition, Sir, sets forth, that the great Temple of Belfa-

borac came into the Hands of the first Pontiff and Subpontiff unfinish'd, and by Length of Time and Badness of its Materials became so ruinous, that in the eighth and ninth Moons of the late Emperor Wimgul the third, the Senate granted an annual Sum for a certain Term of Moons for repairing it, the Superintendent of the Royal Revenue, the first President of the Imperial Bench, and the then Flamen of Belfaborac being appointed Commissioners for that Purpose. The Reasons, Sir, that induced the Senate to grant this Bounty are still subsisting, and these are, Its being an antient and Imperial Foundation, and the Burial-Place of some of the greatest Monarchs, as well as of the best Men, that this Empire could ever boast of. After the Term of their enjoying this Bounty was expired, the Senate, as the Petition I have in my Hand proceeds to set forth, in the 9th Moon of the Reign of the Empress Nana, granted the Sum of four thousand Sprugs every Moon towards repairing and finishing the said Edifice; and in order to the finishing of it as directed by the Senate, the then Surveyor formed a Design of erecting a Spire on the middle Tower, a Model of which he then prepared, and a Draught of which, with the rest of the intended Building, was laid before this House the last Sessions of the Senate. The Petition, Sir, proceeds to set forth, that by Acts pass'd in the sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth of his present Imperial Majesty, the several Sums of four thousand Sprugs, each Moon, have been issued out and apply'd for carrying on the said Work; and an Account how the same has been expended has been every Moon laid before this House; and that all the Money granted as aforesaid being expended, the said Works are now at a Stand. All this, Sir, is submitted to the Consideration of the House by the Petitioners, who humbly hope that the Favours already conferred on the said Temple, by this and former Senates, may be continued.

The

The Prime Minister then, by his Imperial Majesty's Command, having acquainted the House that his Imperial Majesty being informed of the Contents of the Petition, recommended it to the Consideration of the House, the Petition was ordered to be brought up and read. After which the *Hurgo Sodnun* mov'd, A that the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the Supply granted to his Imperial Majesty; he was seconded by the *Hurgolen Wimgul Yegon*, and then *Tsahom Anots*, *Hurgolen*, spoke to the following Effect: B

S I R,

I Remember a Story that was told of a great Favourite of the Emperor *Chorlo* the Second. This Gentleman, who was a true Cavalier, fought for the Father, and was banished with the Son, whom he attended all the Time of his Exile. Upon the Resettlement of the Imperial Family he still continued to follow his Master's Fortune, but never minded his own; 'till at last, his continual Attendance at Court, his giving into all the fashionable Expences of the Times, and the Figure D which his Intimacy with his Majesty obliged him to support, at last exhausted every Grull of his Estate. But such was the Gentleman's Modesty, (a Virtue, you'll say, very rarely to be met with in the Favourite of a Monarch) that he never made one Solicitation in his own Behalf, tho' he had many Opportunities of doing it. At last the Emperor being informed of his Circumstances, took Occasion one Day, as the Gentleman was soliciting a Post for one of his Friends, to tell him, F 'Sir, says he, you have been a very 'faithful and a very constant Servant 'to me, I have had great Satisfaction 'in your Company without your being 'a Grull the better for me, tho' I am 'persuaded your Estate has suffered 'considerably in my Service. As you 'are a Man of Sense, and fit for Bu- G 'ness, why do you not ask something 'for yourself?' The Gentleman made no other Return to his Majesty at that Time but a profound Acknowledgement of the Honour he had received

by his Majesty's being so mindful of him; but some time after, being all alone with the Emperor; Pray, Sir, says he to his Majesty, be so good as to lend me a thirty Grull. A thirty Grull! answers the Emperor, what do you mean? if you have occasion for a larger Sum you may have it.—No no, replies the Gentleman, this small Piece does very well to begin with, for I have often observed, that once put you in the Way of giving, it is easy to keep you in it, and then you do not care how much you give.

Tho' this Story, Sir, especially as to the Modesty of the Petitioner, may not in every respect be parallel to the Case now before us, yet I think there is something in the giving Humour of the Monarch pretty applicable to our Conduct on former Occasions of this Nature. The Sum, Sir, that was originally ask'd for, and granted, for the Purposes mention'd in this Petition, could have made no great Figure in the public Accounts had we stop't there; but an Accumulation of that Sum, Sir, from time to time obtained when we were in the giving Humour, would make, I think, no despicable Article if applied towards the Discharge of some Part of the National Debt. Therefore, Sir, I think we should rather stop now than later, and I hope this Petition will lie upon the Table.

The Urg; Wolrefyt spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

THO' I have a most profound Respect for the venerable Body of the Flamens, and should be glad to see our sacred Edifices make a Figure becoming the Grandeur of his Imperial Majesty and this Nation; yet, I own, I cannot approve that the Disposal of the Senate's Bounty for that Purpose should be entirely in the Hands of the Priesthood. I do not speak this as if they were capable of misapplying any Part of it; but merely from my having so great a Respect for that venerable Class, that I am unwilling they should be burthen'd with any other

P p p p

Cares

Cares besides those of their Function, which are many and weighty. I am therefore, Sir, surprized that the hon. Person who brought up the Petition should appear so pressing for us to grant it; since it is certain we cannot do it without putting these good Men to very great Trouble. The Overseeing of a Work, Sir, that costs four thousand Sprugs every *Moon*, takes up no small Part of a Man's Time; and tho' some Lay Men are joined in the Commission for managing this Bounty, yet we know the Fatigue of it is entirely left to the venerable Persons. Now, Sir, this is an Injustice done not only to them but to the Laity also, who must suffer greatly by their spiritual Guides having so many Avocations from the Duties of their Functions; besides, Sir, we are to consider, that the Way of Life in which these venerable Persons have been educated, gives them no Opportunity of knowing the Price and Materials of Workingmen, or of forming a right Judgment upon the Sufficiency of their Work; both which are very necessary Qualifications in the Overseers of a Business of this Nature. So that I dare say, Sir, the venerable Persons will think themselves highly obliged to this House if we should ease them of that Trouble, and this upon a double Account. First, as they will have more Leisure for looking after their spiritual Concerns, which, to such disinterested good Men as they are, is a most invaluable Blessing; and secondly, as we can put the Inspection of the Work into Hands who will take care to have it done to the best Advantage, and at the least Expence. Therefore, Sir, I am for letting this Petition lie upon the Table till a Lay Commission for overseeing the Execution of the Work is made out.

This was answered by the Prime Minister as follows:

S I R,

I AM entirely of the hon. Gentleman's Mind who spoke first, in thinking that more Money has been

expended upon the Desire of this Petition than perhaps the Senate expected when they made the first Grant for this Purpose. But that, Sir, is the very Reason, why, in my Opinion, we ought to agree to the Petition; for it would be very absurd in us, after the great Expence the Nation has been at on this Account, if we should leave the Work unfinished to save a trifling Sum. The Reasons that induced the Senate at first, Sir, to promote and encourage the Design of repairing and finishing this Edifice, were such as were worthy so august a Body. Should we let the Temple where the Bodies of our greatest Emperors are deposited, and which lately received the Remains of a Princess whose Memory must be ever dear to *Lilliput*, be the only Temple in the whole Empire not properly provided for, we should justly expose ourselves to the Censure of the rest of *Degulia*, and of every Stranger who visits us. The Expence therefore which the Desire of this Petition requires, is an Expence we ought to be at for our own Honour, for the Honour of the Empire, and let me add, for the Honour of the Imperial House. These, and no other, are the Motives, Sir, that incline me to give my Vote for our granting the Petition, and I am persuaded Gentlemen will easily concur, when they compare the Reasonableness of the Thing to the Smallness of the Expence.

As to what was urged by the hon. Gentleman who spoke last, in that the Inspection of the Work ought to be committed to Laymen, I *seriously* own that I was once of his Opinion, and I remember one *Moon* that the Experiment was actually made. But at the same time I remember, that when the Accounts were examined, and the Work surveyed, it was found that we neither had managed so frugally, nor was the Work so well executed, as when it was under the Inspection of the Priesthood. Besides that, Sir, the Commissioners being Men who had a great deal of other Business to mind, seldom thought it worth their while to meet, and

and to concert Measures for the more effectual carrying on this Work, which by these Means was neglected, and it must still suffer if we shall put it under the Inspection of Laymen entirely. ^A For, Sir, tho' we should suppose that they had it at Heart to carry the Work on in the most frugal Manner, yet every one will trust to another, till on the whole it is neglected. But, Sir, when we leave the Commission in the Hands ^B of the venerable Persons, they think it their Duty, they make it their Business, they take a Pleasure, I may say, a Pride, in seeing it carried on to the best Advantage. As to the hon. Gentleman's Fears of its being too great a ^C Burthen to these venerable Persons, if they do not esteem it such, I see no Reason that we should. The Priesthood is very seldom oppressed without complaining; and I dare say we never should have been troubled with the Petition, if our granting it must be attended ^D with any Inconvenience to the Petitioners. We are to consider, Sir, that the Situation of the Priests who attend this Temple, is different from that of those who have Charge of whole Parishes on their Hands; the ^E Petitioners have Time and Leisure enough to spare; and give me Leave to say, Sir, it is a Part of their Office to take all the Care they can both of the Reparations and the Additions that are made to that Edifice by which they live. ^F Therefore, Sir, I am for referring the Petition to the Committee of Supply, and for making no Alteration in the Commission.

(Gorgenti Whethtoc, *Urg; spoke next* ^G
as follows:

S I R,

I Don't think that in the present State of our public Credit, and while the People are already overwhelmed with Taxes, that we ought to agree to the giving away one *Grull* of their Money on any Occasion but ^H where it is absolutely necessary. The sum required of us by the Petition, is not indeed a very large one; but small as it is, we are to consider that it

comes out of the Peoples Pockets, and the Purposes for which it is granted can be very little, if any Benefit to them. I cannot pretend to account for the Motives that induced the Senate to lay out so much of the Publick Money in adorning and repairing a Temple; but whatever these Motives were, I think they ought to have no Influence with us, because in those Days, Sir, the People could bear to save a little Money on an Occasion of this Kind, neither their Taxes being so heavy, nor their Debts so large, as they are now. The right hon. Gentleman who spoke last gave, indeed, one Reason which he supposed influenced the Senate on this Occasion; and that was, because many of our Emperors lie buried in that Temple. This Reason, Sir, would have come with a better Grace from that right hon. Gentleman, could he have added at the same Time, that all the Emperors there interred were Friends to the Liberties of the People.

Besides, Sir, I do not like these annual Petitions; they look somewhat like annual Bills. By indulging the ^E Petitioners from *Moon* to *Moon*, they may at last come to claim it as a kind of Right, and never give over. Let Gentlemen consider, Sir, how easy it is for them to prepare a Model of new Additions to this Temple under Pretence that they are necessary, and that we cannot do too much for adorning and repairing such an august royal Fabrick. The Reasons, Sir, for our granting the Desire of this Petition would then be just as good thirty *Moons* hence as they are now; and according to the Right hon. Gentleman's Way of reasoning who spoke last, much better; for it seems, the more we grant, the less we ought to refuse. Therefore, Sir, I should have been much better pleased, and should have thought it a much fairer Way of Proceeding, had the Petitioners, instead of asking the annual Bounty of four thousand *Sprugs*, petitioned at once for as much as, in the Opinion of competent Judges, will be sufficient to complet

compleat the Work according to the present Model. This, Sir, would have been a fair Way of acting; we should have then known what we were about, and we could have granted it in what Proportions and at what Times we found most convenient: Whereas, what we do now is in the dark; we know not when the Work will be finished; and unless it is finished, all that we shall grant now is to no Purpose. For this Reason, Sir, I think it would be extremely proper, before we proceed any further in this Affair, that the Petitioners should lay before the House an Estimate of the Expences that the Reparations and Additions to the Temple will cost in the whole.

To this the Hurgol Snodun answered to the following Purpose:

S I R,

WHAT the hon. Gentleman who spoke last proposed, indeed appears very reasonable, but I do not think it very practicable. Every Gentleman who has Experience in Building, knows very well how hard a Matter it is to calculate the Expences he must be at, tho' perhaps he has a great Part of the Materials upon his own Land; but it is much harder to do it in a Work of this Kind that is subject to many Accidents, that requires such a Variety of Workmen of all Kinds, and where all the Materials must be purchas'd from different Hands and at different Prices. However, Sir, I have heard that Subject talk'd of, and have made it my Business to enquire how much the whole must cost. And Sir, tho' I never could be certainly informed, nor have any Authority from the Petitioners to say any thing on this Head; yet, by the nearest Computation I can make, it may cost about thirteen thousand Sprugs more, which, I hope, Sir, is a Sum we may spare without laying any great Burden on the People.

Josippo Dranevs, Urg; spoke next as follows:

S I R,

THE Business of half my Life has been to pull down and build up an old House, and had I known how much it would have cost me when I first began to build and repair it, it should have gone to ruin before I had spent a Grull on it. So that, Sir, I entirely agree with the noble Person who spoke last, in thinking it impracticable to determine the exact Sum that this Work may require. Had I, Sir, foreseen that the Repairs of this old House of mine would have cost me more Money than the Building a new one, does any Gentleman imagine that I would not rather have set about the one than the other? Therefore, Sir, I think it is of no Consequence to us to have any Estimate laid before us, because it is impossible we can have a just one; and while we grant the Petition but from *Moon to Moon*, the Managers will be the better Husbands of what Money comes to their Hands, and the Work will be carried on to more Advantage, in order to encourage us to grant more.

Wimgul Ooyunn, Urg; spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

I AM for letting the Petition lie upon the Table, and for doing nothing in the Affair this *Moon*, were it for no other Reason but to put the Petitioners in Mind, that we may grant or refuse this Money just as we please. For, Sir, if this Bill should pass in course every Session, the venerable Petitioners may claim that as a *Right* which is now only an *Indulgence*.

The Hurgolen Wimgul Yegon reply'd to this as follows:

S I R,

I Believe, Sir, there is no civilized Nation in the World that does not look upon the repairing and improving those Works which their Ancestors or their Princes left as Monuments; either of their Piety or their Grandeur, to be a public Concern. Former Senates, Sir, in this Empire seem to have been

of Opinion, that no Work more deserved the Regard of the Public than the Temple of *Belfaborac*, which I look upon to be the chief Ornament of the Empire; and it would give Foreigners a very odd Notion of our Politeness, and of Gratitude to the Memory of our Princes, if we should let it stand in its present Condition, especially as so small a Sum is required to finish it. For, Sir, I dare say the noble Person was right in his Conjecture, that it will not require above thirteen or fourteen thousand Sprugs more; and when it is compleated, Sir, I will be bold to affirm, that it will excell any thing of its Kind in *Degulia*. Gentlemen may remember what an Expence the Nation was put to by our voting fifty new Temples to be built. But, Sir, in my Opinion, it is as worthy the Dignity of this House to preserve and adorn this old Temple, as it was to build fifty new ones. Give me Leave likewise to say, Sir, that this Petition would not have met with half the Opposition it has, had it been offered for the Reparation of any Building but a Temple.

As to the Fears the hon. Gentleman who spoke last is under, lest the Petitioners should claim that in Time as a Right which is now only an Indulgence, I think the Senate fully answered that Objection two or three *Moons* ago; for I remember, Sir, that when this Petition was presented, the Senate thought fit to reject it. Another hon. Gentleman seemed to apprehend that further Additions would be made to the Fabrick, and such as might involve us in unforeseen Expences. We have all, Sir, seen the Model of the Building that is design'd, and we can never imagine that the venerable Overseers of the Work will make any Additions to that Model, without the Approbation of this House. And if no Additions are made to the Model, I see no Reason for our apprehending that we shall be put to any extraordinary Expence. The Money that has already been granted for this Effect, has been duly accounted for by

the Petitioners, and I never have yet heard that any Objections were made to their Accounts; on the contrary, I have heard it often affirmed, that the Money that has been granted was managed in the most frugal Manner, and to the best Advantage. When we find that it is not so, it will be time enough then to put the Management of the Work into other Hands, or to withdraw our Bounty entirely. These Considerations, Sir, are, I think more than sufficient to determine us to come to a Resolution upon the Motion made by the noble Person who brought up the Petition; but there is another Consideration that I hope will always have its weight with this House, and that, Sir, is, his Imperial Majesty's Recommendation. I think, Sir, it will be treating his Majesty with disrespect, if we should have no Regard to his Recommendation in an Affair that can cost us so very little, and which, tho' it did not come so strongly recommended, is in itself so highly reasonable.

No Reply being made to this, the Question was put, If the Petition should be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty: A Division follow'd, and the Question pass'd in the Affirmative.

Yeas 174. Noes 61.

Immediately after this Question was over, before the House proceeded on any other Business, Gorgenti Wheth-toc, Urg; spoke as follows:

S I R,

AS I think that on all Hands it has been agreed that it is the Interest of the venerable Petitioners that the Temple of *Belfaborac* should be finish'd and repaired according to the Draught of the Model laid before this House last Session, and as very great Encomiums have been made upon their Integrity as well as good Management, I think it would be very proper for us to enquire whether or not some Part of the Revenues annex'd by the Imperial Founders to the Temple, have not been

been allotted for the Expences of the Reparation of the Fabric. This, in my Opinion, will have a very good Effect: First, it will give us an Opportunity of doing Justice to the Integrity of the venerable Petitioners. Secondly, it will be of great Use to Gentlemen when this Affair comes to be settled in the Committee. Besides, Sir, tho' it should appear from the Enquiry, that no such Allotment has been made, I think Gentlemen ought to make themselves Judges how far it is reasonable, that some Part of the large Revenues enjoy'd by the venerable Regents of that Temple, ought to be set apart for these Purposes. This, Sir, I think is extremely proper; especially as no body makes a *Grull* by the Fabrick besides themselves. I likewise don't doubt, Sir, but that it will appear in the Course of this Enquiry, that many of the venerable Persons have expended large Sums out of their own Revenues upon the Reparations and the Additions of the Fabric. Therefore, Sir, I humbly move, 'That the venerable Flamen and Subflamen of the Temple of *Belfaborac*, prepare an Estimate of the Revenues belonging to the Priests attending the said Temple, distinguishing the several Appropriations.'

The Prime Minister's Answer to this, was as follows:

S I R,

I OWN this is the most extraordinary Motion I ever heard in this House. I should be glad to know how the hon. Gentleman would take it, if he should be required to lay before this House a particular Inventory of his own Estate, that he may receive Directions from the House in what Manner he is to apply it: I believe the hon. Gentleman would think it a very unjustifiable Way of Proceeding; and give me Leave to say, Sir, that if such a Proceeding is unjustifiable in Cases of private Property, it is much more so where a Body of Men upon a Foundation, and an Imperial Foundation too, is concern'd. Nor can I see, Sir, how we can agree to this Motion

without violating all the Rules of common Justice, and shaking the Foundations of all Property. Besides, Sir, the hon. Gentlemen does not reflect, that we are no Court of Record, and therefore cannot oblige the Petitioners to exhibit their Rights to these Possessions before us. So that it is not really in our Power to come to any Resolution upon this Motion. And, Sir, should we make a Stretch in this Case, I should be very sorry to sit in this House while we came to a Resolution that might give the World Reason to think that we design'd to carry our Power farther than our Justice. There may, indeed, some particular Cases come before us, in which it is necessary, that one of the Parties explain or prove his Right of Possession; but this, tho' it seldom happens, is always done voluntarily by that Party, that the House may more clearly comprehend his Case. And, Sir, I believe the hon. Gentleman cannot find one Precedent where this House obliged a Party to submit to our Judgement, or the Papers and Securities by which he or they enjoy their Estates or Income. We have no Reason to doubt, Sir, that the Flamens of this Temple have as good a Right by Law to what they enjoy as any of us have to our private Estates; nor do I think that either Justice or Reason oblige them to lay out any Part of their Income upon repairing the Temple, or upon these Alterations or Additions. As for their living by the Temple, all the Parish Priests, throughout the Empire live by their Temples; yet, Sir, that is no Reason that each of them should be at the Expence of repairing his respective Temple. So that, I hope, Sir, when Gentlemen consider the Consequence of this Motion they will let it drop. I dare say, no Gentleman suspects that I oppose it from any other Motives than the Principles of common Equity, which are always agreeable to the Maxims of good Policy. There was, indeed, a Time, when this House and the Legislature in general, had Reason to be jealous of every Concession

in favour of the Priests ; but, Sir, that Set of Priests is almost extinct, and the Principles and Actions which once gave us very good Grounds for such a Jealousy, are now almost entirely worn out. And as their Successors behave with that Submission and Regard for the Government that becomes their Character, I think, Sir, they deserve the Protection and Indulgence of the Senate. I believe it cannot be pretended by Gentlemen, that since I had the Honour to be concerned in the Administration, the Priests have met with any extraordinary Indulgence from the Government, or that any of the High - *Tramecsans* amongst them have been encouraged. But, Sir, I must own, that a Petition from the Priests, if they act as Ministers of Peace, and if the Petition is reasonable in itself, will never be less agreeable to me because it is in favour of the Priests. I should not have troubled the House about an Affair which I think has taken up but too much of your Time already, had I not perceived an unusual Spirit of Opposition to this Petition, from Gentlemen whom, by their former Conduct, I never suspected as Enemies to the Priests, even in the most exorbitant Claims, and their most exalted *Tramecsan* Principles.

Wimgul Pulnub, *Urg*; spoke next as follows.

S I R,

I AM sorry that I am obliged on this Occasion to differ from the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, but glad of having one Opportunity of speaking on the same Side of the Question with my right hon. Friend who sits by me. It is certain, Sir, that it would be a very unprecedented thing in us, so much as to pretend to make any Alteration in the Funds appointed for the Maintenance of the Priests of this Temple. It is likewise certain, Sir, that we cannot compell them to make any Contribution out of their private Emoluments, towards repairing or finishing the Tem-

ple. A great many Reasons, Sir, induce me to be of Opinion that the Revenues of the Temple cannot be better disposed than they already are; and one amongst the rest, Sir, is, that the right venerable Flamen is Ground-landlord to several very convenient Lodgings there, extremely proper, as they are so near the Senate House, for his right venerable Brethren to live in. So that their Country, Sir, is sure, on every Pinch, and upon the shortest Warning, of their immediate Attendance in the Senate. But, Sir, tho' I think we have no Right to oblige them to comply with the Terms of this Motion, yet there are certain Revenues which arise from the Pavement and the Walls of the sacred Fabrick. These Emoluments, Sir, I think we have a just Title to enquire after, as the Money we grant is for the Support of the Fabrick, and, Sir, I think they ought to be laid before us. I should have been very well pleased to have complied with the hon. Gentleman's Motion, if the Sum petitioned for were to be applyed for the Support of the Priests: But as that is not the Case, Sir, I beg Leave humbly to move, *That the Priests of the great Temple of Belfaborac do lay before this House an Account of what Money has been received by them for seven Moons last past, for breaking up Ground in the said Temple or Places adjacent, for Burials, and for erecting Monuments there, and how the said Money has been applyed; and likewise, an Account of what Money has been applyed by them towards the Repairs and finishing of the said Temple and Edifices thereunto belonging, for seven Moons last past.*

No Opposition being made, the House came to a Resolution upon this Motion, and the said Account was accordingly presented on the 37th Day of the Session.

The next Affair that created Division in the House, was upon the so often mentioned Subject of the Iberian Depredations, and happened in the following Manner:

On the 39th Day of the Session, after
the

the Motion for a Call of the House, (See page 399, E.) was agreed to, the House having gone upon several private Bills; and many of the Members, as usual, having left it; the Pretor of Mildendo took that Occasion to speak as follows. A

S I R,

THE Manner in which the Petition from our injured Merchants was this Day received, gives me the greatest Hopes of our entering upon the Affair with that Temper, which formerly gave Weight to every Resolution of this House. As the Justice inherent in a *Lilliputian* Senate, leaves me no room to doubt that an effectual Remedy will be apply'd to the Complaints of our Fellow-Subjects, so I am perswaded the same Justice will prevent us doing any Thing in this Affair, however well grounded these Complaints may be, without consulting, at the same time, how far the *Iberians*, either by General Treaties or particular Concessions, are justifiable in their Conduct. The Readiness with which the Gentlemen in the Administration have enter'd into the Measures taken for enquiring into the Grounds of the several Petitions, convinces me that nothing has been left unattempted by them, either to procure us Satisfaction for past, or Security against future Injuries: I say, Sir, I am convinc'd that the Ministry's ready Concurrence with these Measures can only proceed from a Consciousness of their own Innocence. His Majesty's known Zeal for the Welfare of his Subjects, leaves us no room to suspect that any Instances on his Part were wanting for procuring the same desirable Ends. But at the same Time, when I consider that the *Iberians* are a People whom we cannot suppose to be guilty of so much Folly, as to persist in Practices, which, so far as yet appears to the World, are destitute even of the Shadow of Justice, and whom we cannot suspect to be possess'd of Power to support their Proceedings against our

the *Iberians* in their own Vindication, tho' not appearing to us, are stronger than we imagine. I am the more apt to believe this, Sir, the more I compare the long Continuance of our Injuries with the Patience of our Ministry, and the Weakness of an *Iberian* Armada with the Terrors of a *Lilliputian* Squadron. What, Sir, can induce the *Iberians* to provoke our Resentment, since they are sure it may cost them, if we have a Mind to pursue it, the Loss of those very Places from whence they derive the Treasure that alone enables them to make the Figure they do at present in *Degulia*, and which, in some measure, they possess only by our Bounty, unless they apprehend that our Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas is inconsistent with the Faith of some Stipulation or some Treaty subsisting betwixt the two Crowns? If any such Thing should come out in the Course of our Enquiry into this Affair, I think it is highly becoming the Wisdom of this House to moderate the Dissatisfaction that appears so general throughout the Empire at our pacific Measures. And, Sir, if, on the contrary, it shall appear that the *Iberians* have as much disregarded the Faith of Nations as they have their own Safety, we shall then have an Opportunity of coming to such Resolutions, as may enable his Majesty to redress his injured Subjects, and direct the Course of national Justice on the Guilty. But, Sir, as we are all apt to judge too favourably in our own Cases, we can never properly pursue this Enquiry, without knowing what may be advanced on both Sides of the Question. I therefore, move, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions for laying before this House, Copies or Extracts of the several Petitions, Representations, Memorials, and all other Papers relating to the *Iberian* Depredations upon the *Lilliputian* Subjects, which have been presented to his Imperial Majesty, or delivered to any of his Majesty's Ministers or Secretaries of State;

State; together with Copies or Extracts of such Memorials or Representations as have been made either to the Iberian Monarch or his Ministers, and the Answers returned by them to the same; together with Copies or Extracts of the Letters written to his Majesty's Minister in Iberia, with the Answers received from him relating to the said Depredations.

This Motion being seconded by Macgia Peerur, Urg; the Prime Minister spoke next as follows.

S I R,

I AM sensible how difficult a Task it is for any Member of this House, especially for one who has the Honour of being a Minister, either to oppose or to concur with, this Motion. By his opposing it, he is in Danger of becoming obnoxious to the Publick, and by his Concurrence he acts against his own Judgment, and the Interests of his Royal Master; which are always inseparable from those of the Empire. But, Sir, as I have found, by long Experience, that Reason and Truth still get the better, in the end, of a Popularity, acquired by applying only to the Passions of Mankind; as I have found that, at last, these two Principles always deserve, and sometimes meet with the Approbation of the Publick; I shall beg Leave to lay before the House my Reasons for offering an Amendment to the present Motion.

Were the Prudence of our coming to a Resolution on this Motion, as unquestionable as the Right we have to address his Majesty for any Papers which concern the National Interest, no Gentleman, I think, could be against the Motion. But here lies the Difficulty, Sir; by presenting an Address in the Terms of the Motion, we call for what we have no Reason to think the Crown will grant us: And a Misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and this House, on this Occasion, may be attended with the worst Consequences to the Interest of the Empire, we

must consider, Sir, that tho' we may give his Majesty our Advice, yet we are not to give him Directions: We must consider that tho' a Branch of the Legislative Power is lodged in us, yet the executive Part remains in the Crown: In short, Sir, we must consider that, tho' we may think ourselves Judges of the general Interest of the Empire, yet particular Intricacies may happen in Cases that may appear the plainest to us. And give me Leave to say, Sir, that, tho' I am far from thinking our Claim upon *Iberia* not to be founded on the most justifiable Grounds, yet there may possibly arise Difficulties in our asserting that Claim, and such Difficulties too, Sir, that none but his Majesty and the Wisdom of his Ministry can remove. His Majesty, Sir, has, by the most prudent Methods of Negotiation, endeavour'd to reconcile the Interests of his Empire to her Peace; and this is the critical Juncture, when the Effects of these Negotiations are to take Place. But should we, Sir, make ourselves the only Judges; should we sound the Alarm first, should we endeavour to wrest a Royal Prerogative from the Hands where it is so safely lodged, how shall we account for our Conduct either to the present or a future Generation? One unadvised, one rash Step may now put that out of our Power, which we shall never be able to recover: And, Sir, I believe, I may venture say, that a Sight of the last Answer transmitted hither from the *Iberian* Court would have such an Effect, as might precipitate Gentlemen to vote for Measures that would be highly imprudent in us now to pursue. When I have said thus much, Sir, I believe the House will easily conceive that this Memorial is by no means satisfactory. But by proper Explications, enforc'd in a suitable Manner, Matters betwixt us may be so much softned as still to admit of other Remedies than the last Arguments of Monarchs.

I shall now beg Leave, Sir, to consider a little more particularly the Reasons that may influence Gentlemen

to agree with the present Motion. These must proceed, Sir, either from a Desire to know in what Manner *Iberia* pretends to justify her Conduct with regard to us; or from a Design that Gentlemen have form'd; upon Sight of these Memorials, to do all they can towards rendering the Negotiations now on Foot with that Crown ineffectual. If the first is the Reason, Sir, I think it a very imprudent one; it is calling upon his Majesty to lay before all the Empire the most secret Negotiations of his Ministers Abroad, and furnishing a Pretext to *Iberia*, and perhaps to every Power in *Degulia* for being on the Reserve for the future in all their Negotiations with us. For what Foreign Minister, Sir, will care to treat with that Openness that one Ally ought to shew to another, when every Paper he transmits to our Court, some perhaps containing the Secrets of his Master's Cabinet, are liable to be inspected and canvass'd by the Publick? Not that I think any Gentleman in this House, Sir, would make a bad Use of the Papers that may be laid before us, but we all know very well that when once a Paper is read in this House, the Contents of it can't be long a Secret to the World. As to the second Motive that Gentlemen may have to support this Motion, I think it is as unjustifiable, as the last was imprudent. We ought to wait, at least, till his Majesty shall tell us from the Throne, that all our Hopes of obtaining Satisfaction by peaceable Measures are over: Then, Sir, it will be time enough to declare for a War with *Iberia*; and when this War is heartily enter'd into by his Majesty, Gentlemen, by their Readiness to support it, will then have an Opportunity of demonstrating the Reality of that Zeal and Tenderneſs for the Interests of the Empire they now affect. But till we have that Assurance from his Majesty, it would shew a Want of common Prudence, as well as of Duty, if we should take one Step that may precipitate Measures. The Topic

of national Resentment for national Injuries affords a fair Field of Declamation; and, to hear Gentlemen speak on that Head, one would be apt to believe that Victory and Glory are bound to attend the Resolutions of our Senates, and the Efforts of our Arms. But, Sir, Gentlemen ought to reflect that there are many Instances in the History of the World, and some in the Annals of *Lilliput*, which prove that Conquest is not always inseparable from the justest Cause, or most exalted Courage. When a Man, Sir, has nothing to venture but what is his own, he can venture nothing dearer than his Life: And if in a just Quarrel he ventures that, he puts his Honour beyond the Reach of Censure or Calumny. But, Sir, were the Lives of Thousands, or the Interest of a whole Empire, to depend on this Man's single Determination, he must then act on other Principles, if he would act justly. He must then, without regard to publick Prejudices, or vulgar Opinions, be determined by rational Motives. If these Motives will not permit him to act in that vigorous precipitant Manner, which some, who are excluded from the Secrets of Affairs, may wish for, the truest Courage he can shew, is to act with what is sometimes call'd Pusillanimity, nor will a good Minister, Sir, ever be frightened out of Measures which he knows to be right, or raise a Tempest that his Enemies may enjoy it.

No Man can be more convinced than I am, both of the Justice of our Cause, and the Superiority of our Strength, had we to deal with *Iberia* alone. But, as the hon. Gentleman very justly observed, it is very improbable that *Iberia*, under her present Disadvantages, would hazard a Rupture with us, had she not some Reasons for her Conduct, that have not yet appeared to the World: This Consideration ought to make us careful of every Step we take in this Affair. It is evident, so far as appears from their last or any other Memorial transmitted to this Court, that these Reasons, whatever

whatever they are, are not founded on Justice; it is therefore, Sir, highly probable that their Obstinacy proceeds from an Assurance, or an Expectation at least, of being assisted by some other Power. May it not then be proper to negotiate a little longer, or at least to wait till we receive an Answer to the last Dispatches sent to *Iberia*? By following this Method, Sir, we may know our Danger, and provide against it; in short, Sir, following this Method, we shall justify ourselves to every Power in *Degulia*, and remove every Shadow of a Pretence they may have of joining with the *Iberians*. But, Sir, supposing this House were to see the Answer last received from *Iberia*, suppose it to be as unsatisfactory as can be imagined, and that the Obstinacy of that Court is the Effect of the interested Views of the Minister: Even upon all these Suppositions, I cannot think the coming to any violent Resolutions either prudent or necessary. Tho' the *Iberian* Ministry are weak enough to provoke us to an open Rupture, we may reasonably believe, that there are other Parties at that Court, who having the Welfare of their Country more at Heart, may endeavour to open the Eyes of their Prince, and point out to him his real Interest. It is reasonable to think, that the Voice of the whole Nation will be loud enough to awaken the Court into a Sense of the Danger of coming to an open Rupture with *Lilliput*, which, next to a Plague or a Famine, is the greatest Misery that can befall them. But, Sir, should we fall upon them, before we give them Time to know how much their national Interest has suffered by the Mismanagement of their Ministry, we only force them to unite for their own Safety.

To convince Gentlemen that I am willing to go any Length which Prudence and Justice can require; if Gentlemen shall insist that we address his Majesty for all the Memorials transmitted from the Court of *Iberia* to this Time, except the last, I shall

not be against such a Motion, tho' I think it is much better to wave it at present; but hereafter, Sir, it may be very proper for us to enter into a Resolution on the present Motion, and I believe the Crown will then make no Difficulty of laying before us even the last Memorial from *Iberia*. I must likewise do the hon. Gentleman the Justice to say, that it is highly reasonable in us, at the present Juncture, to comply with Part of his Motion; therefore, Sir, I take the Liberty humbly to move that the Conclusion of it may run thus: *Together with Copies or Extracts of such Memorials or Representations as have been made, either to the Emperor of Iberia or his Ministers; and of the Letters written to his Majesty's Minister in Iberia, relating to the said Depredations.*

Wimgul Pulnub, *Urg*; spoke next as follows.

S I R,

THE Motion made by my hon. Friend, appears to be so much calculated for the Vindication of the right hon. Gentleman's Conduct, who spoke last, that I was surprised to see him rise in Opposition to it. But I am yet more surprised, since I have heard the Arguments he has advanced to support his Amendment. Does the right hon. Gentleman imagine that because he perhaps influences, and therefore is to be accountable for the Proceedings of the Privy or Cabinet Council, that he is also accountable to his Country for the Resolutions of this House, upon a Presumption that he has the like Influence here? I dare say, Sir, he does not; for to suppose us influenced by any other Consideration, than a Regard to the Welfare of our Representatives, is to suppose that the Properties, the Liberties and Lives of the People lie at the Mercy of a Prime Minister. For this Reason, Sir, no Step made by a Minister, in consequence of the Resolutions of this House, is liable to Censure from any other Power; and if we, Sir, are willing to charge ourselves with the

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Event of an Affair of this Importance, we do a Thing for which a Minister, who understands his own Interests, ought to thank us. But, Sir, as a Minister is not accountable for the Resolutions of this House, neither is this House to take the Sense of the Crown from any Minister, who cannot plead a Commission from his Master for what he says. If the last Memorial, sent from the *Iberian* Court, is not fit to be communicated to this House, his Majesty, upon our Address, will certainly signify as much; but till this be done, Sir, we are to look upon that Paper in no other Light, than as one of the Papers that are absolutely necessary for the Information of the House. Nor can I see any Ground to suppose, with the right hon. Gentleman, that our calling for that Paper will produce any Misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and the Senate. If it is refused, it may indeed induce us to believe, what is generally reported, that this Answer is not only unsatisfactory but menacing. If this Report be true, I am of Opinion, Sir, that his Majesty will communicate it, were it only for that very Reason, that we may be animated with a proper Resentment at an Insult to the Imperial Dignity, now added to the Injuries that have wounded the national Honour. If it contains no Menaces, but is merely unsatisfactory, it ought still to be laid before the House; for tho' in a certain Place it may be thought unsatisfactory, yet it may be satisfactory here. And this, Sir, may not be the first time, when the Sense of a Minister and the Sense of a Senate have differed. Perhaps, Sir, the Ministry, from an Over-Zeal for the Interest of the Empire, have insisted on Terms which the Crown of *Iberia* cannot in Justice to her own Subjects comply with; perhaps, by some particular Point of Conduct, we have wantonly forfeited the Friendship of that Crown, and have encouraged some of her Neighbours in Schemes, inconsistent both with her Interest and our own. There is, Sir, I say, a distant Possibility

that one or the other of these Reasons may give rise to the *Iberian* Obstinacy; and if that is the Case, the Differences betwixt us can be removed no way so effectually as by the Interposition of the Senate, and offering our Advice to his Majesty. The History of *Lilliput*, Sir, affords us many Examples of the Success that has attended the Advice offered by this House to our Emperors, and the Annals of every Reign are so many Proofs that our Emperors have been always glorious, and their People happy, in proportion as they esteemed the Opinions of their Senates. To tell us, therefore, that the complying with this Motion will look like wresting a Prerogative from the Crown, is saying, that our Conduct is not to be directed by Precedents that have been left us by the wisest Senates in all Ages.

If, Sir, without any just Provocation given on our Part, the *Iberians* have injured us, and are resolved to continue their Injuries, I think it strange to hear the right hon. Gentleman talk in the Manner he does, of a Negotiation with that Court, and seem apprehensive lest our complying with this Motion should frustrate that Negotiation. Have we not negotiated for these two and twenty *Moons* past? And has this Empire felt any Effect of these Negotiations, but what is bad? If the *Iberians* are not to be bound by the Ties they are already under, can we hope they will observe any future Treaties? If we are tame under the Injuries received from them, can we hope that any State in *Degulia* will either value our Friendship, or dread our Resentment? I should be glad to hear the hon. Gentleman, or any of his Friends, mention any one Misfortune that can happen to this Empire greater than that of the *Iberian* Alliance. The right hon. Gentleman gave us a very just Distinction betwixt Pusillanimity in a private, and Pusillanimity in a publick Character; but I am far from thinking it is applicable to the present Case. A longer Forbearance never can be Prudence; from it, we have every Thing to fear; from acting vigorously we

we have every Thing to hope. I shall admit that a War with *Iberia* is to be avoided if we can, and that some times the bravest Man and justest Cause, do not always meet with the Success they deserve: But will it ever follow, Sir, that, in order to avoid an Inconvenience, we are to embrace a Misery? or that a brave Man, in a just Cause will submissively lie down under Insults and Injuries? No, Sir, in such a Case he will do all that Prudence and Necessity dictate, in order to procure Satisfaction, and leave the rest to Providence. This is the Manner, Sir, in which I hope we shall always act, and the Manner in which this House has acted in former Times, and in Cases of far less Importance than the present to the Honour and Interests of the Empire.

The right hon. Gentleman, Sir, was pleased to suppose that the Arts of Negotiation will at last prevail, and that we may in the end obtain of *Iberia* very advantageous Terms; I shall for once admit of this Supposition: But will he engage to answer for it to his Country, that the *Iberians* will keep their Faith in any subsequent better than they have done in former Treaties? or can he assign any one Reason why he believes they will? Sir, I am afraid our Behaviour, under the Treatment we have already suffer'd, will make them, if possible, still more regardless of their Faith; and if we lose this Opportunity of doing Justice to the Complaints of our injur'd Merchants, we shall never have such another. Our Sailors at present are in full expectation that something effectual will now be done; and should we disappoint them, we can never hope that they will enter hereafter into the Service of their Country with the same Alacrity, even tho' we should be in earnest to force *Iberia* to do us Justice, because they will still expect to meet with the same Disappointment. Therefore, Sir, if we are to judge by past Experience, and the strongest Probabilities, we have no reason to fear that any Negotiation, advantageous to this

Empire, can be interrupted, even tho' we went into the most violent Resolutions against *Iberia*. But, Sir, if there are any Grounds for hoping that we shall obtain Redress in an amicable Way, we can learn what these Grounds are only from the Paper that came last from *Iberia*; because that Paper must contain the final Resolutions of that Court; and without seeing that Paper, we can come to no proper Resolutions in this House. From the Papers that are already lying upon the Table, I think it would be no easy matter to justify our Ministry, as to the Measures we have yet taken, and I should be extremely glad if they can be justified by any Papers that will be laid before us hereafter.

Gentlemen are to remember, Sir, that not only the Interest of the Empire, but the Honour of this House is deeply concerned in not suffering the Applications of our Merchants to be a third time frustrated. They are to remember that they are now to come not only to such Resolutions, as may be effectual for obtaining Redress from *Iberia*; but they are to enter into an Enquiry, by whose Fault it was that it has been so long delayed. If any thing appearing from the Paper to be laid before us, can serve for the Vindication of the Ministry, I own it will give me both great Pleasure and great Surprize; but, Sir, till this shall appear, we ought to proceed in our Enquiry, both in justice to the Character of our Ministers, and the Complaints of our Merchants. In the mean time, Sir, I am very apt to believe that there are some very great Intricacies at the bottom of our Differences with *Iberia*; were there not, Sir, I dare say the right hon. Gentleman would not have opposed our calling for any Papers that can give us light in this Affair. Because, Sir, were not these Difficulties uncommonly intricate, they must, ere this time, have been surmounted by the superior Dexterity, Politeness and Address of some of his own Friends, who have been long employed in our most important Negoti-

gotiations, and whose Heads and Hearts equally qualify them for the Service of their Country in every Capacity.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to consider what the right hon. Gentleman said, with regard to our being uncertain by what other Powers of *Degulia* the *Iberians* may be supported. This Precaution, Sir, would have been very reasonable, when the Injuries they have done us were in their Infancy; then indeed we might have had reason to be a little circumspect, lest they had been incited by some other Power, with whom it was not our Interest to break; yet, Sir, even at that Time, if any Power had declared in their favour, we ought to have put all in hazard, rather than have born such Insults and Injuries, because the Friendship of no Power can be so valuable to *Lilliput*, as the Preservation of her Commerce, and the Honour of her Imperial Crown. But let Gentlemen reflect how such an Apology for our Conduct sounds, now after twenty *Moons* forbearance. Was it to be imagined, Sir, that such Treatment as we have received from the *Iberians*, would not produce a Rupture, if not disavowed and repaired? Can the right hon. Gentleman, or his Friends, give one Instance wherein it was disavowed? or can they pretend that we have had the least Reparation? I know, Sir, it will be said, that the *Iberian* Monarch has ordered a Restitution of some Captures; but can it be pretended that he has given up any of the Rights on which their Claim of searching our Ships on the *Columbian* Seas is founded? Sir, I shall take it for granted, that this has never been done; if so, our Ministers have acted a scandalous Part, if they have not taken care to be informed what Engagements any other Power in *Degulia* has entered into, to support the *Iberians* in case of a Rupture, and to fortify us with Alliances sufficient to counter-balance theirs. I don't say, Sir, that it was perhaps in our Power to persuade some of our

Neighbours to abandon *Iberia* on such an Emergency, but I can safely affirm that many of their Neighbours on the Continent, would have been glad of an Opportunity of giving any State, whom we have reason to be afraid of, a powerful Diversion if they had been sure of our Friendship and Assistance. Therefore, Sir, I am surprised that the right hon. Gentleman should so much as insinuate, that we are unprovided with proper Allies, in case of a Rupture with *Iberia*; I think, Sir, in honour to his Friends, who are so conversant in the Affairs of foreign Courts, he ought not to have dropt such an Insinuation here. But where is the Power in *Degulia*, whose Interest it is, or who will dare to break with us while we are Masters at Sea, if we shall act with Vigour? We have enabled his Majesty to render our Island inaccessible to an Invasion, by guarding it with a powerful Fleet, and, if a just Occasion shall offer, to make any Power in *Degulia*, who has Territories on the Sea Coasts, to tremble at our Resentment.

The right hon. Gentleman was pleased to suppose, Sir, that if we continued our Negotiations a little longer, we might hereby give the *Iberian* Monarch, and his Subjects, an Opportunity of seeing their own Interests, and of making us Satisfaction. Sir, in my Opinion, it will have a quite different Effect; it will give them a Notion that we dare do nothing but negotiate; it will make them believe that if they persist in justifying the Injuries they have done us, we shall at last be glad to sacrifice some of our Rights of Commerce to purchase their Friendship. They will be confirm'd in this way of thinking, by reflecting on our Conduct for these twenty *Moons* past, nor can we make them alter this Opinion, but by beating them out of it. As they are conscious that they cannot give us greater Provocations than we have already received, they will very justly conclude, that the same Reasons, and the same Management, which have hitherto prevented us from taking

our Revenge, will be equally effectual against our taking it in time to come. But, Sir, if we should offer them the Alternative of an immediate Compliance with our Demands, or an immediate War, they will then think that we are in earnest, and begin to open their Eyes, tho' I believe nothing but the Thunder of our Cannon can effectually awaken them into a Sense of the Injuries they have done us, or dispose them to give us proper Satisfaction. Other Expedients, I am afraid Sir, are but meerly temporary, and will leave us, if possible, in a worse Situation than we are at present; nor is there any other way to convince me of the contrary, but by submitting all the Papers now called for to the Judgment of the House.

It is observ'd of some Friendships, Sir, that they are never so strong as after a hearty Quarrel. This Observation in private Life I believe is in a great Measure applicable to our present Situation with *Iberia*. It is our mutual Interests to be Friends with one another. A Misunderstanding has happened; this Misunderstanding has been improv'd by the *Iberians* mistaking our Character, and believing that we will tamely submit to the Injuries they have done us. Their Opinion gives them, perhaps, so contemptible a Notion of us, that they will not condescend to advance towards us in the Way of Friendship. Let us therefore disabuse them in their Mistakes, let us make them feel that we inherit the Courage of those *Lilliputians* who formerly spread Desolation along their Coasts, and sent Terror into the Heart of their Country. These, Sir, will convince them that our Friendship is as much to be courted as our Resentment is to be dreaded: Then, Sir, and I am afraid not till then, the Effects mentioned by the Right Hon. Gentleman will take Place; when the Monarch and the People shall begin to discover the destructive Tendency of those Councils which have fomented the Differences, and be sincerely disposed to give us the Satisfaction and Security we desire. But

while we continue in our negotiating Humour, instead of condemning they have Reason to approve of these Councils; because by following them they have for twenty *Moons* past at once gratified their Pride and their Avarice, without our giving them the least Reason to repent either. They will then, Sir, think that some secret Disease is lurking in the Vitals of our Government; that we neither will nor dare fight, even tho' they should redouble their Injuries and Insolence.

Having now taken a View of the Consequences that may attend our entering into vigorous Resolutions upon the present Motion as it stands, without the Amendment, and likewise of our protracting the Negotiations upon this Affair, I submit it to Gentlemen if these Consequences are not fairly deduc'd, and I proceed to some other Considerations that appear to have weight with the Right Hon. Gentleman. He seems to be greatly afraid lest the *Iberians* should take our calling for these Papers so ill, that they will refuse to continue their Negotiations any longer. Sir, if we were sure that our agreeing to the present Motion could have such an Effect, perhaps it may be the best Reason that can be given to support it. But, Sir, I cannot see, by agreeing to this Motion, that we can give any real Offence to a People who act with sincere Dispositions to live in Friendship with *Lilliput*; and if they have not such Dispositions, Sir, their Resentment is not to be valued; for, it is much better to deal with an open Enemy than a treacherous Friend. The *Iberians* are a People romantically delicate in some Punctilios of Honour; but then, Sir, that Honour is all Grimace; for no People who have the least Sense of what true Honour is, will violate the Faith of Treaties, or the Law of Nations. Therefore, Sir, I do not see how we can comply with the Forms of *Iberian* Punctilios, without sacrificing some of the Essentials of *Lilliputian* Honour. Let Gentlemen but consider whether our Prince's, and our Country's Honour

is not as much engaged to revenge our Injuries, as theirs can be to support their Insolence. At the same Time, Sir, I am sensible of the Decency required in carrying on a Negotiation betwixt two Crowned Heads. But I cannot see how that Decency can be violated by our agreeing to the present Motion, by which we do not take a Step that is disrespectful to the Character of a Monarch; for we address for no more than what we had a Right to be informed of twelve *Moons* ago. The Injuries we then complained of, Sir, were founded upon like Facts, and attended with like Circumstances, with those we have since suffered, and therefore it must be presumed, that the Reasons given by the *Iberian* Court to justify their Conduct, are the same now they were then. I say, Sir, this is to be presumed, unless we have, since that Time, made any Concessions in Points of Commerce to the *Iberians*, which have not yet come to the Knowledge of this House, and which give them a Pretext for continuing their Depredations. If we have entered into any such Engagements, Sir, the right hon. Gentleman ought to acquaint the House with them at least in general Terms, and then we can judge how far the present Motion is proper or not. But, Sir, till such Intimation is made, we are to take it for granted, that the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* are on the same Footing now, only with the Addition of some Aggravations on their Side, as they were twelve, nay twenty *Moons* ago. So that our agreeing to this Motion, can never expose to the public View any Secrets of the Cabinet not fit to be communicated; for no Secrets of that Kind ought to have been withheld so long from the Knowledge of this House. For the same Reason, our agreeing to the present Motion without the Amendment, is not against our usual Forms of Proceeding. We have agreed to make a thorough Enquiry into this Affair, which Enquiry cannot be carried on unless we see all the Papers necessary for our Information. If we shall be

told by the Crown that these Papers cannot be yet communicated to the House, we may, indeed, put off the Enquiry; but till we receive such Information we have no Reason to reject the Motion, and agree to the Amendment. What I have now said, Sir, I hope contains a full Answer to the Arguments of the hon. Gentleman in Favour of his Amendment. Give me Leave now to offer a Word or two on the good Effects which our coming to a Resolution on this Motion may have on the present Dispositions of the People throughout the Empire.

There is no Man, who steps ever so little abroad, that does not see and hear a universal Dissatisfaction amongst the People at our present Measures. This Dissatisfaction may probably be heightened by the Complaints of our Merchants, who have been at such an Expence of their Time, their Labour and their Money, in their Solicitations both at this Court and that of *Iberia*, but hitherto without Effect. Should they be again disappointed in their Endeavours to obtain Redress, I leave Gentlemen to judge what a fair Handle such a Disappointment will give to those whose Principles render them Enemies not only to the Ministry, but to the Person and Right of his Imperial Majesty. Is it not enough that our Conduct in this Affair has already rendered some who are willing to venture all they have in Defence of our present happy Establishment, dissatisfied? Must we assist our Enemies by spreading the Dissatisfaction still farther? The Way to put a Stop to it, Sir, is by our making a thorough Enquiry into the Measures that have given Rise to this Dissatisfaction. If it is groundless, Sir, and propagated by Enemies of the Government; we shall then have an Opportunity of doing Justice to the Characters of his Majesty's Ministers who have been concerned in our Negotiations with the Court of *Iberia*. If they stand acquitted by the Senate, they stand acquitted by the Sense of the Empire, and the Subjects are confirm'd in their Duty both to his Imperial Majesty's Person and Government. But, if upon Enquiry, it shall be discover'd that any of our Ministers have acted a shameful, a cowardly, and a treacherous Part, we cannot do a better Piece of Service to his Majesty than by exposing the Offenders to the Justice of their Country. If the Friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman have acted in the wise Manner he has set forth, I think it is

is his Interest, on their Account, to withdraw his Amendment. If he does not, I shall beg Leave to say, Sir, that he is afraid of submitting their Conduct to an impartial Scrutiny. In the mean time I agree to the Motion without the Amendment.

The Prime Minister's Brother spoke next as follows :

S I R,

THOU' it would be very reasonable to put off the Consideration of so important an Affair, and so unexpectedly brought before the House as the present Motion has been, to another Day ; yet as the Right Hon. Gentleman, who is principally concerned in the Fate of this Question, has made no Motion for that Effect, neither shall I ; but proceed to consider what has been advanc'd by the hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, against the Amendment.

The hon. Gentleman was pleas'd to begin his Speech with Advice to Ministers, and in particular to my Friend who sits near me, to submit their Conduct to the Censure of the Senate ; and ended it with an Advice to withdraw his Amendment. The first, I believe, the Right Hon. Gentleman is always ready to do, the other I think he has no Reason to do. If, as the hon. Gentleman said, it is unsafe for a Minister to give his Negative to this Motion, no Minister would give such a Negative, were he not convinc'd that his own Safety could not be consulted without hurting that of his Country. Therefore the hon. Gentleman must own, that, for once, a Minister has acted like a true Patriot, in preferring his Country's Safety to his own. And indeed, Sir, when I reflect upon how many Wheels the Machine of Government moves, when I consider how many Accidents may discompose it, and how many Events both of Peace and War affect it, I am seriously inclin'd to think, that my Right Hon. Friend would act, what we call more wisely, tho' not so honestly, if he should withdraw his Amendment. This, Sir, I can say with a Safe Conscience, because I have had occasion to know what Part he has all along acted in the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* ; and I know it to be such a Part, Sir, as gives him no room to fear any Discovery to his Disadvantage from the Papers that have been mov'd to be laid before us. Therefore, Sir, the Right Hon. Gentleman's Opposition to this Motion must proceed from other Motives than those of Personal Fear. I am convinc'd, Sir, that he is persuaded, that

if the last Answer from *Iberia* were laid before us, it would produce Consequences inconsistent with the Peace of *Lilliput* ; and I own, Sir, that I myself am of the same Opinion. I am of Opinion, Sir, that our calling for these Papers is absolutely against the usual Forms of our Proceeding. For I believe there is no Precedent of this House having called for any Paper that relates to a Negotiation, while the Event of that Negotiation was in suspense. Therefore, Sir, by our calling for all the Papers that relate to this Negotiation, we shall, in effect, tell the World that we are of Opinion that his Majesty's Endeavours to procure an honourable and safe Peace are disagreeable to \S Empire, and contrary to the Sense of his Senate. This, Sir, is the natural Consequence of the Motion without \S Amendment ; and the other Powers of *De-gulia*, Sir, cannot fail to look upon it as a Manifesto published by the *Lilliputian* Senate against *Iberia*. A Manifesto, Sir, is no other than a State of the Differences betwixt two Parties, which State can be known only by the Papers and Memorials now mov'd to be laid before us ; so that, Sir, our publishing these Papers and Memorials, is the same Thing as our publishing a Manifesto, tho' not in Form, yet in Substance. If the *Iberians*, Sir, shall persist in their ridiculous Pretences, there is no doubt that a formal Manifesto will be published ; but that Manifesto will come more properly from his Imperial Majesty, than any thing like a Manifesto can come from this House ; especially as we are not yet in a Condition to back it with a powerful Armament. The Facts upon which our Remonstrances to the *Iberian* Court are grounded, are very well known, and I believe have been published to the World with many aggravating Circumstances that have no real Foundation. Therefore, Sir, it may be proper that every Paper relating to these Facts should be laid before us ; because we can from them form a juster Notion of the Injuries and Insults we have suffered, than we can from Hearsay. But, Sir, as to the Reasons given by *Iberia* to justify these Insults and Injuries, give me leave to say they don't come under our Cognizance ; far less does the great Question, What is the proper Time for revenging ourselves on our Aggressors ? If we should make ourselves Judges of this important Point, and come to vigorous Resolutions, it would, I know, be mighty popular, but I much doubt if it would be mighty prudent. For what would be the Consequence of such Resolutions ? They

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would render us ridiculous to the rest of the World, unless we were in a Condition to act vigorously as well as to resolve. It is time enough to threaten a Blow when we are prepared to strike, and when we are prepared, we have no Reason to doubt of our striking home, if there is Occasion for it; but empty Blustering can serve for nothing but to make us contemptible. and to give our Enemies Warning to be on their Guard.

A national Resentment, Sir, is certainly extremely proper to be raised in this Empire, if we must come to an open Rupture with *Iberia*; but I think that they, who have the Honour to be in the Management of Affairs, are the only proper Persons for raising and directing such a Resentment. If it is raised by Men, who are most happy when the Situation of publick Affairs is most perplexed, it will break forth at improper Junctures, and, if it be directed by these kind of Men, it may be wound up to such a Height as to afford Trouble enough to their lawful Governors in quelling it when, the just Causes of their Resentment no longer exist. I am afraid this has been too much our Case in our Differences with *Iberia*; a national Resentment has been industriously raised and spread by Men whose Stations in Life give them no Opportunity of knowing the true State of Affairs in dispute, and therefore raised with no good Intention, either to the Sufferers in particular, or the Empire in general. Their View, Sir, is not to raise a Resentment against the Enemies, but against the Governors of their Country. When these Arts, Sir, are made use of to alienate the Subjects from the Duty they owe to the lawful Government; when our Ministry is represented as weak, and our People as divided, is it to be wondered at if foreign States entertain that Notion, and pay less Regard to the Instances of his Majesty's Servants than they would otherwise do? I say, Sir, it is not to be wondered at if this were the Case, but thank Heaven it is not: The Prudence and Steadiness of our Councils have as yet baffled all the Attempts, both of the Disaffected and the Dissatisfied, to render us despicable in the Eyes of foreign Powers; and if the *Iberians* have presumed, on our Weakness and our Divisions, to treat us in the Manner they have, some amongst ourselves, I am afraid, are to blame; and these Men, Sir, become more proper Objects of a national Resentment than the *Iberians* themselves. This much, Sir, I have thought fit to say, in Answer to the Gentleman's general Assertions. I

shall now proceed to give the House my particular Reasons why I am for the Amendment, and shall endeavour to trace the hon. Gentleman in his Reasoning, as close as the Way in which he has delivered himself will admit.

The hon. Gentleman, if I did not mistake him, admits that it would be highly improper for us to call for any Papers that relate to a Negotiation, while the Event of that Negotiation is yet undetermined. But, says the hon. Gentleman, the Event of this Negotiation might and ought to have been determined eighteen or twenty *Moons* ago; and if Ministers will impose upon the People by protracting a Negotiation so unreasonably, it is the Duty of the Senate to interpose. This, Sir, is a plausible Way of arguing, but it is more plausible than solid; and I am therefore surprized that the hon. Gentleman should have used it. Twenty *Moons* ago, Sir, this Empire was engaged in a War with *Iberia*; but it is not at present my Business to enter upon a Discussion of the Grounds of that War, or to give the House my Opinion how far the *Iberians* have had Reason to resent the Manner in which we entered into that War. If their Resentment has produced any bad Effect to the Interest and Commerce of *Lilliput*, Gentlemen cannot impute these Effects to my Right Hon. Friend, or to any of his Party; for Gentlemen may remember, that at that Juncture he and they declared both against the Justice and rind Prudence of the Measures pursued by the Ministry of that Time. But, Sir, such is the hard Fate of Ministers, and of ours especially, that they are blamed, not for their own Conduct only, but for that of their Predecessors. Three Years after the Period I have now mentioned, Sir, a Treaty of Commerce was concluded with the Court of *Iberia*, confirmed that same Moon by a Treaty of Alliance, in which *Blefuscu* was a contracting Party. By the second Article of that Treaty, all former Treaties were confirmed; and by the 3d Article his *Iberian* Majesty promises, that all Goods, Merchandizes, Ships, and other Effects which had been seized, as well in *Iberia* as the *Idnies*, should be speedily restored, in the same Kind, or according to the just and true Value of them at the Time they were seized. By this Article, Sir, all former Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* are adjusted, which brings § Term of our beginning to negotiate w *Iberia* on § Subject of Depredations three *Moons* later than the hon. Gentleman has supposed it. But, Sir, other Subjects of Dispute falling out, soon after, and the Politicks of *Blefuscu* altering

altering not at all in our Favour by the Death of their wise Regent, our Ministry thought proper to try the softer Methods of Negotiation for putting an End to those Differences. This Negotiation, A Sir, proved intricate and perplexed. The Claims of the contending Powers were founded on a Variety of Facts, which required a considerable Time to discuss; for Gentlemen must give me Leave to say, That at that Juncture, many, whom the honourable Gentleman himself will allow to be Friends to the Interest of the Empire, thought that the Iberians had good Grounds for proceeding in the Manner they did against some of our Vessels. B It was then thought, Sir, that several of our Merchants had been guilty of notorious Abuses in the *Columbian Trade*; and it was agreed on, that their respective Claims should be discussed in a Congress: C After the preliminary Articles for holding the said Congress were signed, new Difficulties occurred, and such as made it necessary for us to obtain from the *Iberian Court*, an *Act for the Execution of these preliminary Articles*; by which the *Ble-fuscudian* Embassador engaged, in the Name of his *Lilliputian Majesty*, that the *contraband Trade*, and other Causes of Complaints which the Iberians may have, in relation to the Ship the Royal Prince, the Lilliputian annual Ship, shall be discussed and decided in the Congress; and that all the respective Pretensions on each Side shall be produced, debated, and decided in the same Congress: That therein shall be likewise discussed and decided, whether the Prizes taken at Sea on each Side shall be restored, and that his Lilliputian Majesty will abide by what shall, on all this, be regulated. This, Sir, I mention, to shew the House, that the other Powers of *Degulia* F then thought that our Merchants Claim for Redress was not so clear as some amongst us now think it; and that therefore the Length of our Negotiations on that Occasion may be very well accounted for. Next Moon, Sir, the Treaty of *Sebfule* was concluded with *Iberia*, and by the fourth Article of that Treaty it is stipulated, that the Commerce of the Lilliputian Nation in *Columbia* should be exercised as heretofore; and that Orders should be dispatched without any Delay, as well for the Execution of the said Treaties of Commerce, as for supplying what may be wanting for the entire re establishment of Commerce on the Foot of the said Treaties and Conventions. As to what regards our Claims upon the Iberians, for Depredations committed before the Treaty was signed, the sixth Article provides, That Commissaries

should be nominated within 120 Days after the Ratification of the Treaty: These Commissaries, Sir, were to decide all commercial Differences whatsoever betwixt us and *Iberia*: Each of the contracting Powers was to execute what these Commissaries determined, within half a Moon after they had made their Report; and by the eighth Article, they were to make their Report within three Moons after the Treaty was signed. Some Incidents, Sir, that happen'd in the Affairs of *Degulia*, render'd it impracticable for the Commissioners to meet till near three Moons after the Treaty was signed; and then it was thought proper by both Powers to prolong the Time for making their Report for three Moons after their first Meeting. This, Sir, brings the Period from which we are to date the Commencement of our present Negotiation with the Iberians, within three Moons of the present Time: Because, had the Commissaries given in their Report, no commercial Differences betwixt us, that happen'd before the Signing of the Treaty of *Sebfule*, could have now existed. And, Sir, if we consider the Nature of the Differences that remain'd undecided at the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Sebfule*, and the Steps which our Ministry have already taken towards an Accommodation, give me leave to say, we shall find, that it was impossible for them to have made a greater Progress. So that, Sir, the honourable Gentleman is entirely mistaken, when he supposes, that the Negotiations now upon the Carpet with *Iberia*, are the same that existed twenty Moons ago. No, Sir, all the Differences that were betwixt us and *Iberia* were fully adjusted by the Treaty of *Sebfule*; and our present Negotiations are only to make that Treaty more effectual, and to adjust those Points that were undecided by the Commissaries. So that if we should agree to the present Motion without the Amendment, we do what the honourable Gentleman himself must own to be unprecedented; we call for the Papers and Memorials relating to a Negotiation now upon the Carpet, and which could not have been sooner determined, had our Ministers acted with ever so much Vigour. What I have now said, cannot, I hope, be thought to proceed from any selfish Views. I, indeed, have been concerned in several late Negotiations, tho' not in any with *Iberia*; but if the Gentlemen who have managed them were to speak for themselves, I make no doubt of their giving an Account of their Conduct more satisfactory to this House.

The honourable Gentleman was pleased to

to say, that the Crown's Refusal to lay the last Answer from *Iberia* before the House, might be a good Reason for our putting off the Enquiry. Sir, I cannot see that the Enquiry we are resolved to make, can be affected by any Answer the Crown shall give on this Occasion. The Enquiry proper for us to make, is an Enquiry into the Grounds of our Merchants Complaints. The Wisdom of our Constitution, Sir, does not admit that we should make any other Enquiry on this Occasion, the Power of Peace and War being entirely lodged in the Crown; therefore, Sir, if we should call for any Papers, which should be refused by the Crown, it might give the *Iberians* reason to believe, that a Misunderstanding subsists betwixt this House and his Imperial Majesty, and make them still less disposed to agree to any reasonable Terms of Accommodation. I hope the Gentlemen who are for the present Motion, without the Amendment, have no such View: I flatter myself, Sir, they will, for the sake of Unanimity, comply with the Amendment, and proceed in the Enquiry with the Moderation becoming a *Lilliputian* Senate. The Right Honourable Gentleman has gone as great a Length, Sir, as can be reasonably expected; he says, that tho' it is even against his own Judgment, he will agree to our addressing for all the Papers on this Subject, except the Answer that came last from *Iberia*; and that, at a proper Time, we shan't, he believes, be refused a Sight of that likewise. If there is any Thing, Sir, in the last Answer from *Iberia*, that is necessary for the Enquiry we are about to make, we must know it by perusing the other Papers and Memorials; for we can't suppose that the *Iberians* have kept up their Claims, and the Facts they can advance to justify their Conduct, that they might insert them all at once into the last Paper.

I hope that I have now fully answer'd the Honourable Gentleman's Arguments, and shewn, that we can neither in Justice nor Prudence, agree to the Motion without the Amendment. I shall, therefore, take the Liberty to put Gentlemen in mind, that in our Proceedings on this Affair, we ought to imitate the Conduct of the great *Romenian* General, who never ventur'd a Battle, if the Consequences of a Defeat could be more fatal to him, than those of a Victory could be advantageous. For this Reason, Sir, he many times put up with the Insults of his Enemies, till he met with a fair Occasion of taking a severe Revenge. I think it is plain, that in our present Situation with

Iberia, if we went into an unsuccessful War, we might lay the Empire under irretrievable Disadvantages: We should give all the Nations in *Degulia* an Opportunity of rising upon the Ruins of our Commerce; for there is no doubt but that some Powers, who are now our best Friends, would not be displeased if our Commerce were less extensive than it is. In such an Event, Sir, many who at present, I dare say, think they are doing their Country good Service, in calling so loudly for a War with *Iberia*, will then wish, that they had patiently waited till his Majesty had told them, that there was no further Hopes of an Accommodation, and that he was ready to revenge the Injuries done his Subjects. Therefore, Sir, I hope the Honourable Gentleman will, for the Sake of Unanimity, no longer insist upon a Motion, which, without the Amendment, is, at this Time, absolutely improper, and may be attended with very bad Consequences.

Wingul Guomdahm, *Hurgolen*,
spoke next.

S I R,

IN Debates of this Kind, Sir, I think nothing ought to be admitted by Gentlemen, that has not a direct Tendency to the Question before us. For this Reason, I shall endeavour to reduce what I have to say on the present Subject, to two Points; which, if we can settle, I think may go a great Way in determining Gentlemen as to the Part they are to take in the Question.

The first Point we are to consider, Sir, is, how far the Enquiry, we are to make into this Affair, ought to extend? That is, if it ought to be an Enquiry into the Reasons, why the Applications of this House to the Crown, on the same Occasion, have been twice frustrated already; and into the Reasons the *Iberians* may advance to palliate or justify their Conduct; or if it ought to be confin'd to the Truth of the Facts, upon which the Allegations contain'd in the Petition of our Merchants, are founded? The next Point we are to consider, Sir, is, Whether the Negotiations with the Court of *Iberia*, now depending, are a Continuation of the Negotiations that have been carrying on with that Court for these 20 *Moons* past, or ought more properly to be consider'd as a new Train of Negotiations that have arisen from the Treaty of *Sebfule*? As to the first Point, Sir, I shall beg that Gentlemen would consider, that if our Enquiry is to reach no farther than into the Grounds of the Petition, we have taken

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great Pains, and a great Noise has been made, to very little Purpose. I believe there is no Gentleman here, who is not convinc'd in his own Conscience, that every one of the Allegations in the Petition are true. Is there a Gentleman in this House ignorant, that the Application made this Day by our Merchants, is not the only Application they have lately made? Or is it any Secret, that they have verified the Facts contained in their Petition, to the Satisfaction even of some whose Interest, perhaps, makes them wish they had been groundless. I own, that it is necessary that, for Form sake, we should begin our Enquiry by hearing the Evidence for the Petitioners; because we cannot regularly proceed to grant the Desire of the Petition before the Allegations of it are proved. But what is the Desire of the Petition, Sir? *We are beseech'd to provide such a timely and adequate Remedy, as may put an End to all Insults and Depredations on the Lilliputian Merchants; and to procure such Relief for the unhappy Sufferers, as the Nature of their Case, and the Justice of their Cause shall require.* This, Sir, we have already undertaken by receiving the Petition, and referring it to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House: But we can never provide a timely and an adequate Remedy, unless we know the Cause as well as the Symptoms of the Disease. The Symptoms, Sir, are evident, but the Causes we can never certainly know, without knowing the Contents of the last Answer that came from *Iberia*. We cannot be certain, Sir, but that the Facts set forth in the Petition, were the just Consequences of our Merchants carrying on an illicit Trade with the *Iberian Idnies*. For there is no doubt, Sir, that if our Merchants are detected in carrying on any such Trade, their Vessels, if seiz'd, become lawful Prizes to the *Iberians*; and if this should appear to be the Case, the Remedy we are then to provide, is a severe Check to our Merchants, for being concern'd in an illicit Trade, which may interrupt the good Understanding betwixt the two Crowns, and laying them under strict Prohibitions, against their being concern'd in any such Trade for the future. But, Sir, if we find that the Case is otherwise, if we find, that the *Iberian* Insolence has been encourag'd by the Implements of our Ministers; if we find, that they have enter'd into any scandalous Engagements to the Prejudice of the Empire, the only Remedy we can then provide, is, to do our Endeavours that these Ministers may be remov'd from the Councils of his Imperial Majesty; and

then we are to take such Resolutions as may best indemnify the Sufferers, and vindicate the Honour of the Empire. We can provide no other Remedy than this, and this Remedy we cannot provide without knowing how far the *Iberians* are justifiable in their Proceedings. If our Merchants have been in the Wrong, Sir, and if we should come to any Resolutions in their Favour, we not only do a Thing that is in itself unjust, but we give the *Iberians* a fair Opportunity of laying their Case before the other Powers of *Degulia*, and engaging them to make it a common Cause; for there are no People in *Degulia*, concerned in Commerce, who will not think that what is the Case of the *Iberians* at present may be their own hereafter. By these Means, Sir, while we intend to protect the Rights of the Empire, we may effectually ruin them. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, was of Opinion, that some *Moons* ago all the World was not agreed upon the Right which our Merchants had then to Redress. Sir, the Facts upon which their Claim for Redress is founded, are many of them the same that were to have been determined by the Commissaries appointed by the Treaty of *Sebful*; and if there was any Intricacy in this Affair at that Time, there must be the same Intricacy now: For it is not enough, Sir, that our Merchants prove their Damages, which, I believe no Gentleman doubts of; they must likewise prove, that those Damages were not sustained by the carrying on a Trade that was inconsistent with the Rights of Commerce, stipulated betwixt us and the *Iberians*; and this we must be absolutely certain of, before we can take one Step farther in this Affair. But how can we be certain of this, but by knowing what the *Iberians* advance to justify their Conduct? And this, Sir, I humbly conceive, can only be known by our having the last Answer that arriv'd from *Iberia* laid before us. Therefore, Sir, I hope Gentlemen are satisfy'd, that our Enquiry is not to be confined to the Truth of the Facts on which the Allegations in the Petition are founded, but is, and necessarily ought, to extend to the Right the Petitioners have to Redress, supposing these Facts fully proved. And if the House shall find, that the *Iberians* have, for these 20 *Moons* past, been ruining the Commerce of *Lilliput*, robbing her Merchants, and violating the Law of Nations, another Enquiry unavoidably follows; an Enquiry into the Reasons why these Abuses have been so long suffer'd?

I shall now proceed to the other Point
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I propos'd to speak to, which was not hinted before, If the Negotiations now depending with the *Iberian* Court, are not the same that subsisted 20 *Moons* ago; for if they are not, our agreeing to the present Motion, without the Amendment, is contrary to the Forms of proceeding in this House: The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, Sir, has, as he was very capable to do, given us a Detail of the Negotiations betwixt us and *Iberia* for these 18 *Moons* past; during which Time we have concluded 3 different Treaties with that Court; and now, it seems, we are negotiating a fourth. Sir, I am sorry to say it, but I think either the *Iberians* or we have entered into those Treaties with very little Sincerity to observe them, since there is a Necessity of renewing them so often. I shall not pretend to point out at whose Door the Blame lies, but as it must lie somewhere, I think it is a Question highly worthy our Attention, and cannot come so naturally before us on any Occasion as the present. It is plain, Sir, that every former Treaty was either directly violated, or insufficient for the Ends it was intended to answer. But by whom was it violated, Sir? If by ourselves, the Guilty among ourselves are to answer for their Conduct. If by the *Iberians*, why have the Insults and Injuries done to the Honour and Interest of the Empire pass'd so long unrevenged? In case, Sir, the Treaties were insufficient of themselves, it never can be said, that an End was put by Treaty to the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*, by the Treaties either of * *Mardit* or *Sebful*; for the Points, Sir, that ought to have been settled by these Treaties are still undetermined; and consequently, the present Negotiations are but a Continuation of those set on foot 20 *Moons* ago. Therefore, Sir, the Honourable Gentlemen who spoke for the Amendment, must be reduced to this Dilemma, either to own that our Negotiations with *Iberia* have continued for these 20 *Moons* past, or that the Treaty of *Sebful* has been faithfully observed by the *Iberians*. Sir, if the Treaty of *Sebful* was faithfully observed by the *Iberians*, the Petitioners have egregiously imposed upon this House, and highly merit our Censure; nor ought we, Sir, if any Gentlemen can make this appear, to proceed one Step further in this Affair; and I shall admit of all the Consequences which the Honourable Gentleman, who spoke for the Amendment, has been pleas'd to draw. But this, Sir, is an Assertion that I am perswaded no Gentleman in this House will advance; therefore, Sir,

I hope I have made it appear, from the Nature of the Affair now before us, that our Enquiry into it ought necessarily to extend beyond an Enquiry into the Truth of the Facts, on which the Allegations contained in our Merchants Petitions are founded; and that, by our agreeing to this Motion without the Amendment, we don't call for Papers that relate to any Negotiation which has not subsisted for 20 *Moons* past.

I shall now beg the Indulgence of the House for a Word or two, in answer to some Arguments in favour of the Amendment. It has been said, Sir, that our addressing for these Papers may give the World Grounds to think that there is a Misunderstanding betwixt the Crown and the Senate, in case they are refused: But I cannot see how such a Refusal can occasion a Suspicion of this Kind. We have many Precedents on our Journals, of this House having call'd for Papers from the Crown, and meeting with a Refusal; but I don't remember that this Refusal produc'd any Misunderstanding betwixt the Crown and the Senate, or that the World ever imagin'd it did. It is true, Sir, we have some Instances, that when the Senate has been dissatisfy'd with an Answer, they have address'd the Crown to dismiss the Ministers who advis'd such an Answer from the Imperial Councils; but, Sir, I never heard that any Address of that Nature had a bad Effect upon the Affairs of the Empire. I have heard of many Instances to the contrary; and I am perswaded, that, if we had reason to suspect that any Minister about his Imperial Majesty had, for any selfish Views, betray'd the Honour or Interest of this Empire, our addressing to have him remov'd from his Majesty's Councils would be the readiest Way to bring the *Iberians* to Reason. They would then find the Difference betwixt the Instances of a Ministry, and the Resolutions of a Senate; and how much harder it is to impose upon a whole Nation, than to over-reach a Ministry.

The same Honourable Gentleman was pleas'd to be severe upon those who had stirr'd up a national Resentment against the *Iberians*. Sir, I own, that national Resentment is very agreeable to me, and I hope it never will subside till its Causes are removed. People, who are not in the Secret of Affairs, will always judge of them by those Circumstances that come to their Knowledge, and not from the Reasons of State that may influence others. The Injuries that have been done to our Merchants by the *Iberians*, have been committed in the Face of the Sun; nor have

have they been disown'd, so far as it appears to the World, by one publick Act of that Crown. Therefore, the Publick will, in this, as in all other Cases, judge by what they see. Every one will take it for granted, that the *Iberians* have been guilty of the most infamous Breach of Faith, and endeavour to animate his Neighbour with a just Resentment, which by this Means is become national; and while it is kept up against the *Iberians* alone, it never can affect any amongst ourselves, unless by any scandalous Behaviour they have either encourag'd or protected the Offenders. Such a Resentment, Sir, is worthy a free People; who will always judge by their own Eyes, and who are not to be imposed upon by the Arts either of a Ministry or an Opposition: Therefore, Sir, it had been impossible for any Set of Men amongst ourselves to have raised a national Resentment, unless the People had felt the Wrongs they complain of; nor will it be in the Power of an Administration to stifle it, when they do feel them: And when they do feel them, Sir, it is the Business, it is the Duty of an honest Administration, to encourage such a Resentment. As to the real Danger of its becoming too ungovernable, I think there is but very little to apprehend; we see few or no Instances of the People of *Lilliput* harbouring an insatiable Desire of Revenge; let us once obtain the desir'd Satisfaction, the Government will soon find the Resentment of the People subside. I am rather afraid, that it may evaporate before it has Occasion to exert itself; for there have been Examples in History, Sir, when a People, by being habituated to a long Course of Injuries, have been so reconciled to their Oppressors, that they have become insensible of their Treatment, and have lost all the Spirit and Courage which formerly was their distinguishing Character. However, Sir, if this should be our Case at present, we shall have the Comfort, I hope, of exchanging one Character for another: If we lose the Character of being good Fighters, we shall at least gain that of being excellent Negotiators. But this, Sir, is a Character which I am sorry to find our Empire never affected, without losing considerably, both in her Interest at home and her Influence abroad. This Truth will appear plainly to any one who compares the Figure this Empire made in *Degulia*, under the Empress *Exila*, with the Figure she made under her Successor *Jacomo*: The first, Sir, never treated with an insulting Enemy; the other never durst break with a treacherous Friend. The

first thought it her Glory to command Peace, the other thought it no Dishonour to beg it. In her Reign, every Treaty was crown'd with Glory; in his, no Peace was attended with Tranquillity: In short, her Care was to improve, his, to depress the true *Lilliputian* Spirit: And, Sir, the Event of these different Conducts was answerable. While she reigned, we held in our Hands the Balance of Power in *Degulia*; but under him, the *Iberians* found Means to amuse us with Negotiation upon Negotiation, till the Protestant Interest was almost ruined in *Allemanu*, and no Power in *Degulia* valued our Friendship. I could instance some Particulars, and draw some Parallels to confirm this Truth; but as they might be thought invidious, and as the History of these Times is very well known to Gentlemen, I forbear to do either.

As to the Danger there is in our coming to threatening Resolutions before we are prepared to strike the Blow; I am sorry to understand that we are not already prepared. I am sure no Application that has been made to this House to enable his Majesty to act with Vigour, has been disregarded by us; and there is nothing that has happen'd now, but what might have been easily foreseen long ago. But, Sir, even granting we are not now in a Condition to act offensively, it is very well known that we can be in such a Condition, almost before the *Iberians* can have an Account of this Day's Proceedings; and they know too well the Effects of the vigorous Resolutions, which this House came to 20 *Moons* ago, to imagine that we will trifle, either with our own People, or with them. Nor can our Resolutions tho' never so vigorous, on this Occasion, ever be regarded as an Invasion of the royal Prerogative of making Peace or War: Because as we act in the Character of his Majesty's great Council, it is our Duty to offer our Advice upon what we think most proper to be done; and this Advice, tho' it ought to have a greater Influence upon his Majesty's great Councils than any that comes from another Quarter, can never be looked upon as directing the Crown. But this, Sir, is what we cannot do without seeing the Paper that arriv'd last from *Iberia*, because, unless we see that Paper, we can never know what Advice is proper for us to give: Therefore, Sir, I am for our agreeing to the Motion, without the Amendment.

The Huglen, Wimgul Yegon, spoke next, as follows.

S I R,

S I R,

THE hon. Gentleman who spoke last laid down two Points that are extremely proper for us to discuss before we come to any Resolution upon the present Motion. The first relates to the Nature of the Enquiry we are to make; the other, to the Nature of the Papers which are necessary for the Information of the House in this Affair. But, I beg Leave to differ from the Sentiments of the hon. Gentleman upon both these Points, and shall lay before the House the Reasons why I am for the Amendment.

There is, I believe, no Part in the Duty of the Governor over a free People, so difficult, as to determine the proper Time for entering upon a War. The Difficulty, Sir, consists, not only in knowing the Strength or Weakness of his Enemy, or in taking proper Measures for making War with Advantage, but in considering how far the Circumstances of his Subjects will allow them to bear the Expenses of that War. It is very possible, Sir, for a People to be ruin'd by a War, tho' they are successful in every Action; in the same Manner as some Men are ruin'd by gaining Law-Suits. The Reason of this is plain: If a People shall take or destroy their Enemies Towns and Armaments, while they are running themselves irrecoverably into Debt, and while the most beneficial Branches of their Commerce are ruin'd, that People, especially if they are a trading People, must be begger'd by their Success. Gentlemen may flatter themselves, as much as they please, in the Thoughts of a glorious Event of a War with *Iberia*; but give me Leave to say, Sir, that by entering into such a War, if we can avoid it, we sacrifice our general Interest for the Sake of a few. I shall not at all deny but that a War may be proper, nay unavoidable, if the *Iberians* shall persist in their refusing to do us Justice; but then his Imperial Majesty's Councils are to direct us when the proper Juncture for striking the Blow comes. For this Reason, Sir, I humbly differ from the hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, in thinking that we ought to carry our Enquiry into this Affair any farther than into the Truth of the Facts set forth in the Petition; this I think is a proper Enquiry to begin with, for I am not at all satisfied, with the hon. Gentleman, that all these Facts are universally and certainly known to be true. I have all the Respect and Tenderneſs in the World, Sir, for the Petitioners, yet I am not sure but that some of them might be concern'd in a *contraband* Trade in *Colum-*

bia, without themselves knowing that it was *contraband*; for trading in an illicit Way with the *Iberian Idnies* is now become so common among our Merchants here, that, I believe, many amongst them think they have as good a Right to trade with the *Iberian*, as with our own Settlements. Besides, Sir, I am apt to believe that many of the Hardships they have met with, have not been owing to *Guarda Costas* regularly commission'd by his *Iberian* Majesty or his Governors, but to Pyrates, who pretend such a Commission, the better to carry on their Practices. In this Case, Sir, the *Iberian* Court is not at all accountable for such Captures, unless we can suppose they will protect avow'd Pyrates and Robbers. For this, were it for no other Reason, Sir, we ought at first to be satisfied with an Enquiry into the Truths of the Facts; if afterwards any other Enquiry shall become necessary, the House can regularly proceed to it, and then it may perhaps be proper to agree to this Motion without the Amendment.

As to the Papers which we are to call for, I think it is beyond all Dispute, that if we should agree to this Motion without the Amendment, we call for Papers that relate to a Negotiation, whose Event is still undetermin'd. The hon. Gentlemen, who have spoken against the Amendment, have not deny'd this; But, say they, this Negotiation has continued for 20 *Moons*. Sir, if it has, it does not excuse us for doing a Thing that is unreasonable in itself, and disrespectful to his Imperial Majesty. But, Sir, I would beg Gentlemen to consider, that, if any an unforeseen Incident happens in a Negotiation, the Course of it may be so far alter'd, that, in effect, it becomes a new Negotiation. Gentlemen not reflecting on this, Sir, have been led into a Mistake, as tho' the Negotiation, now depending with *Iberia* were the same with what was on the Carpet 20 *Moons* ago. But, if they would please to consider the Nature of the Differences betwixt us and that Nation, they will find that, tho' our present Negotiations at the *Iberian* Court have the same Tendency with those we carried on 20 *Moons* ago, yet the Incidents, that have happen'd during that Time, have given it so many Turns, that it is now, properly, a different Negotiation upon the same Subject. Twenty *Moons* ago, Sir, our Differences with *Iberia* were founded on their violating our Rights of Commerce: But now, Sir, they are principally founded on their violating those Treaties by which former Differences were, or at least

least ought to have been, made up. This Negotiation, Sir, I must own, as an Hon. Gentleman very well observed, has not continued for above three *Moons*. Therefore, Sir, it is surprizing, that some Gentlemen during this Debate, have all along reason'd upon the Supposition, that our present Differences with *Iberia* are of twenty *Moons* standing. For it appears that the Negotiations on that Subject, have continued but a very short Time, and if we consider the Nature of the Differences, we cannot have the least Pretext for carrying our Enquiry farther than into the Truth of the Facts, set forth in the Petition, or for interrupting the Course of the Negotiation, by calling for Papers that immediately relate to it. If the Treaty of *Sebsule* was ineffectual, Sir, why should that be charg'd upon our Ministers? When that Treaty was made, our Ministers could not foresee that the *Iberians* would have no Regard to the Stipulations in it, or that it was to afford new Grounds of Differences. If Gentlemen prove it to be a bad Treaty, no doubt the Ministers are to blame who concluded it; but if it is a good Treaty, I don't see how they are to be blamed, because the *Iberians* have broke it. If we should once admit of that Way of Reasoning, no Minister will venture to advise the Crown to enter into any Treaty, be it ever so advantageous to his Country; because no Minister can answer for the Faith of the other contracting Power.

The hon. Gentleman, who spoke first against the Amendment, very rightly observed that the greatest Princes that ever reigned in *Lilliput*, were they who took most of their Senate's Advice. But I dare say, the hon. Gentleman cannot produce one Instance where the Senate took upon them to address the Crown for any Papers that related to a Negotiation which was not determined at the Time of their addressing. Another hon. Gentleman, made great Encomiums upon the National Resentment that now prevails against the *Iberians*, and that it was just to encourage such a Resentment. For, my own Part, Sir, I think this Resentment has been too much encouraged already, and I am afraid with no good Design. If Gentlemen, Sir, should be at the Pains to consult either History or their own Experience, they will find, that when national Resentments are not authorized by lawful Governors, those amongst the People who are most ignorant, are always most zealous. This, I believe, to be, in a great Measure, our Case at present; the

National Resentment that is stirr'd up against the *Iberians*, is not founded on a just Sense of the Wrongs we have suffer'd from them, but proceeds from the Opinion into which our common People have been industriously debauch'd, that the Government has encouraged the *Iberians* in their Depredations, and that we dare not enter into a War to revenge them. From a Resentment founded on such Motives, I am afraid very little good is to be expected: I believe if the Government had shewed a Disposition to enter into violent Measures immediately, the loudest Talkers now for such Measures, would then have been most busy in declaring against a War: They would then have insisted on the Lowness of publick Credit, the Weight of Taxes and the Disadvantages our Commerce must suffer in a War with *Iberia*; nay, if the Ministry should to morrow declare for an immediate War, we should hear these Gentlemen talking in a different Strain from what they use now. This House therefore, Sir, ought to pay very little Regard to what is said without Doors on that Occasion. The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, attempted to be a little Pleasant upon our late Humour of Negotiating. Sir, I am always extremely well pleased when I hear or read any shining Parts of our own History, and am charm'd with the Courage which our Ancestors have on all Occasions exerted. But, I own, Sir, that we should have sometimes acted with greater Wisdom, had we sometimes been negotiating when we were a fighting. Neither the national Debt, which now occasions such an Outcry, would in that Case have been so high, nor would the Taxes, under which Gentlemen say the Subjects groan, have been so heavy. Therefore, Sir, I am against our doing any Thing on this Occasion, that may interrupt the Course of the Negotiation depending betwixt us and *Iberia*, or create a Misunderstanding betwixt the Crown and this House on such an important Juncture as the present, and consequently I give my Voice for the Amendment.

Several other Clinabs likewise spoke upon this Question, but we have chosen rather to make Use of Mr Gulliver's abridg'd Account, and give the Reader a Summary of the principal Arguments, than to be minutely tedious upon one or two Subjects, and leave others quite untouch'd.

The Question being put upon the Motion, (without the Amendment) it was carry'd in the Negative; Noes 164. Yeas 99. And then it was resolv'd without any Division.

S s s s

That

That an humble Address be presented to his Imperial Majesty, that he will be pleased to give Directions, to be laid before the House, Copies, &c. according as the Motion stood amended.

On the 65th Day of the Session, the Hurgolen Jolippo Jelyko mov'd, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for enforcing the Execution of an Act, made in the 9th Moon of his Imperial Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for laying a Duty on the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof; in which he was seconded by the Urg; Wintingnong, and Leave was granted, and a Bill was brought in accordingly; which passed the usual Forms without Opposition, but the Question being put, upon the third Reading, if the Bill should pass,

The Urg; Slerop spoke as follows:

S I R,

I HAVE oppos'd, and am determin'd to oppose this Bill, in whatever Shape it has or may come before this House; and I cannot let slip this Opportunity of expressing my dissent to its passing. We have, Sir, seen very little Reformation in the Manners, and very little Alteration in the Constitutions of our Common People, since the Law against Retailing of Spirituous Liquors took Place; but we have heard of many Instances where the Magistrates enforcing 'em has produced the most flagrant Perjury, and brought many Persons to utter Ruin. This Bill, Sir, appears to me to be attended with still worse Consequences than that which it is designed to amend. By one Clause of it, Sir, the Occupiers of a House are answerable for the Offences committed by their Lodgers or Tenants. I will suppose, Sir, that I am going, for the Summer-Season, into the Country, and leave my House in Town to the Care of a Man, who, with his Wife and Family, lives in the lower Parts, or the Offices belonging to it: These People, Sir, are not the Occupiers of my House, and if they shall think fit to sell Drums, is it just that I, who am the Occupier, should forfeit 100 Sprugs? This, Sir, is one Instance of the Unreasonableness of our passing this Bill; but many more might be brought, if they could serve any Purpose. What I have now said is rather to exonerate my own Conscience, than from an Expectation that what I say will have any Weight with the House.

The Urg; Whethtoc spoke next as follows:

S I R,

A THERE is, I humbly conceive, a Consideration, into which the House ought to go, before we pass this Bill; and that is, Sir, What Effect the Prohibition of Spirituous Liquors has had, and must have on our Sugar Islands: These Islands, Sir, formerly furnish'd a very large Branch of the Imperial Revenue, and by all the Maxims of good Policy we ought to encourage and protect them. But of late, Sir, I am sorry to say it, they have languish'd prodigiously, and this Empire has been thereby depriv'd of a very large Revenue. I don't say, that the present bad State they are in is owing entirely to the Prohibition of Spirituous Liquors, but I know that Prohibition is a very great Discouragement to their Industry, and is the chief Reasons of their Commodities lying upon their Hands. Let any Gentleman compare the Imports of the Spirituous Liquor made in these Colonies within these three Moons, with the Quantity now imported, he will soon be sensible how much they have suffered by this Act: I own, Sir, that I think it very unjust, if not ungrateful, in us to treat them in that Manner: By discouraging our own Sugar Islands, Sir, we give the *Blefuscudians*, and every other People who have such Settlements, a fair Occasion of rivalling us in the most beneficial Branches of our Commerce; and may, if we continue these Discouragements, give them an Opportunity of at last entirely ruining our Interest in *Columbia*.

They were answered by the Hurgolen Jelyko, to the following Effect:

S I R,

WHEN a Bill has come this Length, it is pretty extraordinary for Gentlemen to propose their Objections to it for the first Time. As to what was said by the Honourable Gentleman who spoke first, I can see nothing in this Bill, which can make him apprehensive, that an Occupier of a House may be made answerable for the Offence of a Lodger or Tenant; because if the Honourable Gentleman had consider'd the Bill, he would have found, that such Occupier is made liable to the Penalty only in case he is acquainted, that such Practices are carried on in his House, and he does not discover them to the Magistrate. The same Honourable Gentleman seems to think it meritorious to oppose this Bill: Sir, I, on the other Hand,

Hand, esteem myself happy in having assisted to promote it.

The Honourable Gentleman who spoke next, is afraid lest our Sugar Islands should suffer if we pass this Bill. I am more afraid, Sir, of the Ruin which our not passing it would unavoidably bring upon the Health and Constitutions of the People of Lilliput, than of any ill Consequences that can happen from our passing it, to our Sugar Islands.

THE Prætor of Mildendo then said, That he thought it would be a more effectual Way to prevent the excessive drinking of Spirituous Liquors, if the Senate would lay such a Duty upon them as would put it out of the Power of the inferior Sort of People to procure them. That while they had it in their Power to purchase the allowed Quantity, and retail it for double the

Price they paid for it, it was impossible for the Civil Magistrate to prevent very great Abuses in that Respect. That he himself had, within 12 Days, sent above 40 of the poor Creatures, who retail Spirituous Liquors, to Prisons of Correction; but they did not seem to value that Punishment, since they were always sure of being free in a short Time, and of gaining their Bread in the same Way after they were free. That he thought it a Hardship to oblige the Civil Magistrate to inflict these Severities, but that as he was sensible somewhat must be done, he would not oppose the passing the Bill; only wish'd, that Gentlemen could think of something not so severe, and more effectual, against the next Session.

The Question being put, this Bill pass'd without Division.



A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

IT is scarce necessary to add anything further concerning Mr Gulliver's Memoirs of the Debates in the Senate of Lilliput, which we began in June last, and have continued as far as the usual Room would permit. They have been so well received by our Readers in general, and so highly approved by all good Judges, that we receive Gratulations in Prose and Verse from all Quarters: We have, indeed, given Place only to the ingenious Epistle, p. 543, sign'd J. A. whose Name, as we have not the Honour to know, we are the more obliged to him. To our future Account therefore, of Senatorial Affairs, we may, perhaps, subjoin some Sketches of the Lilliputian History, and particularly the Lives of their Senators, and great Men and Women of Distinction; for however remote from us, and how little soever this People may seem in the Eyes of Europeans, yet their religious, their moral and political Character, are not of less Account. The most celebrated Moralists of Antiquity have given us Lessons from the Animal Creation, and our famous Gay has sent a Prince to learn of Brutes; but as successful as this Method has been accounted, it must appear forced and unnatural to a Royal Pupil, in Comparison of a real History of Princes and Governors of Mankind; and especially if the Moral does not naturally strike, and if the Deduction, as is often the Case, is not the Result of right Reasoning, but only brought in to serve a Purpose or flatter a Party. Mr Gulliver being a Stranger in the Country, can have no Bias to do Injustice to his Subject; if such a Suspicion should be entertained with regard to any Passage on Account of its being abridged, we shall be ready to turn to, and clear it up by his larger Account; that we may in every Instance deserve the Applause already given us for our Honesty, Impartiality and Exactness.

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I hope that no *Englishman* will be offended at his Relation to this diminutive Race; for it is plain, from several Monuments of Antiquity, that we have fallen as much below the Bulk of the first Descendants of *Brutus*, as the Natives of *Lilliput* below ours, and I flatter myself that the Specimen will make any farther Apology unnecessary, and shew, at once, the Nature of the Undertaking, the Usefulness of the Art, and the Reasonableness of the Conditions.

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ERRAT. Page 641. line 34. for purfing read *perufing*. l. 39. r. no less pleasure.

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